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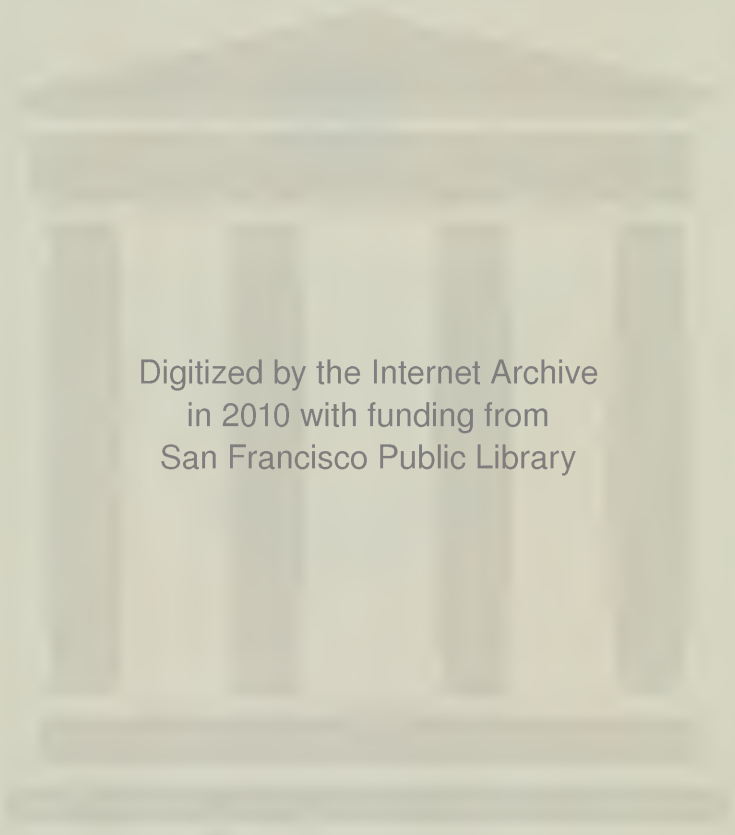
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APPENDIX TO THE JOURNALS

382.

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Volume III.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1885.

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REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS

OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

TO
His Excellency the Governor,

AND THE
Honorable the Legislature,

JULY 1, 1884.



SACRAMENTO:
STATE OFFICE, JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1884.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS, }
SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1884. }

To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor, and the honorable the Legislature of the State of California:

SIRS: We respectfully submit herewith the sixth annual report of this Commission for your favorable consideration.

The last, or fifth annual, report was submitted on July 1, 1883. This report contains:

First—The semi-annual statements of the banks that were filed in this office on the first day of January and July of the present year, showing their actual financial condition at that time.

Second—The several examinations of the banks that have been made within the past year.

Third—The statistical information of the live savings banks filed in this office on the first day of last January.

Fourth—The semi-annual tabular statements of the assets and liabilities of the banks, compiled from their reports of January and July, 1884.

Fifth—The statement of amounts received from the banks for their annual license, to meet the expenses of this Commission for the year ending June 30, 1885.

All of which may be found in the Appendix.

NEW BANKS.

Within the past year nine (9) new banks have organized to do a commercial banking business, and one (1) to do a savings business, within this State, and are now in active business, as follows:

NAME.	Location.	Opened for Business.	Capital Paid Up.
<i>Commercial Banks.</i>			
1. Bank of Haywards.....	Haywards	Sept. 3, 1883.....	\$18,760
2. Pacific Trust Company.....	Stockton	Oct. 24, 1883.....	40,000
3. Bank of Camptonville	Camptonville ..	Oct. 1, 1883.....	10,000
4. Pomona Valley Bank.....	Pomona	Oct. 10, 1883.....	12,000
5. Bank of Los Gatos.....	Los Gatos.....	Dec. 1, 1883.....	10,500
6. Cloverdale Banking and Commercial Co.....	Cloverdale	March 5, 1884.....	50,000
7. Bank of Shasta County.....	Redding.....	April 2, 1884.....	12,600
8. London, Paris, and American Bank (Ld.).....	San Francisco...	March 5, 1884.....	£300,000
<i>Savings Banks.</i>			
9. Fresno Loan and Savings Bank.....	Fresno	Jan. 28, 1884.....	\$2,000

It will be observed that a greater number of new banks were incorporated under the laws of this State within the past year than for any previous year since this Commission was created, showing very conclusively that there has of late been a decided demand for more banking facilities in the smaller towns and more remote localities of the State, while at the same time it indicates greater activity in business, and, we may hope, of financial prosperity.

BANKS RETIRED.

The following named banks have voluntarily retired from business: The "Bank of Southern California," located at San Diego, on October 1, 1883, and the "Consolidated Bank of San Diego," on the same date. Both banks were able to pay their depositors in full, and have finally closed up their business. We are pleased to state that there has not been any failures or suspensions of banks, except those noted above, under our supervision, within the past year.

NUMBER OF BANKS JULY 1, 1884.

There is now in active operation seventy-four (74) commercial, and eighteen (18) savings banks, under our jurisdiction, which number includes the nine new incorporations noted herein.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE.

The following statement will show the changes that have occurred in the items of capital and reserve of the California incorporated banks within the past year:

STATEMENT.

	17 Banks. July 1, 1883.	18 Banks. July 1, 1884.	Increase.
<i>Savings Banks.</i>			
Capital paid up-----	\$3,485,706 28	\$3,485,635 73	-----
Reserve fund-----	1,936,483 96	2,190,194 57	\$253,710 61
	63 Banks. July 1, 1883.	69 Banks. July 1, 1884.	Increase.
<i>Commercial Banks.</i>			
Capital paid up-----	\$15,866,887 50	\$16,914,650 50	\$1,047,763 00
Reserve fund-----	10,394,333 33	13,452,286 11	3,057,952 76

The great increase in the amount of reserve, as shown in the above statement, is accounted for from the fact that heretofore the amounts to the credit of profit and loss account was never combined with the reserve in the commercial banks, whenever our tabular statement was made up from their semi-annual reports, as we have done this year. As some commercial banks have no such account as reserve fund, but keep their surplus in the account of profit and loss, it seems that it is the only course left to combine the amounts, that we may arrive at the total surplus of all the banks. We refer the bank officers to our suggestions upon this subject to what we say hereinafter relating to "reserve fund."

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

At this time there are eight banks in liquidation. Of that number the Bank of Stockton and the Consolidated Bank of San Diego, voluntarily retired, and will pay depositors in full. The others are savings banks which suspended operations some years ago, and are striving to liquidate their liabilities, some of them more rapidly than others.

We respectfully call your attention to the fact, that as to insolvent financial institutions, created by virtue of the laws of this State, there is no provision made in the laws or statutes for the proper control of insolvent corporations, whereby they might be enabled to more rapidly, and without any great detriment to creditors, liquidate all their liabilities, and thus save both time and expense. As to the great need of such a law, there cannot be any question.

The following statement will show to some extent the condition of the savings banks in liquidation at the present time :

STATEMENT, JULY 1, 1884.

	Due Depositors.	Dividends Declared in Liquidation.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Savings.....	\$150,469 78	60 per cent
Masonic Savings and Loan Bank.....	229,541 28	80 per cent
French Savings and Loan Society	1,765,985 00	68½ per cent
Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.....	740,992 26	65 per cent
Marysville Savings Bank.....	89,061 45	80 per cent
Capital Savings Bank	27,652 48	100 per cent

The law only allows this Commission to examine into and report to the Attorney-General the condition of these banks.

We have made only two examinations of that character within the past year, the first being the Marysville Savings Bank, on August 4, 1883, and the other being the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Savings, on April 16, 1884.

The reports of each examination can be found in the Appendix.

COMMISSIONERS' EXAMINATIONS.

We have made, within the past year, ninety examinations of banks, and have transmitted the original copies of our reports to the honorable Attorney-General.

The law requires an examination of each bank at least once every six months, but our experience teaches us that it is impossible to carry that clause of the law into effect and properly perform our responsible labors and duties.

An examination of the resources and liabilities of each incorporated bank should be performed with careful attention to every detail, in view of the great responsibility attached thereto, so as to show the actual financial condition of each corporation at the time the examination is made.

If the law was strictly enforced it would result in hurried examinations, perhaps to the detriment of the banks and their depositors, besides compelling examinations by only one Commissioner, which

has not been the rule with the present Board. We think it more satisfactory that each examination should be made by at least two members of the Commission when the same can be done without too great an expense. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion again to recommend a change in the bank Act, so that only an annual examination shall be required, "and as often as the Commission may deem it necessary."

We have endeavored to carry the law governing this Commission into complete effect, and in every particular, that in the performance of our duties the intent of the law should be clearly understood, and the usefulness of such a Commission should be known and realized, not only by the banks of the State, but also by the public.

We believe that the work of a Commission of this character, if properly performed, is likely to inspire confidence in the stability of our banking institutions, and protect, thereby, both shareholder and depositor. While the law endows us with great responsibilities, privileges, and powers, we are deeply impressed with the thought that they have never, by us, been in any instance abused, certainly not knowingly. It is only desired that the banks should be and remain sound and permanent institutions, and the public thereby protected and benefited.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION.

The law requires that the various expenses of this Commission shall not exceed annually the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred (\$13,400) dollars, which shall be assessed pro rata upon the deposits of each bank as shown in its report on the first day of January of each year.

As will be seen by reference to the Appendix, there remained in the State Treasury certain amounts of money to the credit of various funds of this Commission, being balances remaining to our credit at the end of each year, as indicated by the dates therein given.

The honorable Controller of State, at our request, very properly gave us credit for the amounts as stated, thus reducing the amount to be paid by each bank for their annual license to that extent for the year ending July 1, 1885, with the exception of \$416 99, which will remain to our credit during the coming year, provided our rent expense is not increased during that time.

We have therefore assessed the banks for license this year only the sum of twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty (\$12,750) dollars, and have deposited the same in the General Fund of the State Treasury, as required by law, evidenced by the receipt of the Controller of State on file in this office.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The active savings banks filed in this office on January 1, 1884, such statistical information as we deemed necessary, giving more fully the details of their condition than is found in their semi-annual statements, as will readily appear by reference thereto.

Below we give a comparative statement of the important items contained in their report, showing the changes that have occurred during the year ending January 1, 1884, and which may be found of some interest.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Comparative Statement of the Seventeen Savings Banks.

	January 1, 1883.	January 1, 1884.	Increase.
Number of depositors-----	74,250	79,700	5,450
Amount due depositors-----	\$55,223,000 00	\$59,923,000 00	\$4,700,000 00
Average amount due each depositor-----	\$743 75	\$750 90	\$7 15
Net earnings-----	\$2,400,000 00	\$2,529,000 00	\$129,000 00
Dividends paid depositors-----	\$1,966,000 00	\$2,066,000 00	\$100,000 00
Average rate per annum-----	4 per cent	4½ per cent	½ per cent
Capital stock paid up-----	\$3,284,311 00	\$3,482,913 00	\$198,602 00
Dividends paid stockholders-----	\$260,000 00	\$263,000 00	\$3,000 00
Average rate per annum-----	7⅞ per cent	7⅞ per cent	⅛ per cent

DIVIDENDS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

The information furnished to this Commission by the several savings banks, relating to the rate of dividends, per annum, to their depositors, and the rate to their stockholders, shows a great disparity between the two classes, and is, we think, out of proportion to what each should receive.

Most of the savings banks pay, on an average, about four and one quarter per cent per annum on term deposits, and about three and one half per cent on ordinary deposits. On account of the low rate of interest that has prevailed for some time past, those rates may appear to be very fair and reasonable; but they might be increased, to some extent, at least, if the rate allowed, in some of the savings banks, to their stockholders, was justly and properly decreased, and the rates equitably adjusted between depositor and stockholder.

There cannot be much question about the inequality of the rates, when it is known that in some of the savings banks their stockholders receive in dividends upon their paid-up capital stock as high a rate as twelve per cent per annum, when eight per cent would be very fair and reasonable, and which, in that event, would be about double the rate paid to depositors. In relation to such matters the laws should be so amended as to justly regulate them, avoiding any injustice to either stockholder or depositor.

RESERVE FUND.

There is nothing more important to all banking institutions than to have a large reserve. In such a case it can readily meet any possible loss to the corporation without impairing its capital or endangering the money belonging to its depositors.

It is generally a good sign of excellent management, we think, to see a bank show the accumulation of a good reserve fund. Nothing can be lost by pursuing such a course, as it naturally strengthens the bank, enhances the value of its shares of stock, and promotes confidence in the minds of the public in relation to its management and solvency.

Many of the banks carry their reserve always in the item of "profit and loss," which is liable to mystify many, because not easily understood. It is much the best plan to keep a certain amount to the credit of "reserve fund," and, if thought desirable, to also keep a

much smaller amount to the credit of profit and loss, and from the latter named account to pay losses that may occur at any time. We particularly call attention of the banks to the above suggestion, which we hope may be generally adopted, and a uniform course pursued.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

The nature of loans and investments of savings banks that have not \$300,000 of capital, or of capital and reserve combined, must only be such, under the law, in relation to loans, as are secured by real estate, or bonds of the United States, of the State of California, and of the counties thereof. Those savings banks having the necessary amount, as referred to above, are allowed to make any class of loans the same as commercial banks, thus combining a commercial banking business with that of savings, not only as to loans but also as to deposits.

We think it would be advisable to change the laws in that respect, and to make the two classes of banks clearly distinctive as to character and privileges, as was originally intended. The loans of commercial banks are of every description, because they are not restricted by law to any particular class, and should not be unless a general disposition was shown to advance a larger proportion of their funds upon real estate security than would be deemed advisable or proper, and which in that case would be encroaching upon the real business to be performed by savings banks. The commercial banks though, as a rule, do not desire to make real estate loans to any great amount in the aggregate. It would result, if they did, in having their money loaned out for a longer period of time than would be safe or proper, and for that reason such loans should be generally avoided. A commercial bank should aim to have its assets in a shape to be realized upon in money on short notice, and therefore loans on short time or on call is generally the class that is made by them, and which, in the nature of their business, becomes an absolute necessity.

In relation to investments by savings banks, we desire to say that some of them seem to us to go beyond the line that prudence would dictate in the purchase of bonds. It does not seem wise for them to invest millions of the people's money in that way. Especially when the premium advanced is not returned in the interest received from them, for years to come, besides, as is generally the case, sending the money out of the State, in making investments, particularly of United States bonds. A proper limit should be prescribed in their by-laws, within which their funds could only be used in making such investments.

Another wholesome provision in our laws would be that of limiting the amount of deposits that a savings bank should be allowed to receive in the aggregate. When any savings bank has any greater liability, as respects deposits, than, say ten million dollars, it cannot wisely or easily manage it, either in making loans or investments. It becomes too burdensome to its officers and directors, and the ever present desire to keep the bank's funds employed is likely to result either in loss from bad loans or unwise investments. The consequence is seen in the comparatively small rate of dividends paid to depositors, which we venture to assert would not be the case if the aggregate amount of deposits they should be allowed to receive was

limited so the same could be easily and carefully managed, and a proper discrimination made in their loans and investments.

It would be more profitable at this time if the savings banks should make earnest efforts to loan their money, especially in the country where it is needed, upon good security, at a reasonable rate of interest, than to continue to invest the people's money in United States bonds, at an advance in premium of one fifth the principal.

The banks—savings and commercial—are organized for the purpose of not only benefiting their stockholders, but rather of accumulating money, and of loaning out the same upon good credit and security, thus benefiting the community, assisting industrial enterprises of merit, and giving the merchant and farmer the means whereby they can develop the resources of the State, and thus retaining the money of the people within their midst, to be well and legitimately employed.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BANKS.

The following recommendations were unanimously adopted by this Board, and sent in printed form to either the commercial or savings banks, as the case required, since the issuance of our last report.

We are pleased to state that our recommendations have met with a favorable response, even from those banks for whose benefit they were intended.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October —, 1883. }

To the President and Board of Directors of Savings Banks:

GENTLEMEN: We respectfully call your attention to Section 578 of the Civil Code, and of the opinion of the Attorney-General, contained herein, in relation thereto. This question was brought to our attention recently, at the time of making our examinations of some of the savings banks, wherein we found that the law, as expressed in the above named section, was not being complied with, owing, doubtless, to a misapprehension of the law, and of the effect of certain provisions or sections of the Codes relating to those corporations that were duly incorporated before the Codes went into effect. In order to know if Section 578 was general in its application, and governed all savings banks alike, regardless of their date of incorporation, we formally requested the opinion of the honorable Attorney-General, who decides that the prohibition is general in its nature, and governs *all* savings banks that are incorporated under the laws of this State.

OPINION OF THE HONORABLE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, November 5, 1883. }

J. E. Farnum, Esq., President of the Board of Bank Commissioners:

DEAR SIR: To the question, "Has any savings and loan bank the right to loan its funds to any officer or Director thereof under Section 578 Civil Code, that is doing business in this State, regardless of the date of its incorporation?" I answer: That such bank has not the right to loan its funds to a Director or officer, and is not beyond the prohibition of Section 578 of the Civil Code, by reason of the date of its incorporation.

The power of the Legislature to enact Section 578, nor the meaning of said section, are not questioned. It is contended that Sections 287 and 288 Civil Code *except* such corporations from the operation of Section 578 of said Code. It is not necessary to discuss the question whether that is the intention of Sections 287 and 288 Civil Code, or not.

The case of "Estate of Eastman, 60 Cal. 309," seems to countenance that doctrine. Admitting that it is the intention of Section 288 Civil Code to give to corporations existing "before twelve o'clock noon of the day upon which this Code takes effect," exemption from the provisions of Part IV of Division First, in which part of the Civil Code Section 578 is found, and that "*the repeal affected by this section (288) only relates to corporations formed after the Codes went into effect*"—to use the language of the Supreme Court—such legislation is in direct conflict with both the old and the new Constitution. Article IV, Section 31, of the Constitution of California of 1863, and Article XII, Section 1, of the Constitution of 1879, contains this provision: "*Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special Act.*"

Section 288 Civil Code excepts certain corporations (viz., those in existence at noon of the day on which the Code takes effect) from the operation of Section 578 Civil Code, and thereby creates a *special* system for all such corporations; thus creating by special Act an exclusive class of corporations with powers, and very important powers, and immunities distinct and materially different from such as come into existence after the adoption of the Codes.

I think this is attempting to do what the Constitution expressly prohibits.

Very respectfully,

E. C. MARSHALL, Attorney-General.

The above opinion of the honorable Attorney-General is, we think, conclusive. We trust you will readily comply with it in all your transactions with any Director or officer of your bank, and any and all loans on hand at this date, as are prohibited by Section 578 Civil Code, you will please have paid at once, and strictly enforce the law, in relation thereto, in future.

Respectfully submitted.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS, }
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 10, 1883. }

To the Commercial and Savings Banks of California:

In accordance with Section 11 of the Bank Act of March 30, 1878, we respectfully present the following notification and recommendation for your favorable consideration:

The subject that we desire to call your attention to is in reference to the practice of making loans by any bank under our supervision to any person upon its own shares of capital stock as collateral security for such loan.

We deem it very unsafe for any bank to make such loans, for the reason that it is liable to impair its capital, as such cases have come to our notice; besides, we think it is not the kind of security that the bank should accept.

It is much more agreeable to us to pass upon such loans when security of that character is accepted in some bank other than the one that issued the stock. In case of the forfeiture of the stock for non-payment of loans when in the hands of some other bank, it would remain then outstanding, the same as if held by an individual stockholder, and could not, by any possibility, impair its capital.

Our only object in thus addressing you is to prevent not only the impairment of capital, but to strengthen the banks as much as possible by not allowing such loans to be made. We, therefore, recommend the payment of all such loans, referred to herein, within a reasonable time after the receipt of this notice, with the hope that thereafter loans of that character will not be countenanced by you, and in every case refused.

The favorable consideration of the above recommendation will be gratifying to this Commission, while we hope the same will entirely meet your views.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS, }
SAN FRANCISCO, February, 1884. }

To the Commercial Banks of California:

We respectfully call your attention to the item of "cash on hand," as shown in the semi-annual tabular statement inclosed herewith, which has been compiled from the reports filed in this office, on January 1, 1884, so that you can compare the same with the amounts due depositors.

It will be noticed, as per statement below, that the average of "cash on hand," in proportion to the amount "due depositors," which is taken from the reports of seventy-five banks doing a commercial business, is only twenty per cent, which we think is not sufficient in order to always be on the safe side, even under ordinary circumstances. We therefore recommend to you that a rule be adopted by each one of the banks to whom this is addressed, that at least thirty per cent of the amount due depositors shall be carried in coin on hand at all times.

Statement from reports filed January 1, 1884:

Cash on hand	\$9,384,885
Amount due depositors	44,019,830
Average per cent of available cash on hand .....	.2109

The amount "due from other banks," as shown in the reports referred to, is \$10,098,000, but to offset that item of assets, there is the amount of \$12,875,492 "due to banks and bankers," being a liability in excess of that item of assets of nearly \$2,800,000, which, in fact, makes the available coin on hand only show about \$6,500,000, which reduces the average to fifteen per cent.

There are many commercial banks that do not show more than ten per cent of coin on hand in proportion to deposits, and it is the knowledge of that fact that has compelled us to issue this recommendation; yet we are pleased to note that many keep more than the thirty per cent recommended by us, and are prosperous and well managed, because conservative and safe in this important respect.

There is another matter to which we desire to call your attention. In the reports recently filed with this Board, we observed a very large number of banks have greatly increased the item of "unsecured overdrafts." We appreciate the difficulties that would arise in the attempt to wholly prevent such advances to be made to the customers of banks, although we think great caution should be exercised in allowing overdrafts that are not secured. We would suggest that a limit should be made in each individual case, and that an additional personal guarantee, in writing, should be given when the overdraft is incurred. In our examinations we find that the greater portion of worthless assets are found among the "unsecured overdrafts," and we desire to caution the banks against the prevailing custom of allowing them, and recommend that notes be accepted instead, when convenient or possible, where it can be done without injury to the business of the bank.

We hope these recommendations will receive your careful and favorable consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

We have made our examinations of the banks as thorough as our time would permit. To fully expert the books and accounts of each bank oftener than once in every twelve months would require great labor, and considerable length of time, with a large force to perform the work. It is our endeavor though to examine into every asset of each corporation within our jurisdiction, and to discover, if possible, the actual financial condition of each at the time of such examination.

The banks are, we think, doing a safe business, and in general are becoming more systematic in the manner of not only keeping their accounts but also in the conduct of their business. Their officers generally seem to take particular interest in conducting their business with a careful regard for the wants of their customers and for the welfare of their depositors, which to us seems to be the only wise and safe course to pursue by honest and faithful officials of banking corporations.

It has been the policy of the present Board to so conduct our official action towards the banks of the State that the result might add somewhat to their strength as financial institutions. We construe the law under which this Commission was created to mean that their labors should be directed towards building up those institutions so necessary to the public welfare to control or direct their action only so far as to be morally certain, while they are honestly conducted, that they are safely and properly managed. Their permanency is what is required by both stockholder and depositor, and if that is assured their existence becomes not only a convenience but a blessing to the community.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

We submit the following comparative statements of the resources and liabilities of the savings and the commercial banks that are under our supervision, showing the changes that have occurred during the past year.

The statements are an excellent indication of the gradual growth and continued increase of the general business of the State, and to us it is very gratifying to know that the banks generally retain the confidence and good will of the communities in which they are located, and that they continue to be well managed and honestly conducted.

SAVINGS BANKS.

	17 Banks. July 1, 1883.	18 Banks. July 1, 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Resources.</i>				
Bank premises	\$665,852	\$671,753	\$5,901	
Real estate taken for debt	4,553,307	3,944,157		\$609,150
Stocks and bonds	18,239,033	17,435,514		803,519
Loans on real estate	30,786,364	33,189,952	2,403,588	
Loans on stocks and bonds	4,510,675	6,346,246	1,835,571	
Loans on other and personal security	988,663	1,593,087	604,424	
Money on hand	1,409,668	1,588,419	178,751	
Money in other banks	773,406	575,494		197,912
Other assets	576,092	395,223		180,869
Totals	\$62,503,060	\$65,739,845	\$5,028,235	\$1,791,450
<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Capital paid up in coin	\$3,485,706	\$3,485,636		\$70
Reserve fund	1,936,484	2,190,195	\$253,711	
Due depositors	56,507,163	59,464,726	2,957,563	
Other liabilities	573,707	599,258	25,581	
Totals	\$62,503,060	\$65,739,845	\$3,236,855	\$70

Net increase in resources and liabilities for the year, ending July 1, 1884.....\$3,236,785

COMMERCIAL BANKS.

	67 Banks, July 1, 1883.	74 Banks, July 1, 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Resources.</i>				
Bank premises	\$2,357,388	\$2,329,308		\$28,080
Real estate taken for debt	1,676,327	1,272,900		403,427
Stocks and bonds	4,048,788	5,121,052	\$1,072,264	
Loans on real estate	10,531,404	12,995,823	2,464,419	
Loans on stocks, bonds, and other securities	8,365,825	10,666,255	2,300,430	
Loans on personal security	24,472,022	30,019,257	5,547,235	
Money on hand	8,109,198	10,542,433	2,433,235	
Due from other banks	14,648,281	7,272,650		7,375,601
Other assets	3,331,774	3,915,197	583,423	
Totals	\$77,541,007	\$84,134,905	\$14,401,006	\$7,807,108
<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Capital paid up	\$24,318,994	\$27,257,641	\$2,938,647	
Surplus	10,394,333	13,559,261	3,164,928	
Due depositors	35,823,350	36,556,952	733,602	
Other liabilities	7,004,330	6,761,051		243,279
Totals	\$77,541,007	\$84,134,905	\$6,837,177	\$243,279

Net increase in resources and liabilities for the year ending July 1, 1884.....\$6,593,898

The greatest change in the savings banks' statement has occurred in the increased amount due depositors. That account appears to have increased nearly \$3,000,000 within the year, which is a good showing. The reserve also has been increased to the extent of over \$250,000, which gives a total of nearly \$2,200,000 to the credit of that liability in all the savings banks of the State, while their combined capital is less than \$3,500,000.

The changes most noticeable in their resources are, first, the decreased amount of real estate taken for debt, which account is over

\$600,000 less than one year ago, indicating a disposition on the part of the banks to dispose of that asset as rapidly as possible; and, second, the decreased amount of stocks and bonds owned by the banks. The latter account has decreased over \$800,000 within the year, principally on account of the redemption of county warrants and three per cent United States bonds. We are pleased to know that the savings banks are reducing the investment account of stocks and bonds, and of loaning the money thus received, either on good real estate or other security, and within the law.

The loans have increased over \$4,800,000, which has been obtained from the reserve, deposits, and the amounts realized from real estate and stocks and bonds sold during the year.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we desire to say that we think the banks under our supervision are well and honestly conducted, and are now in good condition and prosperous. We extend thanks to their officers for courtesies shown during our official examinations.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. FARNUM,
J. M. LITCHFIELD,
WM. F. WHITE,
Bank Commissioners.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We earnestly recommend the following necessary changes in the laws that now govern the incorporated banks of the State. It is absolutely necessary that certain legal restrictions should be placed around banking corporations, regardless of how well they may be managed, in order to afford the necessary protection to the public, and, as far as possible, to avoid any loss to their depositors.

LAWS RELATING TO SAVINGS BANKS.

First—To amend Sections 287 and 288 of the Civil Code, so that, without question, Part IV, Division I, of that Code, shall govern all banking corporations alike, regardless of the time they were incorporated.

Second—Amend Section 573 of the Civil Code, by adding a proviso, prohibiting any savings bank to take *into account of dividends* any accrued or overdue interest upon its loans that remains unpaid for a longer period than six months previous to the time of declaring any dividend.

Third—Repeal Section 576 of the Civil Code, relating to savings banks.

Fourth—Limit the total amount of deposit liability that any savings bank shall be allowed to have, that may hereafter be formed under the laws of this State.

Fifth—Provide that the dividends paid to and received by each stockholder of any savings bank during each year shall not exceed the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the shares of capital stock paid up, which is held or owned by such stockholder.

Sixth—That each savings bank shall keep on hand in money, at all times, an amount of not less than three per cent of all its deposits.

Seventh—That no savings bank shall be allowed to loan its funds upon shares of stock or bonds of any corporation formed under the laws of this State, either municipal or private, of not more than seventy-five per cent of the market value thereof at the time of making such loan or loans, and provided they shall not purchase, or loan their funds on, mining stocks or bonds.

Eighth—That a meeting of the Board of Directors of each savings bank, for the transaction of business, shall be held at least once in each week.

Ninth—Prohibit any savings bank from receiving commercial deposits, or of doing a regular commercial banking business.

Tenth—That any savings bank receiving any partial payment of any debt due the corporation, either of principal or interest, shall indorse the same at the time upon said evidence or obligation of indebtedness.

LAWS RELATING TO COMMERCIAL BANKS.

First—Make it unlawful for any incorporated commercial bank, doing business in this State, to loan any of its funds to any officer or Director thereof, without ample security for the same.

Second—Provide that every commercial bank that is or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this State, shall gradually accumulate a reserve fund until the same amounts to not less than twenty-five per cent of its paid-up capital.

Third—That any commercial bank doing business in this State, and incorporated under its laws, or the laws of any other State or country, shall keep on hand, at all times, in money, not less than twenty-five per cent of the amount of its liability due depositors.

Fourth—That no incorporated commercial bank shall at any time pay to any of its individual depositors any interest whatsoever for moneys deposited with it.

Fifth—Require that the Board of Directors of every incorporated bank doing business in this State, shall meet at least once in each week for the transaction of business.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO BANKING.

First—Prohibit any banking corporation from paying any dividends to or dividing any of its profits at any time among the stockholders thereof during the time the capital of any such corporation remains impaired.

Second—That every banking corporation doing business in this State, upon the receipt by it of any partial payment of any debt due the corporation, shall indorse all such payments, either of principal or interest, upon said evidence or obligation of indebtedness.

Third—No corporation doing a banking business within this State shall ever loan any of its funds upon its own shares of capital stock, unless the same is taken to secure a preëxisting debt.

Fourth—Provide that it shall not be lawful for any private banking firm, or private banker, doing business within this State, to use publicly any sign, name, or designation relating to the character of its business other than the real name or names of the individual or firm.

Fifth—Provide that all the private bankers, or private banking firms of the State receiving deposits, shall publish for at least three days consecutively a semi-annual sworn statement in detail of its assets and liabilities, in some newspaper of general circulation published within the county where the bank is located, showing its actual financial condition at the close of business on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December of each year.

Sixth—That it shall be the duty of every banking corporation doing business in this State to forward to or file with the Board of Bank Commissioners such information relating to their business as may be asked for or required by said Commissioners.

We respectfully commend the above changes in the present laws relating to banking institutions of the State to the attention and favorable consideration of the Legislature, believing that if adopted

so as not to do injury to them or their business that such changes would be greatly beneficial, not only to them but to the public.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. FARNUM,
WM. F. WHITE,
Bank Commissioners.

I concur in most of the above recommendations.

J. M. LITCHFIELD,
Bank Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT

Of all moneys received by the Bank Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1884.

To total amount received for bank license to June 30, 1885.....	\$12,750
By total amount paid to State Treasurer July 16, 1884.....	12,750

J. E. FARNUM, Bank Commissioner.

City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1884.

[SEAL.]

GEO. T. KNOX, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS PAID FOR BANK LICENSES

BY THE
COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
July 1st, 1884.

NOTE.—The amount collected for each bank is based upon its deposits, as of the first day of January, 1884.

ASSESSMENT LIST

For Bank Licenses, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

NAME OF BANK.	Location.	Amount Paid.
<i>Savings Banks.</i>		
1. California Savings and Loan Society	San Francisco	\$51 25
2. French Mutual Provident Savings and Loan Society	San Francisco	281 85
3. German Savings and Loan Society	San Francisco	1,484 00
4. Hibernia Savings and Loan Society	San Francisco	2,622 10
5. Humboldt Savings and Loan Society	San Francisco	244 10
6. San Francisco Savings Union	San Francisco	1,579 00
7. Savings and Loan Society	San Francisco	348 85
8. Security Savings Bank	San Francisco	191 10
9. Mendocino, Bank of	Mendocino	46 65
10. Merced Security Savings Bank	Merced	59 85
11. Oakland Bank of Savings	Oakland	265 50
12. People's Savings Bank	Sacramento	33 75
13. Santa Cruz Bank of Savings and Loan	Santa Cruz	23 00
14. Stockton Savings and Loan Society	Stockton	268 00
15. Stockton Savings Bank	Stockton	112 70
16. Union Savings Bank	Oakland	228 20
17. Vallejo Savings and Commercial Bank	Vallejo	14 55
Total from Savings Banks		\$7,854 45
<i>Commercial Banks.</i>		
1. Anaheim, Bank of	Anaheim	\$6 15
2. Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited)	San Francisco	398 50
3. Benicia, Bank of	Benicia	5 00
4. British Columbia, Bank of	San Francisco	60 75
5. British North America	San Francisco	58 55
6. Butte County, Bank of	Chico	53 10
7. California, Bank of	San Francisco	977 00
8. California Safe Deposit and Trust Company	San Francisco	28 40
9. California State Bank	Sacramento	66 05
10. Camptonville, Bank of	Camptonville	50
11. Chico, Bank of	Chico	20 60
12. Citizens' Bank	Nevada City	17 80
13. Colusa County Bank	Colusa	85 95
14. Commercial and Savings Bank	San José	85 95
15. Commercial Bank of Santa Ana	Santa Ana	15 20
16. Dixon, Bank of	Dixon	27 60
17. Grangers' Bank of California	San Francisco	57 65
18. Farmers' Bank of Wheatland	Wheatland	10 45
19. Farmers' Exchange Bank	San Bernardino	21 35
20. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	Healdsburg	15 35
21. Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	Los Angeles	213 20
22. Farmers' Savings Bank	Lakeport	29 15
23. Farmers' Bank of Fresno	Fresno	13 65
24. Fresno County Bank	Fresno	14 05
25. Gilroy, Bank of	Gilroy	13 45
Amount carried forward		\$2,295 40

ASSESSMENT LIST—Continued.

NAME OF BANK.	Location.	Amount Paid.
Amount brought forward		\$2,295 40
26. Haywards, Bank of	Haywards	3 00
27. Healdsburg, Bank of	Healdsburg	21 40
28. Hollister, Bank of	Hollister	34 50
29. Humboldt County Bank	Eureka	33 25
30. Kern Valley Bank	Bakersfield	18 40
31. Lake, Bank of	Lakeport	2 40
32. London and San Francisco Bank (Limited)	San Francisco	209 50
33. Laporte, Bank of	Laporte	2 00
34. Los Angeles County Bank	Los Angeles	46 50
35. Los Gatos, Bank of	Los Gatos	3 20
36. Martinez, Bank of	Martinez	25 35
37. Mendocino Discount Bank	Mendocino	6 50
38. Merced Bank	Merced	12 65
39. Modesto Bank	Modesto	57 65
40. Mono County Bank	Bodie	3 20
41. Napa, Bank of	Napa City	21 25
42. Nevada Bank of San Francisco	San Francisco	493 00
43. Pacific Bank	San Francisco	284 10
44. Pacific Trust Company	Stockton	10 90
45. Petaluma Savings Bank	Petaluma	33 75
46. Pomona Valley Bank	Pomona	4 40
47. Sacramento Bank	Sacramento	279 10
48. Salinas City Bank	Salinas City	49 35
49. Santa Cruz County, Bank of	Santa Cruz	27 90
50. Santa Clara County, Bank of	Santa Clara	22 90
51. San Joaquin Valley Bank	Stockton	26 55
52. San José, Bank of	San José	81 75
53. San Luis Obispo, Bank of	San Luis Obispo	46 50
54. Santa Rosa Bank	Santa Rosa	55 65
55. Savings Bank of Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa	38 15
56. Siskiyou County Bank	Yreka	25 65
57. Sonoma County, Bank of	Petaluma	33 10
58. Sonoma Valley Bank	Sonoma	6 00
59. St. Helena, Bank of	St. Helena	5 90
60. Suisun, Bank of	Suisun	47 40
61. Tehama County, Bank of	Red Bluff	51 70
62. Tomales, Bank of	Tomales	11 00
63. Ukiah, Bank of	Ukiah	19 35
64. Vacaville, Bank of	Vacaville	7 55
65. Ventura, Bank of	San Buenaventura	18 40
66. Visalia, Bank of	Visalia	20 60
67. Watsonville, Bank of	Watsonville	43 85
68. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank	San Francisco	227 75
69. Willows, Bank of	Willows	16 20
70. Woodland, Bank of	Woodland	78 55
71. Yolo, Bank of	Woodland	32 40
Total from Commercial Banks		\$4,895 55
Grand total from eighty-eight Incorporated Banks		\$12,750 00
Surplus in State Treasury to the credit of this Commission at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, as follows:		
Traveling fund, year ending June 30, 1882		\$285 25
Traveling fund, year ending June 30, 1883		5 40
Salary fund, year ending June 30, 1883		83 34
Traveling fund, year ending June 30, 1884		10 35
Stationery fund, year ending June 30, 1884		82 65
Rent fund, year ending June 30, 1884		300 00
		\$766 99
Total amount in State Treasury July 16, 1884		\$13,516 99
Amount paid into State Treasury July 16, 1884		12,750 00

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

SAVINGS BANKS OF CALIFORNIA,

FILED JANUARY 1, 1884.

[ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.]

REPORTS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

CALIFORNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June 24, 1873.]

DAVID FARQUHARSON, President.

VERNON CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$51,078 84	Capital paid in coin	\$72,900 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	19,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	4,295 35
Loans on real estate	377,690 61	Due depositors	390,788 28
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,796 61	Other liabilities	5,257 79
Money on hand	18,758 32		
Due from banks and bankers	2,320 99		
Furniture and fixtures	200 00		
Expenses and taxes	2,396 05		
Total resources	\$473,241 42	Total liabilities	\$473,241 42

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$72,900; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$72,900. The total number of shares of stock issued is 729; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

D. Farquharson	58 shares	John Easton	18 shares
R. F. Bunker	12 shares	C. D. Farquharson	29 shares
A. C. Corbett	23 shares	J. F. Cowdery	15 shares
J. R. Wilcox	36 shares	V. Campbell	7 shares
Edw'd Farrell	26 shares	Thos. Downing	40 shares
John Bain	15 shares		

The total number of shares held by the Directors is 279 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$44,186 12	\$46,500 00
Alameda	6,892 72	7,000 00
Totals	\$51,078 84	\$53,500 00

CALIFORNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco.....	\$205,605 09	\$431,650 00
Fresno.....	59,880 11	115,000 00
Yolo.....	36,661 00	67,000 00
Merced.....	24,059 80	54,000 00
Tulare.....	14,365 30	29,000 00
Kern.....	14,000 00	90,000 00
Solano.....	7,691 25	15,000 00
San Mateo.....	4,000 00	14,000 00
Alameda.....	3,938 66	9,800 00
Marin.....	2,700 00	4,800 00
Sonoma.....	2,700 00	3,000 00
Contra Costa.....	2,089 40	5,000 00
Totals.....	\$377,690 61	\$838,250 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
20 Dupont Street widening bonds.....	\$20,000 00	\$19,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.
95 shares Santa Cruz Lime Company's stock.....	\$18,000 00	\$1,796 61

FRENCH SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Reincorporated March 10, 1879.]

J. C. SALA, Vice-President.

A. BRAND, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
United States bonds (cost) -----	\$1,105,210 67	Capital paid in coin -----	\$147,500 00
Loans on real estate -----	946,961 21	Reserve fund -----	16,157 90
Money on hand -----	3,903 17	Due depositors -----	2,150,229 35
Due from banks and bankers -----	284,000 00	Other liabilities -----	44,265 20
Expenses and taxes -----	8,577 40		
Other assets -----	9,500 00		
Total resources -----	\$2,358,152 45	Total liabilities -----	\$2,358,152 45

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$222,750; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$147,500. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,203; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$25 to \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

G. Touchard -----	20 shares	P. V. Merle -----	5 shares
P. Husson -----	11 shares	J. C. Sala -----	1 share
H. Barroilhet -----	10 shares	A. Comte, Jr. -----	1 share
A. Pissis -----	11 shares	A. G. Chauché -----	1 share
P. Fleury -----	3 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		63 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda -----	\$34,497 96	\$70,000 00
San Francisco -----	895,742 25	1,700,000 00
Santa Clara -----	12,000 00	50,000 00
San Luis Obispo -----	2,500 00	10,000 00
San Mateo -----	250 00	500 00
Sonoma -----	1,971 00	6,000 00
Totals -----	\$946,961 21	\$1,836,500 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States bonds, three per cent registered --	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00
New York bonds, four per cent registered -----	935,000 00	1,075,210 67	1,150,000 00
Totals -----	\$965,000 00	\$1,105,210 67	\$1,180,000 00

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.	Market Value.
Interest on United States bonds due January 1, 1884 -----	\$9,500 00	\$9,500 00

GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated February 10, 1868.]

L. GOTTIG, President.

F. ROEDING, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$70,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	747,465 57	Reserve fund and profit and loss	152,023 53
United States bonds (par value)	1,590,000 00	Due depositors	11,322,012 63
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	258,500 00		
Loans on real estate	6,381,025 21		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	2,388,950 00		
Money on hand	337,595 38		
Furniture and fixtures	500 00		
Total resources	\$11,774,036 16	Total liabilities	\$11,774,036 16

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$400,000; the amount subscribed is \$400,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 400; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$750.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

L. Gottig	10 shares	Peter Spreckels	8 shares
Chas. Kohler	10 shares	N. Van Bergen	6 shares
Edward Kruse	10 shares	F. Roeding	5 shares
Geo. H. Eggers	10 shares	A. E. Hecht	2 shares
H. L. Simon	10 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		71 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$651,940 40	\$670,000 00
San Mateo	24,338 99	25,000 00
Alameda	70,986 18	75,000 00
Totals	\$747,465 57	\$770,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$5,692,368 21	\$12,000,000 00
Alameda	528,177 00	
Marin	65,130 00	
Santa Cruz	16,000 00	
San Mateo	17,350 00	
Sonoma	37,000 00	
Contra Costa	8,000 00	
Napa	17,000 00	
Totals	\$6,381,025 21	\$12,000,000 00

GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States 3 and 4-per cent bonds-----	\$1,590,000 00	\$1,590,000 00	\$1,630,000 00
Santa Clara County and San Francisco County bonds-----	29,000 00	29,000 00	31,000 00
Sonoma County and Los Angeles County bonds--	54,500 00	54,500 00	56,500 00
Alameda County and City of Stockton bonds---	175,000 00	175,000 00	179,000 00
Totals -----	\$1,848,500 00	\$1,848,500 00	\$1,896,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
United States 4-per cent bonds, State of Connecticut bonds, State of California bonds, San Francisco City bonds-----	\$661,500 00	\$652,500 00	\$772,500 00
Miscellaneous State and County bonds, shares Omnibus Railroad and Cable Road, Territory of Arizona bonds, shares of San Francisco Gas stock, Southern Pacific Railroad bonds, Pima County bonds, Salt Lake City bonds---	2,516,700 00	1,736,450 00	\$2,366,000 00
Totals -----	\$3,178,200 00	\$2,388,950 00	\$3,138,500 00

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated April 12, 1859.]

M. D. SWEENY, President.

R. J. TOBIN, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$200,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	\$1,272,607 45
Real estate taken for debt -----	711,656 37	Due depositors -----	20,005,227 73
United States bonds (cost) -----	11,659,115 53		
Loans on real estate -----	8,198,303 41		
Money on hand -----	312,503 26		
Interest accrued on U. S. bonds and loans -----	148,394 00		
Taxes -----	47,862 61		
Total resources -----	\$21,277,835 18	Total liabilities -----	\$21,277,835 18

DETAILS.

This bank has no capital stock. The names of the Directors are as follows: M. D. Sweeny, C. D. O'Sullivan, R. J. Tobin, G. Touchard, Peter Donahue, M. J. O'Connor, Jas. A. Donohoe, D. J. Oliver, D. T. Murphy.

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Alameda -----	\$101,659 74	\$711,656 37
Marin -----	11,365 74	
Napa -----	3,916 70	
San Mateo -----	3,829 91	
Santa Clara -----	6,829 50	
San Francisco -----	584,054 78	
Totals -----	\$711,656 37	\$711,656 37

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda -----	\$247,898 58	\$15,000,000
Marin -----	48,898 58	
Napa -----	7,992 00	
San Mateo -----	63,497 00	
Santa Clara -----	36,245 00	
Solano -----	19,785 54	
San Francisco -----	7,773,986 71	
Totals -----	\$8,198,303 41	\$15,000,000

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States bonds, currency, 6s -----	\$800,000 00	\$981,782 86	\$1,069,300 00
United States bonds, 4 per cent -----	9,260,000 00	10,377,332 67	11,447,675 00
United States bonds, 3 per cent -----	300,000 00	300,000 00	300,000 00
Totals -----	\$10,360,000 00	\$11,659,115 53	\$12,816,975 00

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated November 24, 1869.]

A. C. WEBER, President.

ERNEST BRAND, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$73,105 89	Capital paid in coin	\$80,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	23,860 44	Reserve fund	52,596 04
United States bonds (cost)	180,157 76	Due depositors	1,862,559 14
Loans on real estate	1,692,588 52	Other liabilities	5,608 27
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	9,469 25		
Money on hand	17,093 33		
Due from banks and bankers	4,488 26		
Total resources	\$2,000,763 45	Total liabilities	\$2,000,763 45

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$80,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 100; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$800.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. C. Weber	5 shares	W. J. Lowry	4 shares
H. Luchsinger	4 shares	A. H. Ryhiner	2 shares
E. D. Keyes	5 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			20 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.
Monterey	\$13,456 59
San Francisco	10,403 85
Totals	\$23,860 44

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$1,262,936 25	\$3,250,000 00
Alameda	171,435 08	
San Joaquin	82,981 50	
Santa Clara	75,955 93	
San Mateo	9,906 67	
Sonoma	3,570 05	
Marin	46,623 76	
Napa	5,340 00	
Santa Cruz	16,105 10	
San Luis Obispo	1,013 35	
Contra Costa	6,654 16	
Solano	10,066 67	
Totals	\$1,692,588 52	\$3,250,000 00

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States bonds, 4 per cent, registered -----	\$150,000 00	\$180,157 76	\$184,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Southern Pacific Railroad bonds-----	\$16,000 00	\$8,567 80	\$16,480 00
California Safe Deposit and Trust Co. stock-----	3,250 00	901 45	1,625 00
Totals -----	\$19,250 00	\$9,469 25	\$18,105 00

BANK OF MENDOCINO.

[Incorporated September 14, 1870.]

EUGENE BROWN, President.

WM. HEESER, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.	\$8,640 48	Reserve fund and profit and loss	\$10,114 72
Loans on real estate	301,557 15	Due depositors	355,813 62
Money on hand	10,975 59	Due banks and bankers	14,675 02
Due from banks and bankers ..	65,427 66	Other liabilities	7,669 47
Furniture and fixtures	1,671 95		
Total resources	\$388,272 83	Total liabilities	388,272 83

DETAILS.

This bank has no capital stock. The names of the Directors are as follows: Eugene Brown, Wm. Heeser, C. W. Denslow, J. B. Ford, Augustus Heesér, R. Stickney, and James Townsend.

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Mendocino	\$8,640 48	\$8,800 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mendocino	\$270,825 26	\$530,000 00
Alameda	16,632 50	40,000 00
Humboldt	14,099 39	25,000 00
Totals	\$301,557 15	\$595,000 00

MERCED SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—MERCED.

[Incorporated March 11, 1875.]

GEO. H. FANCHER, President.

W. W. WESTBAY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$12,147 11	Capital paid in coin	\$45,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.....	432 43	Reserve fund and profit and loss	15,686 45
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	48,777 87	Due depositors.....	456,569 30
County warrants.....	15,502 30		
Loans on real estate.....	340,767 48		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	307 14		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	43,870 49		
Money on hand.....	2,993 41		
Checks and other cash items.....	3,910 88		
Due from banks and bankers.....	48,546 64		
Total resources.....	\$517,255 75	Total liabilities.....	\$517,255 75

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$45,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$15.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. W. Bowman.....	730 shares	L. R. Fancher.....	63 shares
Wm. A. Aldrich.....	505 shares	M. Goldman.....	65 shares
Geo. H. Fancher.....	150 shares	J. K. Law.....	20 shares
C. H. Huffman.....	190 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		1,723 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Merced.....	\$432 43	\$432 43

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Merced.....	\$301,964 98	\$587,530 00
Stanislaus.....	9,193 50	
Fresno.....	14,350 00	
Tulare.....	11,848 00	
Mariposa.....	800 00	
Merced and Mariposa.....	2,611 00	
Totals.....	\$340,767 48	\$587,530 00

MERCED SAVINGS BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Tulare County bonds.....	\$8,000 00	\$9,000 00	\$9,120 00
Los Angeles County bonds.....	8,000 00	8,280 00	8,680 00
Los Angeles City bonds.....	10,000 00	10,350 00	10,350 00
Southern Pacific Railroad bonds.....	20,000 00	21,147 87	20,662 50
Merced County warrants.....	15,502 30	15,502 30	15,502 30
Totals.....	\$61,502 30	\$64,280 17	\$64,314 80

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Merced County warrants.....	\$327 40	\$307 14	\$327 40

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts on wool, and wheat, and jewelry.....	\$43,870 49	\$67,346 07

OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS.

[Incorporated August 13, 1867.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

E. C. SESSIONS, President.

W. W. GARTHWAITTE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$80,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$475,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	114,203 88	Reserve fund and profit and loss	25,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	721,837 30	Due depositors	2,025,731 08
Loans on real estate	756,428 17		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	407,479 02		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	15,752 60		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	245,652 65		
Money on hand	51,170 00		
Checks and other cash items	30,329 86		
Due from banks and bankers	101,377 60		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Total resources	\$2,525,731 08	Total liabilities	\$2,525,731 08

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$950,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$475,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 9,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. A. Aldrich	435 shares	Samuel Merritt	700 shares
A. W. Bowman	591 shares	J. E. McElrath	10 shares
Francis Blake	155 shares	H. Rodgers	100 shares
R. E. Cole	15 shares	E. C. Sessions	100 shares
W. E. Miller	200 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		2,306 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.
Alameda	\$113,323 76
San Francisco	880 12
Total	\$114,203 88

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$729,088 06	\$1,500,000 00
Contra Costa	2,300 00	6,400 00
Merced	3,500 00	12,000 00
Placer	2,000 00	10,000 00
Sonoma	1,500 00	20,000 00
Santa Clara	12,817 23	45,000 00
San Francisco	222 88	2,900 00
Tulare	5,000 00	11,000 00
Totals	\$756,428 17	\$1,607,300 00

OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Bonds of counties and municipal corporations of California-----	\$298,750 00	\$298,750 00	} \$692,837 30
Bonds of other solvent corporations-----	377,000 00	377,000 00	
Stock of Bank of California-----	20,000 00	29,000 00	
General premium account and interest accrued-----	-----	17,087 30	-----
Totals -----	\$695,750 00	\$721,837 30	\$726,137 30

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bonds and stocks of various solvent corporations, such as banks, insurance companies, etc.-----	\$507,700 00	\$407,479 02	\$427,100 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Savings accounts pass books-----	\$15,752 60	\$16,500 00

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[Incorporated May 23, 1879.]

WM. BECKMAN, President.

WM. F. HUNTOON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$2,915 50	Capital paid in coin.....	\$225,273 95
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	11,220 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	7,942 32
Loans on real estate.....	437,880 25	Due depositors.....	257,607 06
Money on hand.....	38,084 89	Other liabilities.....	20,210 44
Due from banks and bankers.....	9,598 17		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,479 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	8,855 96		
Total resources.....	\$511,033 77	Total liabilities.....	\$511,033 77

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$409,589; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$225,273 95. The total number of shares of stock issued is 409,589; the amount paid up on each share of stock is 55 cents.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Wm. Beckman.....	21,863 shares	G. M. Hayton.....	4,735 shares
J. L. Huntoon.....	8,174 shares	Wm. Johnston.....	1,056 shares
Sam'l Gottlieb.....	7,808 shares	E. C. Atkinson.....	221 shares
E. J. Croly.....	4,119 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....			47,976 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sacramento.....	\$2,915 50	\$2,915 50

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Colusa.....	\$179,222 63	\$339,160 00
Washoe, Nevada.....	69,725 00	102,900 00
Placer.....	30,576 81	80,400 00
Tehama.....	15,000 00	30,000 00
Sutter.....	20,000 00	40,800 00
Yuba.....	11,000 00	24,000 00
Butte.....	9,600 00	20,800 00
Amador.....	7,833 00	11,400 00
El Dorado.....	6,000 00	20,430 00
Solano.....	2,500 00	20,100 00
Yolo.....	4,300 00	12,000 00
Sacramento.....	82,122 81	180,000 00
Totals.....	\$437,880 25	\$881,990 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
902 shares stock of the Odd Fellows Hall Association of Sacramento.....	\$14,960 00	\$11,220 00	\$11,220 00

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June 18, 1862.]

ALBERT MILLER, President.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$119,099 43	Capital paid in coin -----	\$400,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	918,027 73	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	72,603 57
United States bonds -----	1,243,325 00	Due depositors -----	12,046,883 53
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	658,036 81	Other liabilities -----	44,970 84
Loans on real estate -----	7,312,649 40		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	1,985,980 00		
Money on hand -----	129,560 96		
Due from banks and bankers -----	196,778 61		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,000 00		
Total resources -----	\$12,564,457 94	Total liabilities -----	\$12,564,457 94

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$400,000; the amount subscribed is \$400,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$400,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,600; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$250.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Albert Miller -----	80 shares	Jos. G. Eastland -----	30 shares
Alex. Campbell, Sr. -----	16 shares	W. C. B. De Fremery -----	18 shares
John Archbald -----	74 shares	Dan'l E. Martin -----	30 shares
Wm. Ashburner -----	21 shares	Chas. Pace -----	60 shares
Geo. C. Boardman -----	12 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is ----- 341 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco -----	\$352,728 04	\$918,027 73
Alameda -----	196,149 10	
Colusa and Yolo -----	124,343 72	
Fresno -----	6,992 90	
Sacramento, Napa, and Solano -----	174,267 74	
Kern -----	38,168 87	
Placer -----	3,741 72	
Santa Barbara -----	643 60	
Santa Clara -----	10,390 77	
San Mateo -----	85,601 27	
Total -----	\$993,027 73	
Less credit from contingent fund -----	75,000 00	
Grand totals -----	\$918,027 73	\$918,027 73

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$4,043,443 80	\$15,000,000
Alameda and Butte	2,052,492 60	
Colusa and Contra Costa	42,434 00	
Fresno and Los Angeles	91,289 00	
Marin and Merced	299,907 00	
Monterey and Placer	177,457 00	
San Benito	155,142 00	
San Mateo	65,243 00	
San Luis Obispo	157,585 00	
Santa Barbara	124,463 00	
Siskiyou	47,208 00	
Solano and Sonoma	3,002 00	
Stanislaus	23,000 00	
Sutter and Ventura	16,927 00	
Yolo and Yuba	13,056 00	
Totals	\$7,312,649 40	\$15,000,000

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States bonds, registered	\$1,215,000 00	\$1,243,325 00	\$1,253,150 00
Bonds and warrants of counties of the State of California, and of municipal corporations thereof	615,628 10	658,036 81	700,444 00
Totals	\$1,830,628 10	\$1,901,361 81	\$1,953,594 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bonds of the United States	\$2,038 00	\$2,038 00	\$2,548 00
Bonds of the State of California, and of the counties and cities thereof	217,000 00	202,776 00	227,850 00
Bonds and promissory notes of quasi-public and industrial corporations	1,373,401 00	1,172,210 00	1,418,276 00
Shares of capital stock of quasi-public and industrial corporations	1,535,300 00	608,956 00	927,269 00
Totals	\$3,127,739 00	\$1,985,980 00	\$2,575,943 00

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated July 23, 1857.]

HORACE DAVIS, President.

C. W. CARMANY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$45,500 00	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	1,556,764 53	Reserve fund and profit and loss	204,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	517,920 15	Due depositors	2,661,033 84
Loans on real estate	595,087 90	Other liabilities	32,132 92
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	606,356 46		
Money on hand	60,747 62		
Due from banks and bankers	14,608 39		
Other assets	181 71		
Total resources	\$3,397,166 76	Total liabilities	\$3,397,166 76

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$500,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Horace Davis	62 shares	W. A. Bray	25 shares
Isaac Hyde	300 shares	A. W. Bowman	541 shares
W. A. Aldrich	500 shares	J. H. Goodman	275 shares
S. C. Bigelow	200 shares	A. A. Smith	50 shares
B. O. Devoe	200 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		2,153 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$928,585 00	\$1,556,764 53
Contra Costa	255,800 00	
Alameda	180,701 30	
Santa Barbara	57,100 00	
San Mateo	74,000 00	
Tulare	18,778 23	
Marin	22,000 00	
San Joaquin	12,500 00	
Solano	2,050 00	
Santa Clara	5,000 00	
Napa	250 00	
Totals	\$1,556,764 53	\$1,556,764 53

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$482,979 58	\$1,327,417 00
Alameda	45,776 77	
Contra Costa	9,811 75	
San Mateo	4,480 20	
Tulare	7,380 40	
San Diego	29,978 05	
Solano	2,946 25	
Fresno	1,000 00	
Merced	230 71	
Santa Clara	2,659 95	
Los Angeles	2,844 24	
Napa	5,000 00	
Totals	\$595,087 90	\$1,322,417 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Montgomery Avenue bonds	\$81,000 00	\$32,400 00	\$532,870 00
San Diego City bonds	19,500 00	19,500 00	
San Diego County bonds	100,000 00	102,819 40	
Spring Valley Waterworks, 1st mortgage bonds ..	100,000 00	114,561 25	
Southern and Northern Pacific Railroad, California division, bonds	200,000 00	206,535 00	
Chesapeake and Ohio, Geary Street Railroad, and Vallejo City bonds	44,000 00	42,104 50	
Totals	\$544,500 00	\$517,920 15	\$532,870 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Presidio and Ferries Railroad and Omnibus Railroad shares	\$82,800 00	\$34,620 00	\$691,844 00
Giant Powder Company and Bank of California stock	81,000 00	82,265 69	
Oakland Bank of Savings and agreements of sale, etc.	11,925 00	5,260 00	
Vallejo City bonds and Atlantic Dynamite	55,300 00	32,403 27	
Spring Valley, Southern Pacific, and California insurance stock	436,000 00	423,807 50	
California Safe Deposit and Trust Company	20,000 00	8,000 00	
Los Angeles Gas Company and Marysville Water Company stock	60,000 00	10,000 00	
Oakland Gas, Sutter Street Railroad, and Southern Pacific Railroad stock	28,500 00	10,000 00	
Totals	\$775,525 00	\$606,356 46	\$691,844 00

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Stock, Bank of Santa Cruz County -----	\$10,960 00	\$10,960 00	\$10,960 00

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated March 2, 1871.]

JEROME LINCOLN, Vice-President.

W. S. JONES, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$174,025 12	Capital paid in coin.....	\$150,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	95,239 17	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	114,259 44
Loans on real estate.....	796,180 38	Due depositors.....	1,458,120 93
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	570,960 00		
Money on hand.....	14,282 65		
Due from banks and bankers.....	52,064 13		
Furniture and fixtures.....	150 00		
Other assets.....	19,478 92		
Total resources.....	\$1,722,380 37	Total liabilities.....	\$1,722,380 37

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,200; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$125.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

D. O. Mills.....	30 shares	Adam Grant.....	20 shares
W. F. Babcock.....	20 shares	B. Doe.....	20 shares
Wm. Alvord.....	10 shares	Jerome Lincoln.....	66 shares
C. Paige.....	40 shares	D. C. McRuer.....	10 shares
S. L. Jones.....	65 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....281 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Alameda.....	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00
Napa.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
San Francisco.....	66,525 12	66,525 12
Santa Clara.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Santa Cruz.....	17,500 00	17,500 00
Totals.....	\$174,025 12	\$174,025 12

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda.....	\$141,040 00	\$1,711,500 00
Contra Costa.....	3,000 00	
Los Angeles.....	50,000 00	
Marin.....	101,500 00	
Monterey.....	8,000 00	
Napa.....	20,000 00	
San Francisco.....	365,940 38	
San Luis Obispo.....	6,400 00	
San Mateo.....	3,000 00	
Santa Clara.....	57,000 00	
Solano.....	25,000 00	
Sonoma.....	15,300 00	
Totals.....	\$796,180 38	\$1,711,500 00

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County bonds.....	\$57,000 00	\$58,862 50	\$59,522 50
City bonds.....	15,500 00	16,147 50	16,275 00
Railroad bonds.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00
Spring Valley Waterworks stock.....	5,000 00	5,229 17	4,300 00
Totals.....	\$92,500 00	\$95,239 17	\$95,097 50

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
City and County bonds.....	\$41,500 00	\$40,000 00	\$44,650 00
Bank stock.....	319,500 00	311,000 00	435,300 00
United States bonds.....	25,800 00	6,300 00	30,960 00
San Francisco Gas stock.....	43,000 00	17,110 00	21,500 00
Spring Valley Water stock and bonds.....	143,000 00	93,800 00	130,250 00
Railroad stock.....	153,900 00	95,750 00	117,015 00
California Dry Dock Company bonds.....	1,000 00	500 00	1,050 00
Insurance stock and bank books.....	11,043 00	6,500 00	13,043 00
Totals.....	\$738,743 00	\$570,960 00	\$793,768 00

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.
Suspense account in process of settlement.....	\$15,740 75
Accrued interest.....	3,738 17
Total.....	\$19,478 92

STOCKTON SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

[Incorporated August 12, 1867.]

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

FRED. M. WEST, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$5,194 13	Capital paid in coin.....	\$500,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	1,435,475 06	Reserve fund and contingent fund.....	115,366 61
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	50,677 41	Due depositors.....	2,043,467 11
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	82,443 70	Other liabilities.....	25,000 00
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	506,984 40		
Money on hand.....	223,621 04		
Due from banks and bankers.....	377,748 61		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,000 00		
Other assets.....	689 37		
Total resources.....	\$2,683,833 72	Total liabilities.....	\$2,683,833 72

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$500,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

L. U. Shippee.....	244 shares	William Inglis.....	165 shares
F. Arnold.....	20 shares	R. B. Lane.....	25 shares
I. S. Bostwick.....	125 shares	J. H. O'Brien.....	20 shares
H. T. Dorrance.....	20 shares	O. Perrin.....	42 shares
R. Greekow.....	212 shares	A. W. Simpson.....	50 shares
C. Haas.....	30 shares	M. L. Hewitt.....	30 shares
C. Grupe.....	70 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....			1,053 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Joaquin.....	\$3,036 12	\$3,600 00
Fresno.....	272 93	320 00
Merced.....	1,885 08	2,000 00
Totals.....	\$5,194 13	\$5,920 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Joaquin.....	\$1,008,752 48	\$2,000,000 00
Stanislaus.....	175,550 90	350,000 00
Merced.....	91,854 51	185,000 00
Fresno.....	9,241 60	18,000 00
Calaveras.....	1,500 00	3,000 00
Butte.....	135,262 07	270,000 00
Amador.....	3,003 50	6,000 00
Tulare.....	10,310 00	20,000 00
Totals.....	\$1,435,475 06	\$2,852,000 00

STOCKTON SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
389 shares Stockton Savings and Loan Society --	\$38,900 00	\$31,177 41	\$62,240 00
750 shares Stockton Warehouse Company -----	37,500 00	19,500 00	37,500 00
Totals -----	\$76,400 00	\$50,677 41	\$99,740 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for grain in store -----	\$81,970 00	\$122,000 00
Term deposit pass books -----	473 70	600 00
Totals -----	\$82,443 70	\$122,600 00

STOCKTON SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated July 5, 1882.]

H. S. SARGENT, President.

SIDNEY NEWELL, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate.....	\$300,235 35	Capital paid in coin.....	\$300,000 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	17,472 23	Due depositors.....	859,857 23
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	4,700 00	Other liabilities.....	21,310 44
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	261,331 51		
Money on hand.....	523,432 83		
Checks and other cash items.....	382 79		
Due from banks and bankers.....	60,008 36		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,145 58		
Other assets.....	11,459 02		
Total resources.....	\$1,181,167 67	Total liabilities.....	\$1,181,167 67

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$60.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. S. Sargent.....	50 shares	T. P. Williamson.....	50 shares
T. W. Newell.....	100 shares	D. S. Rosenbaum.....	205 shares
W. P. Miller.....	100 shares	Alonzo Rhodes.....	65 shares
E. R. Hedges.....	100 shares	L. Gerlach.....	100 shares
W. C. Daggett.....	100 shares	Asa Clark.....	100 shares
J. A. Crow.....	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		1,020 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Joaquin.....	\$213,088 35	\$483,550 00
Stanislaus.....	55,800 00	125,900 00
Butte.....	4,800 00	6,000 00
Merced.....	26,547 00	105,000 00
Totals.....	\$300,235 35	\$720,450 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
144 shares Stockton Building and Loan Association.....	\$28,800 00	\$9,169 55	\$10,080 00
260 shares Stockton Savings Bank.....	26,000 00	8,302 68	15,600 00
Totals.....	\$54,800 00	\$17,472 23	\$25,680 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain in warehouse.....	\$4,700 00	\$9,868 00

UNION SAVINGS BANK—OAKLAND.

[Incorporated May 26, 1869.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

J. WEST MARTIN, President.

H. A. PALMER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$60,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	51,180 78	Reserve fund and profit and loss	100,000 00
United States bonds	41,788 75	Due depositors	1,741,150 62
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	60,289 66	Other liabilities	10,841 34
County warrants	3,603 99		
Loans on real estate	1,494,445 74		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	128,089 21		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	22,925 00		
Money on hand	58,488 85		
Due from banks and bankers	130,100 16		
Other assets	1,079 82		
Total resources	\$2,051,991 96	Total liabilities	\$2,051,991 96

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$200,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. West Martin	63 shares	D. H. Ward	13 shares
H. A. Palmer	16 shares	R. S. Farrelly	73 shares
R. W. Kirkham	67 shares	S. Huff	83 shares
A. C. Henry	147 shares	Sam'l Woods	53 shares
Hiram Tubbs	26 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		541 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$51,180 78	\$51,180 78

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$1,360,667 74	\$2,702,929 06
Contra Costa	104,028 00	208,056 00
Ventura	13,500 00	27,000 00
Solano	16,200 00	32,500 00
Totals	\$1,494,445 74	\$2,970,485 06

UNION SAVINGS BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Fresno County bonds	\$17,000 00	\$17,000 00	\$18,700 00
Alameda County bonds	1,844 66	1,844 66	1,844 66
Contra Costa County bonds	19,000 00	20,020 00	20,520 00
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company bonds	20,000 00	21,425 00	21,600 00
Totals	\$57,844 66	\$60,289 66	\$62,664 66

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
United States bonds	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
100 shares California Insurance Company	10,000 00	19,500 00	12,000 00
150 shares North Beach and Mission R. R. Co.	15,000 00		
400 shares Bank of California	40,000 00	50,000 00	66,000 00
667 shares Spring Valley Water Company	66,700 00	43,000 00	56,695 00
Napa County bonds	3,000 00	764 21	3,150 00
60 shares Fireman's Fund Insurance Company	6,000 00	4,825 00	6,900 00
Totals	\$150,700 00	\$128,089 21	\$169,745 00

VALLEJO SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK.

[Incorporated May 3, 1870.]

E. J. WILSON, President.

J. R. ENGLISH, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt -----	\$18,258 89	Capital paid in coin -----	\$67,238 63
Loans on real estate -----	60,309 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	4,170 90
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	2,000 00	Due depositors -----	111,035 51
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	72,378 88	Other liabilities -----	781 85
Money on hand -----	20,822 98		
Due from banks and bankers --	6,321 34		
Furniture and fixtures -----	3,135 80		
Total resources -----	\$183,226 89	Total liabilities -----	\$183,226 89

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$188,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$188,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,880; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

NOTE.—Difference in amount capital stock written off, \$120,761 37.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

E. J. Wilson -----	277 shares	S. G. Hilborn -----	3 shares
C. Hartson -----	400 shares	J. R. English -----	33 shares
A. T. Robinson -----	55 shares	M. J. Wright -----	5 shares
P. W. Dillon -----	20 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			793 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.
Solano -----	\$18,258 89

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Napa and Solano -----	\$57,809 00	\$115,000 00
San Francisco -----	700 00	1,600 00
Fresno -----	1,800 00	3,500 00
Totals -----	\$60,309 00	\$120,100 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Vallejo City bonds -----	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$2,050 00

VALLEJO SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat in store, insured -----	\$66,713 88	\$82,700 00
Tobacco in store, insured -----	525 00	750 00
Endowment life insurance policy -----	1,070 00	2,787 00
Gold watch and chain -----	100 00	200 00
Barley in store, insured -----	970 00	1,075 00
Deposit on our own pass book -----	3,000 00	3,000 00
Totals -----	\$72,378 88	\$90,512 00

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COMMERCIAL BANKS OF CALIFORNIA,

AND THE

San Francisco Branches of Foreign Banks,

FILED JANUARY 1, 1884.

[ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.]

REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS.

BANK OF ANAHEIM.

[Incorporated September 27, 1876.]

PLEZ JAMES, President.

GEO. B. SHAFER, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$3,069 03	Capital paid in coin.....	\$20,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.....	8,583 87	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	4,591 09
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	1,000 00	Due depositors.....	46,803 98
Loans on real estate.....	10,000 00	Due banks and bankers.....	3,383 24
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	38,519 35		
Money on hand.....	5,919 64		
Due from banks and bankers.....	4,422 10		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,500 00		
Other assets.....	764 32		
Total resources.....	\$74,778 31	Total liabilities.....	\$74,778 31

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$20,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$20.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

S. H. Mott.....	10 shares	E. F. Spence.....	10 shares
W. K. James.....	10 shares	P. James.....	485 shares
H. Mabury.....	485 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		1,000 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Los Angeles.....	\$8,583 87	\$11,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles.....	\$10,000 00	\$25,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
200 shares Gas Consumers' stock.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

BANK OF BENICIA.

[Incorporated December 1, 1881.]

W. F. GOAD, President.

J. E. CROOKS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$13,270 01	Capital paid in coin -----	\$32,000 00
County warrants -----	1,029 83	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	2,000 00
Loans on real estate -----	17,750 00	Due depositors -----	38,166 55
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	48,794 54	Due banks and bankers -----	9,811.98
Money on hand -----	6,409 00	Other liabilities -----	49 36
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,774 51		
Total resources -----	\$89,027 89	Total liabilities -----	\$89,027 89

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$105,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$39,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 390; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. F. Goad -----	100 shares	J. S. Cone -----	30 shares
W. C. Belcher -----	110 shares	J. E. Crooks -----	50 shares
N. D. Rideout -----	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		340 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Solano -----	\$17,000 00	\$40,000 00
Sacramento -----	750 00	1,680 00
Totals -----	\$17,750 00	\$41,680 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Tehama County scrip -----	\$1,000 50	\$1,029 83	\$1,084 25

BANK OF BUTTE COUNTY—CHICO.

[Incorporated January, 1873.]

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.

CHAS. FAULKNER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$30,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$250,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	8,950 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	39,700 17
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	51,455 00	Due depositors	405,310 42
County warrants	5,211 21	Due banks and bankers	72,765 64
Loans on real estate	182,116 50		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	3,500 00		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	61,221 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	389,242 21		
Money on hand	31,830 31		
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00		
Other assets	1,750 00		
Total resources	\$767,776 23	Total liabilities	\$767,776 23

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$250,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$250,000. The total number of shares issued is 2,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

N. D. Rideout	300 shares	J. R. Robinson	40 shares
A. H. Chapman	200 shares	Chas. Faulkner	375 shares
Geo. C. Perkins	400 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			1,315 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Butte	\$950 00	} \$40,000 00
Tehama	8,000 00	
Totals	\$8,950 00	\$40,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Butte	\$161,960 80	\$275,000 00
Colusa	20,155 70	30,000 00
Totals	\$182,116 50	\$305,000 00

BANK OF BUTTE COUNTY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
603 shares Chico Gas Company stock	\$30,150 00	\$18,090 00
831 shares Chico Water Company stock	83,100 00	33,240 00
25 shares Odd Fellows' Hall stock	500 00	125 00
Totals	\$113,750 00	\$51,455 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Butte County warrants	\$5,200 00	\$3,500 00	\$5,200 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain in warehouse	\$61,221 00	\$70,000 00

BANK OF CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June, 1864.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

WILLIAM ALVORD, President.

THOMAS BROWN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$250,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$3,000,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	532,138 40	Reserve fund and profit and loss	1,644,304 13
United States bonds and miscellaneous bonds and stocks	627,195 75	Due depositors	7,452,922 52
Loans on real estate	369,065 00	Due banks and bankers	70,202 17
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,056,686 76	Other liabilities (dividends unpaid)	1,077 50
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	1,080,322 11		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	4,877,472 16		
Money on hand	1,221,534 93		
Due from banks and bankers	2,087,870 54		
Other assets	66,220 67		
Total resources	\$12,168,506 32	Total liabilities	\$12,168,506 32

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$3,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$3,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$3,000,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 30,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

D. O. Mills	100 shares	J. C. Wilmerding	210 shares
Wm. Sharon	2,261 shares	Jas. Freeborn	200 shares
Wm. Alvord	150 shares	M. Lewis	600 shares
Chs. Mayne	205 shares	E. W. Newhall	150 shares
Jerome Lincoln	100 shares	I. W. Sharon	180 shares
Adam Grant	240 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$259,766 24	\$1,000,000 00
Alameda	16,056 06	
San Mateo	39,512 93	
Fresno	153,161 72	
Mono	10,000 00	
Amador	9,705 21	
Sundry lands in Illinois	13,524 58	
Lands in Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Merced, San Luis Obispo, Napa, San Francisco, Solano, San Mateo, and Tulare	30,411 66	
Totals	\$532,138 40	\$1,000,000 00

BANK OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$100,371 18	\$500,000 00
Alameda	10,000 00	
San Luis Obispo	5,500 00	
Fresno	152,484 07	
Merced	100,709 75	
Totals	\$369,065 00	\$500,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
English consols	\$600,000 00	\$627,195 75
United States bonds	7,516 50	
Land Investment Company's stock	285 00	
Black Bear Quartz Mining Company's stock	2,100 00	
San Jacinto Tin Company's stock	1,000 00	
San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigating Company's stock	16,294 25	\$627,195 75
Totals	\$627,195 75	

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles County bonds, \$40,000; Esmeralda County bonds, \$6,000	\$46,900 00	\$1,500,000 00
Southern Pacific Railroad bonds, \$16,884 54; California Redwood bonds, \$50,000	66,884 54	
Carson and Colorado Railroad bonds, \$140,000; United States bonds, \$550	140,550 00	
Stock of incorporated mining companies	177,601 10	
Stock of other than mining companies	586,197 99	
Oregon Railroad and Navigation bonds	5,071 65	
Warrants—County Treasurer's	34,381 48	
Totals	\$1,056,686 76	\$1,500,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain, merchandise, and warehouse receipts	\$700,758 23	\$1,350,000 00
Assignment of contracts, mortgages, collateral notes, insurance policies, etc.	379,563 88	
Totals	\$1,080,322 11	\$1,350,000 00

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[Incorporated April, 1882.]

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.

A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
County and State warrants.....	\$12,092 85	Capital paid in coin.....	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	49,500 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	29,701 35
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	16,000 00	Due depositors.....	503,812 75
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	53,545 00	Due banks and bankers.....	91,787 41
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	306,759 21		
Money on hand.....	128,442 91		
Checks and other cash items.....	250 00		
Due from banks and bankers.....	147,316 91		
Furniture and fixtures.....	861 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	10,533 63		
Total resources.....	\$725,301 51	Total liabilities.....	\$725,301 51

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$20.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. R. Watson.....	200 shares	C. W. Clark.....	200 shares
N. D. Rideout.....	2,950 shares	A. Abbott.....	100 shares
A. Gallatin.....	200 shares	George C. Perkins.....	200 shares
Fred. Cox.....	200 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		4,050 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sacramento.....	\$13,000 00	\$23,000 00
Yolo.....	11,000 00	18,000 00
Amador.....	7,000 00	12,000 00
Sutter.....	5,500 00	10,000 00
Lassen.....	13,000 00	20,000 00
Totals.....	\$49,500 00	\$83,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County and State warrants.....	\$12,280 67	\$12,092 85	\$12,092 85

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Friend and Terry Lumber Company-----	\$16,000 00	\$32,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Wheat and wool -----	\$53,545 00	\$70,000 00

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY— SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated April 24, 1882.]

JOHN D. FRY, President.

CHARLES R. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$800,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$899,805 50
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	176,812 60	Reserve fund and profit and loss	24,705 01
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	135,050 00	Due depositors	222,368 80
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	415 00	Other liabilities	645 77
Money on hand	27,851 67		
Due from banks and bankers ..	6,463 46		
Other assets	932 35		
Total resources	\$1,147,525 08	Total liabilities	\$1,147,525 08

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$2,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$2,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$899,805 50. The total number of shares issued is 20,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is: \$45 on 19,961 $\frac{1}{10}$ shares, \$40 on 38 $\frac{9}{10}$ shares.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Chs. Main	250 shares	Frank H. Woods	200 shares
Jas. H. Goodman	1,422 shares	Peter Dean	100 shares
Chs. F. MacDermot	1,650 shares	Geo. L. Bradley	200 shares
I. G. Wickersham	675 shares	Samuel Davis	100 shares
Henry Wadsworth	100 shares	W. L. Elliott	110 shares
John D. Fry	450 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		5,257 shares	

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds	\$256,950 00	\$176,812 60	\$213,196 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Merchandise warehouse receipts	\$135,050 00	\$159,900 00

BANK OF CAMPTONVILLE.

[Incorporated September, 1883.]

A. G. MILLER, President.

J. P. BROWN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)-----	\$4,457 97	Capital paid in coin-----	\$10,000 00
Money on hand-----	4,802 99	Due depositors-----	3,721 93
Checks and other cash items---	988 64	Other liabilities-----	63 71
Due from banks and bankers---	3,350 09		
Furniture and fixtures-----	90 95		
Expenses and taxes-----	95 00		
Total liabilities-----	\$13,785 64	Total resources-----	\$13,785 64

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$30,000; the amount subscribed is \$30,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$10,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 300; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$33 33 $\frac{1}{3}$.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. G. Miller-----	68 shares	James Arnott-----	50 shares
R. H. Bliss-----	68 shares	Wm. Moore-----	15 shares
J. Ramm-----	68 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----		269 shares	

BANK OF CHICO.

[Incorporated December 26, 1872.]

W. D. HEATH, President.

A. H. CREW, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$13,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	4,986 23	Reserve fund	30,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	26,418 75	Due depositors	157,187 56
Loans on real estate	92,524 81	Due banks and bankers	41,220 64
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	4,426 54	Other liabilities (undivided profits)	19,696 27
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	11,604 41		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	151,545 66		
Money on hand	39,239 53		
Checks and other cash items	103 03		
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00		
Other assets	1,755 51		
Total resources	\$348,104 47	Total liabilities	\$348,104 47

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$20.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. D. Heath	1,755 shares	Orrin Howell	845 shares
A. H. Crew	875 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		3,475 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Butte	\$3,278 23	\$3,850 00
Tehama	1,708 00	1,400 00
Totals	\$4,986 23	\$5,250 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Butte	\$62,388 50	\$144,050 00
Colusa	12,256 31	25,580 00
Tehama	2,880 00	3,600 00
San Francisco	15,000 00	18,000 00
Totals	\$92,524 81	\$191,230 00

BANK OF CHICO—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Tulare County bonds.....	\$25,000 00	\$26,418 75	\$27,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Butte County warrants.....	\$1,967 06	\$1,926 54	\$1,967 06
Tulare County coupons.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00
Totals	\$4,467 06	\$4,426 54	\$4,467 06

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat, barley, merchandise, etc.	\$11,604 41	\$13,596 79

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.	Market Value.
Gold dust	\$1,755 51	\$1,755 51

CITIZENS' BANK—NEVADA CITY.

[Incorporated September 21, 1876.]

E. M. PRESTON, President.

JOHN T. MORGAN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$5,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$30,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	3,620 82	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	10,578 12
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	30,315 00	Due depositors -----	135,868 12
County warrants -----	21,657 83	Due banks and bankers -----	3,878 74
Loans on real estate -----	31,532 57	Other liabilities -----	570 49
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	12,141 04		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	36,946 46		
Money on hand -----	10,954 37		
Checks and other cash items -----	3,869 20		
Due from banks and bankers -----	21,858 18		
Furniture and fixtures -----	3,000 00		
Total resources -----	\$180,895 47	Total liabilities -----	\$180,895 47

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$30,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$15.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. T. Morgan -----	903 $\frac{65}{100}$ shares	G. M. Hughes -----	1 $\frac{52}{100}$ shares
E. M. Preston -----	548 $\frac{56}{100}$ shares	G. A. Cooper -----	41 $\frac{23}{100}$ shares
L. Houseman -----	21 $\frac{10}{100}$ shares	N. Searls -----	32 $\frac{7}{100}$ shares
R. M. Hunt -----	1 $\frac{10}{100}$ shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		1,483 $\frac{83}{100}$ shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Nevada -----	\$3,620 82	\$4,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Nevada -----	\$31,532 57	\$50,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Nevada County seven per cent bonds -----	\$30,000 00	\$30,315 00	\$31,200 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Gold bullion and merchandise -----	\$12,141 04	\$16,000 00

COLUSA COUNTY BANK—COLUSA.

[Incorporated September 15, 1870.]

GEORGE HAGER, President.

W. P. HARRINGTON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$21,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	25,586 84	Reserve fund and profit and	
County warrants	5,592 31	loss	71,452 02
Loans on real estate	494,486 84	Due depositors	655,660 83
Loans on stocks, bonds, and		Due banks and bankers	8,682 09
warrants	452 50		
Loans on other securities (grain,			
etc.)	237,986 00		
Loans on personal security (in-			
cluding overdrafts)	241,627 31		
Money on hand	107,726 20		
Checks and other cash items	937 80		
Due from banks and bankers	44,866 72		
Furniture and fixtures	2,688 95		
Interest accrued	32,010 13		
Other assets	20,833 84		
Total resources	\$1,235,794 94	Total liabilities	\$1,235,794 94

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$500,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

George Hager	653 shares	John Boggs	63 shares
W. P. Harrington	380 shares	Edgar Mills	743 shares
W. F. Goad	653 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		2,492 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Colusa	\$24,586 84	\$24,586 84
Tehama	1,000 00	1,000 00
Totals	\$25,586 84	\$25,586 84

REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Colusa	\$463,902 73	\$700,000 00
Tehama	30,584 11	60,000 00
Totals	\$494,486 84	\$760,000 00

COLUSA COUNTY BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
School warrants -----	\$472 50	\$452 50	\$470 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain in warehouses -----	\$237,986 00	\$250,290 00

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.	Market Value.
Drafts, checks, etc., in process of collection -----	\$20,833 34	\$20,833 34

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK OF SAN JOSÉ.

[Incorporated May 8, 1874.]

C. T. RYLAND, President.

THOS. F. MORRISON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$68,729 55	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
United States bonds	252,760 50	Reserve fund and profit and loss	133,462 99
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	18,005 25	Due depositors	655,833 97
County warrants	13,263 95	Due banks and bankers	2,335 65
Loans on real estate	293,919 76	Contingent fund	28,608 98
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	16,770 10		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	100,023 04		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	261,557 61		
Money on hand	43,664 25		
Due from banks and bankers	48,547 58		
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00		
Total resources	\$1,120,241 59	Total liabilities	\$1,120,241 59

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$1,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 10,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$30.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

C. T. Ryland	1,680 shares	A. S. Williams	420 shares
B. D. Murphy	242 shares	M. Malarin	125 shares
G. W. Rutherford	400 shares	L. Lion	265 shares
J. Rich	420 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			3,552 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$15,000 00	\$20,000 00
San Benito	20,000 00	25,000 00
Fresno	28,387 50	35,000 00
Contra Costa	5,342 05	6,000 00
Totals	\$68,729 55	\$86,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$249,046 07	\$450,000 00
Merced	2,700 00	4,500 00
Monterey	7,000 00	10,000 00
Los Angeles	16,660 00	23,580 00
San Luis Obispo	4,000 00	6,000 00
State of Nevada	14,513 69	20,000 00
Totals	\$293,919 76	\$514,080 00

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK OF SAN JOSÉ—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States 4-per cent bonds.....	\$213,300 00	\$252,760 50	\$262,359 00
Los Angeles County bonds.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,150 00
Gilroy City bonds.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Eureka Warehouse stock.....		2,060 25	4,000 00
San Luis Obispo Water Company.....	15,000 00	7,945 00	12,000 00
County warrants.....	13,263 95	13,263 95	13,263 95
Totals	\$249,563 95	\$284,029 70	\$299,772 95

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San José Water Company stock.....	\$10,500 00	\$3,650 00	\$8,840 00
San José Woolen Mills stock.....	5,000 00	3,000 00	4,000 00
United States 4-per cent bonds.....	100 00	100 00	123 00
Commercial and Savings Bank stock.....	32,500 00	7,320 10	15,600 00
First National Bank stock.....	2,700 00	2,700 00	3,105 00
Totals	\$50,800 00	\$16,770 10	\$31,268 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain in warehouse	\$100,023 04	\$116,115 01

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SANTA ANA.

[Incorporated April 22, 1882.]

D. HALLADAY, President.

W. S. BARTLETT, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$14,796 17	Capital paid in coin	\$50,000 00
United States bonds (cost)	14,936 25	Reserve fund and profit and loss	2,225 09
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks (cost)	3,125 00	Due depositors	116,075 29
County warrants	1,552 05	Due banks and bankers	432 03
Loans on real estate	54,717 00		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	54,465 16		
Money on hand	14,884 40		
Checks and other cash items	2,543 66		
Due from banks and bankers	5,534 85		
Furniture and taxes	2,177 87		
Total resources	\$168,732 41	Total liabilities	\$168,732 41

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$50,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Daniel Halladay	150 shares	H. Mabury	200 shares
N. Palmer	150 shares	E. F. Spence	200 shares
N. Vanderlip	150 shares	W. S. Bartlett	50 shares
J. W. Gardner	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		950 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles	\$54,717 00	\$109,434 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States bonds (4 per cent)	\$12,500 00	\$14,936 25	\$15,300 00
Los Angeles County School bonds	3,000 00	3,125 00	3,250 00
Los Angeles County warrants	1,552 05	1,552 05	1,552 05
Totals	\$17,052 05	\$19,613 30	\$20,102 05

BANK OF DIXON.

[Incorporated October 30, 1873.]

J. M. DUDLEY, President.

J. H. RICE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises-----	\$7,000 00	Capital paid in coin-----	\$223,100 00
Real estate taken for debt-----	21,418 03	Reserve fund and profit and loss-----	26,819 45
County warrants-----	1,221 65	Due depositors-----	210,751 02
Loans on real estate-----	212,495 56	Other liabilities-----	8,924 00
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)-----	22,695 01		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	162,084 90		
Money on hand-----	7,638 95		
Due from banks and bankers--	25,030 24		
Furniture and fixtures-----	1,000 00		
Interest accrued-----	9,010 13		
Total resources-----	\$469,594 47	Total liabilities-----	\$469,594 47

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$223,100; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$223,100. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,231; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. M. Dudley-----	50 shares	J. S. Mayes-----	100 shares
S. G. Little-----	110 shares	J. C. Merrifield-----	100 shares
J. S. Garnett-----	100 shares	Jas. Bithell-----	230 shares
H. Peterson-----	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----		790 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Colusa-----	\$21,418 03	\$25,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Solano-----	\$110,495 56	\$250,000 00
Colusa-----	102,000 00	150,000 00
Totals-----	\$212,495 56	\$400,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County School warrants-----	\$1,221 65	\$1,221 65	\$1,221 65

FARMERS' BANK OF WHEATLAND.

[Incorporated October 22, 1874.]

T. S. EWING, President.

WM. LUMBARD, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises-----	\$6,463 30	Capital paid in coin-----	\$38,375 00
Real estate taken for debt-----	1,516 12	Profit and loss-----	14,336 07
Loans on real estate-----	5,600 00	Due depositors-----	79,719 15
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants-----	200 00		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)-----	12,282 44		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	98,118 05		
Money on hand-----	4,124 20		
Due from banks and bankers--	1,139 22		
Furniture and fixtures-----	733 70		
Expenses and taxes-----	2,253 19		
Total resources-----	\$132,430 22	Total liabilities-----	\$132,430 22

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$153,500; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$38,375. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,535; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$25.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

T. S. Ewing-----	320 shares	Daniel Fraser-----	25 shares
Hugh Roddan-----	80 shares	S. D. Wood-----	20 shares
J. M. C. Jasper-----	40 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is----- 485 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Yuba-----	\$1,516 12	\$1,550 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Yuba-----	\$900 00	\$1,500 00
Placer-----	700 00	3,000 00
Sutter-----	4,000 00	20,000 00
Totals-----	\$5,600 00	\$24,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Wheatland Mill Company-----	\$300 00	\$200 00	\$300 00

FARMERS' BANK OF WHEATLAND—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for barley and wheat-----	\$12,282 44	\$16,500 00

FARMERS' EXCHANGE BANK—SAN BERNARDINO.

[Incorporated May 16, 1881.]

BYRON WATERS, President.

E. H. MORSE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$4,167 57	Capital paid in coin -----	\$30,000 00
County warrants -----	3,987 48	Reserve fund and profit and	
Loans on real estate -----	21,360 00	loss -----	8,797 72
Loans on stocks, bonds, and		Due depositors -----	163,037 80
warrants -----	1,000 00	Due banks and bankers -----	516 63
Loans on personal security (in-			
cluding overdrafts) -----	111,619 14		
Money on hand -----	15,989 78		
Due from banks and bankers --	39,401 75		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,500 00		
Other assets -----	3,326 43		
Total resources -----	\$202,352 15	Total liabilities -----	\$202,352 15

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$30,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$30.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. L. Drew -----	146 shares	C. Kurtz -----	34½ shares
Rich'd Gird -----	137 shares	John Anderson -----	34½ shares
M. Byrne -----	30 shares	J. H. Stewart -----	34½ shares
B. Waters -----	25 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		440½ shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Diego -----	\$6,500 00	\$18,000 00
San Bernardino -----	14,860 00	30,000 00
Totals -----	\$21,360 00	\$48,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
San Bernardino County warrants -----	\$3,987 48	\$3,987 48	\$3,987 48

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Cram School District bonds -----	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK—HEALDSBURG.

[Incorporated September 1, 1877.]

E. H. BARNES, President.

R. H. WARFIELD, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises and furniture.....	\$9,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$84,460 00
Loans on real estate.....	88,740 30	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	10,942 76
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	106,296 57	Due depositors.....	117,141 22
Money on hand.....	10,716 50	Due banks and bankers.....	8,186 44
Due from banks and bankers.....	5,977 05		
Total resources.....	\$220,730 42	Total liabilities.....	\$220,730 42

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$136,300; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$84,460. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,363; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$61 95, average.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

E. H. Barnes.....	120 shares	J. Moffet.....	50 shares
A. B. Nailey.....	100 shares	R. Powell.....	50 shares
L. A. Norton.....	151 shares	E. Hamilton.....	100 shares
R. H. Warfield.....	62 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		633 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma.....	\$88,740 30	\$200,000 00

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—LOS ANGELES.

[Incorporated February 12, 1871.]

I. W. HELLMAN, President.

JOHN MILNER, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate by purchase	\$16,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00
United States bonds	295,387 62	Reserve fund and profit and loss	308,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks ..	33,866 18	Due depositors	1,626,677 65
County warrants	42,794 60	Other liabilities	38,401 10
Loans on real estate	234,285 07		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	76,700 00		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	26,802 87		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	598,897 46		
Money on hand	470,550 14		
Due from banks and bankers ..	160,254 96		
Furniture and fixtures	7,472 39		
Call loans	210,037 46		
Total resources	\$2,173,078 75	Total liabilities	\$2,173,078 75

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$200,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 200; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$1,000.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

I. W. Hellman	86 shares	J. B. Lankersheim	5 shares
O. W. Childs	30 shares	C. E. Thom	4 shares
P. Garnier	13 shares	J. Mascarel	4 shares
C. Ducommun	10 shares	J. S. Griffin	4 shares
L. C. Goodwin	9 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is

165 shares

REAL ESTATE BY PURCHASE.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Los Angeles City	\$16,000 00	\$25,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles	\$234,285 07	\$400,000 00

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States bonds, 4½ per cent.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,140 00	\$1,140 00
United States bonds, 4 per cent.....	217,950 00	249,083 62	268,140 00
United States bonds, 3 per cent.....	44,100 00	45,164 00	44,500 00
Los Angeles County bonds.....	23,150 00	24,615 08	25,000 00
Santa Clara County bonds.....	4,000 00	4,201 10	4,201 10
Los Angeles Water Company.....	5,000 00	5,050 00	5,100 00
Los Angeles County warrants.....	.....	42,798 60	43,000 00
Totals.....	\$295,200 00	\$372,048 40	\$391,081 10

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
200 shares San Gabriel Wine Company stock.....	.....	\$8,000 00	\$10,000 00
Bonds of Atchinson City, Kansas.....	\$6,800 00	5,000 00	6,000 00
50 shares Commercial Bank, Santa Ana.....	.....	2,000 00	2,500 00
1 share Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, L. A.....	.....	2,000 00	2,500 00
Los Angeles railroad and water stock.....	.....	31,500 00	50,000 00
School bonds, Arizona and Los Angeles County.....	27,000 00	13,200 00	27,000 00
Stocks of other corporations.....	.....	15,000 00	24,000 00
Totals.....	\$33,800 00	\$76,700 00	\$122,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat and barley warehouse receipts.....	\$26,802 87	\$30,000 00

FARMERS' SAVINGS BANK—LAKEPORT.

[Incorporated December 14, 1874.]

H. C. BOGGS, President.

J. W. MACKALL, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$15,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$65,020 00
County warrants	1,737 25	Profit and loss	18,197 92
Loans on real estate	71,302 00	Due depositors	222,312 32
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	2,560 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	65,731 66		
Money on hand	67,786 03		
Due from banks and bankers ..	69,936 10		
Furniture and fixtures	1,737 50		
Interest accrued	9,739 70		
Total resources	\$305,530 24	Total liabilities	\$305,530 24

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$65,020. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$65 02.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. C. Boggs	498 shares	Geo. Tucker	12 shares
E. G. Young	213 shares	J. W. Mackall	5 shares
H. D. Snow	113 shares	D. V. Thompson	5 shares
J. F. Burger	1 share		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		847 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Lake	\$71,302 00	\$155,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Lake County warrants	\$1,737 25	\$1,737 25	\$1,891 25

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat, barley, and sundries	\$2,560 00	\$4,200 00

FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

[Incorporated March 8, 1882.]

LEWIS LEACH, President.

W. W. PHILLIPS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises-----	\$8,000 00	Capital paid in coin-----	\$60,000 00
County warrants-----	4,191 35	Reserve fund and profit and	
Loans on real estate-----	39,760 13	loss-----	468 04
Loans on stocks, bonds, and		Due depositors-----	104,214 34
warrants-----	4,914 00		
Loans on other securities (grain,			
etc.)-----	21,605 00		
Loans on personal security (in-			
cluding overdrafts)-----	62,359 71		
Money on hand-----	14,574 49		
Checks and other cash items-----	590 52		
Due from banks and bankers-----	6,846 78		
Furniture and fixtures-----	1,840 40		
Total resources-----	\$164,682 38	Total liabilities-----	\$164,682 38

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$60,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$60.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

S. Goldstein-----	200 shares	L. Einstein-----	50 shares
W. W. Phillips-----	140 shares	Lewis Leach-----	30 shares
W. L. Graves-----	100 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is----- 520 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Fresno-----	\$39,760 13	\$80,550 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Canal, Gaslight stock, warrants, bonds, etc., of Fresno City and County-----	\$19,962 00	\$4,914 00	\$16,052 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat, barley, etc.-----	\$21,605 00	\$28,162 00

FRESNO COUNTY BANK—FRESNO.

[Incorporated October 26, 1881.]

J. H. BRALY, President.

L. A. BLASINGAME, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$6,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$12,800 00
County warrants	3,264 28	Reserve fund and profit and loss	1,310 09
Loans on real estate	57,817 50	Due depositors	107,362 97
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,878 00	Due banks and bankers	10,793 49
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	65,927 22	Other liabilities	812 78
Money on hand	22,445 30		
Checks and other cash items	97 25		
Due from banks and bankers	4,649 78		
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00		
Total resources	\$163,079 33	Total liabilities	\$163,079 33

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$42,800. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$42 80.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. B. Campbell	10 shares	H. Mabury	150 shares
Wm. Faymonville	10 shares	C. G. Sayle	10 shares
J. A. Blasingame	140 shares	A. H. Statham	100 shares
J. H. Braly	200 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		620 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Fresno	\$57,817 50	\$118,900 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Fresno County warrants	\$3,264 28	\$3,264 28	\$3,264 28

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
1 share Fresno Canal stock	\$85 00	\$40 00	\$85 00
31 shares Fresno County Bank stock	1,550 00	1,000 00	1,612 00
10 shares Fair Ground stock	225 00	150 00	225 00
6½ shares C. and K. R. Canal Company stock	4,500 00	388 00	4,500 00
12½ shares Fresno Fruit Packing Company stock	375 00	300 00	375 00
Totals	\$6,735 00	\$1,878 00	\$6,797 00

GRANGERS' BANK OF CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated April 27, 1874.]

A. D. LOGAN, President.

A. MONTPELLIER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises (two thirds)-----	\$95,000 00	Capital paid in coin-----	\$542,500 00
Real estate taken for debt-----	101,690 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss-----	5,076 05
Loans on real estate-----	205,480 00	Due depositors-----	439,723 72
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants-----	20,403 56	Other liabilities-----	639,176 00
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)-----	1,006,404 20		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	106,337 00		
Money on hand-----	73,029 10		
Due from banks and bankers--	15,131 91		
Furniture and fixtures-----	3,000 00		
Total resources-----	\$1,626,475 77	Total liabilities-----	\$1,626,475 77

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$1,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$542,500. The total number of shares of stock issued is 10,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50, and 850 shares paid in full.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. D. Logan-----	2,256 shares	T. E. Tynan-----	26 shares
H. J. Lewelling-----	63 shares	Thomas McConnell-----	119 shares
U. Wood-----	266 shares	H. M. La Rue-----	37 shares
S. Ewer-----	100 shares	J. C. Steele-----	70 shares
J. C. Merryfield-----	47 shares	I. H. Gardiner-----	53 shares
C. I. Cressey-----	45 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----		3,082 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Butte-----	\$92,440 00	\$110,000 00
Colusa-----	9,250 00	10,000 00
Totals-----	\$101,690 00	\$120,000 00

GRANGERS' BANK OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Contra Costa	\$20,000 00	\$60,000 00
Butte	16,000 00	40,000 00
Colusa	63,000 00	250,000 00
Fresno	2,000 00	7,500 00
Monterey	9,000 00	25,000 00
Napa	7,000 00	20,000 00
Placer	1,000 00	8,000 00
San Joaquin	2,400 00	10,000 00
Solano	15,500 00	37,500 00
Stanislaus	21,580 00	100,000 00
San Francisco	5,500 00	15,000 00
Tulare	10,000 00	30,000 00
Tehama	20,000 00	40,000 00
Yolo	12,500 00	30,000 00
Totals	\$205,480 00	\$673,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bank stock, etc.	\$50,000 00	\$20,403 56	\$50,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for wheat, barley, and wool, etc.	\$927,400 20	\$1,600,000 00
Other collaterals—General merchandise	79,004 00	120,000 00
Totals	\$1,006,404 20	\$1,720,000 00

BANK OF GILROY.

[Incorporated June 5, 1871.]

L. A. WHITEHURST, President.

GEO. E. HERSEY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$4,078 51	Capital paid in coin	\$68,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	2,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	6,510 59
County warrants	4,810 21	Due depositors	102,508 89
Loans on real estate	64,599 69	Due banks and bankers	49,022 39
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	22,440 56	Other liabilities	405 71
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	109,946 06		
Money on hand	14,313 12		
Furniture and fixtures	1,265 56		
Interest accrued	1,093 24		
Expenses and taxes	1,900 63		
Total resources	\$226,447 58	Total liabilities	\$226,447 58

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$136,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$68,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,360; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. N. Steuben	120 shares	L. A. Whitehurst	112 shares
J. H. Ellis	200 shares	M. Lennon	40 shares
David Wood	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			572 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$3,478 51	\$3,478 51
San Francisco	600 00	600 00
Totals	\$4,078 51	\$4,078 51

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$28,412 33	\$48,500 00
San Benito	1,411 65	4,500 00
Tulare	34,775 71	64,000 00
Totals	\$64,599 69	\$117,000 00

BANK OF GILROY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Gilroy City bonds-----	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
County warrants -----	4,810 21	4,810 21	4,810 21
Totals -----	\$6,810 21	\$6,810 21	\$6,810 21

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse grain receipts-----	\$22,440 56	\$30,000 00

BANK OF HAYWARDS.

[Incorporated May 17, 1883.]

A. C. HENRY, President.

P. R. BOREIN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	\$8,100 00	Capital paid in coin	\$18,760 00
County warrants	3,565 62	Due depositors	22,768 64
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	19,085 00	Due banks and bankers	1,307 17
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	12,242 81	Other liabilities	5,180 16
Money on hand	2,563 26		
Furniture and fixtures	2,010 63		
Expenses and taxes	448 65		
Total resources	\$48,015 97	Total liabilities	\$48,015 97

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$50,000; the amount subscribed is \$50,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$18,760. The total number of shares of stock issued is 469; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$40.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. C. Henry	275 shares	C. Herrmann	20 shares
H. Storbel	10 shares	P. R. Borein	10 shares
D. S. Smalley	10 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			
			325 shares

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Alameda County bonds	\$8,100 00	\$8,100 00	\$8,100 00
Alameda County warrants	3,565 62	3,565 62	3,565 62
Totals	\$11,665 62	\$11,665 62	\$11,665 62

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain in warehouses	\$19,085 00	\$27,430 00

BANK OF HEALDSBURG.

[Incorporated June 13, 1874.]

H. M. WILLSON, President.

JONAS BLOOM, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$18,788 02	Capital paid in coin.....	\$85,600 00
County warrants.....	504 58	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	13,893 82
Loans on real estate.....	105,200 00	Due depositors.....	163,294 85
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	2,150 00	Other liabilities.....	8,866 46
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	99,114 61		
Money on hand.....	26,996 50		
Checks and other cash items.....	2,341 42		
Due from banks and bankers.....	3,875 64		
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,000 00		
Other assets.....	9,684 30		
Total resources.....	\$271,655 07	Total liabilities.....	\$271,655 07

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$85,600; the amount subscribed is \$85,600; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$85,600. The total number of shares of stock issued is 856; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. M. Wilson	46 shares	A. H. Seites.....	5 shares
Jonas Bloom.....	62 shares	Wm. Mulligan.....	1 share
J. D. Hassett.....	87 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		201 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sonoma and Mendocino.....	\$11,921 14	\$12,000 00
Sonoma.....	6,866 88	7,741 89
Totals.....	\$18,788 02	\$19,741 89

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma.....	\$105,200 00	\$200,400 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma County school warrants.....	\$504 58	\$504 58	\$504 58

BANK OF HEALDSBURG—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wine and cooperage in winery	\$1,000 00	\$2,000 00
Wheat and hay in warehouse	1,150 00	1,700 00
Totals	\$2,150 00	\$3,700 00

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.	Market Value.
Accrued interest	\$8,789 90	\$8,789 90
400 head of sheep	800 00	1,000 00
236 shares Mount Jackson Quicksilver Mining Company	94 40	94 40
Totals	\$9,684 30	\$9,884 30

BANK OF HOLLISTER.

[Incorporated October 21, 1873.]

T. S. HAWKINS, President.

T. W. HAWKINS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$8,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$227,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	4,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and	
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	300 00	loss	46,468 60
County warrants	7,716 26	Due depositors	263,369 75
Loans on real estate	213,763 37	Due banks and bankers	35,497 73
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	154,058 51		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	159,653 26		
Money on hand	19,933 19		
Checks and other cash items	1,911 49		
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00		
Total resources	\$572,336 08	Total liabilities	\$572,336 08

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$227,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$227,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,270; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

T. S. Hawkins	310 shares	Uriah Wood	285 shares
N. C. Briggs	160 shares	L. A. Whitehurst	250 shares
Thomas Flint	25 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		1,030 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Benito	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Benito	\$213,763 37	\$320,645 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
Hollister College Association stock	\$300 00	\$300 00

BANK OF HOLLISTER—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat and barley in warehouse-----	\$151,810 51	\$200,000 00
School orders and certificates of deposit-----	2,248 00	3,000 00
Totals-----	\$154,058 51	\$203,000 00

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BANK—EUREKA.

[Incorporated February 27, 1873.]

J. W. HENDERSON, President.

W. M. HUNTOON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$12,770 44	Capital paid in coin	\$60,000 00
United States bonds	51,477 60	Reserve fund and profit and	
County warrants	335 00	loss	13,477 17
Loans on real estate	78,197 52	Due depositors	254,479 18
Loans on stocks, bonds, and		Other liabilities	1,600 00
warrants	7,200 00		
Loans on personal security (in-			
cluding overdrafts)	40,247 09		
Money on hand	96,353 99		
Due from banks and bankers ..	29,211 68		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Interest accrued	6,517 46		
Other assets	5,445 63		
Total resources	\$329,556 35	Total liabilities	\$329,556 35

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$60,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$30.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows :

J. W. Henderson	100 shares	Edward Everding	20 shares
H. H. Buhne	125 shares	J. Russ	120 shares
T. Walsh	200 shares	D. R. Jones	50 shares
I. Cullberg	20 shares	W. M. Huntoon	160 shares
E. J. Holt	150 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			945 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Humboldt	\$12,770 44	\$13,000 36

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Humboldt	\$78,197 52	\$78,197 52

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States bonds, 3 per cent	\$50,000 00	\$51,477 60	\$51,000 00

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
208 shares Humboldt County Bank stock -----	\$20,800 00	\$7,200 00	\$6,240 00
22 shares Centennial Hall stock-----	220 00	200 00	220 00
Totals -----	\$21,020 00	\$7,400 00	\$6,460 00

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.	Market Value.
School orders, drafts, gold dust, etc.-----	\$5,445 63	\$5,445 63

KERN VALLEY BANK—BAKERSFIELD.

[Incorporated February 24, 1874.]

S. JEWETT, President.

C. W. FORE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$2,771 17	Capital paid in coin -----	\$53,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	17,578 82	Reserve fund and profit and	
County warrants -----	8,744 55	loss -----	11,888 29
Loans on real estate -----	37,731 00	Due depositors -----	140,285 15
Loans on personal security (in-		Other liabilities -----	4,372 55
cluding overdrafts) -----	87,965 15		
Money on hand -----	24,164 61		
Due from banks and bankers --	21,337 64		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,500 00		
Interest accrued -----	3,105 10		
Expenses and taxes -----	1,157 67		
Other assets -----	2,490 28		
Total resources -----	\$209,545 99	Total liabilities -----	\$209,545 99

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$53,000; the amount subscribed is \$53,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$53,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$106.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

S. Jewett -----	65 shares	H. Hirshfeld -----	2 shares
C. W. Fore -----	140 shares	A. Weill -----	3 shares
F. Roper -----	10 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			220 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Kern -----	\$17,578 82	\$22,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Kern -----	\$37,731 00	\$55,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Kern County warrants -----	\$8,744 55	\$8,744 55	\$8,744 55

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.	Market Value.
Collections and sundries -----	\$2,490 28	\$2,653 74

BANK OF LAKE—LAKEPORT.

[Incorporated March 10, 1874.]

F. D. TUNIS, President.

M. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$9,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$43,740 00
County warrants -----	268 64	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	7,491 55
Loans on real estate -----	30,641 54	Due depositors -----	18,369 43
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	15,821 19	Other liabilities -----	3,573 69
Money on hand -----	2,375 81		
Due from banks and bankers --	4,313 48		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,000 00		
Expenses and taxes -----	1,830 43		
Other assets -----	6,923 58		
Total resources -----	\$73,174 67	Total liabilities -----	\$73,174 67

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$43,740; the amount subscribed is \$43,740; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$43,740. The total number of shares of stock issued is $437\frac{40}{100}$; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

S. C. Hastings -----	$413\frac{90}{100}$ shares	Chas. Goodwin -----	$10\frac{50}{100}$ shares
R. R. Nichols -----	$3\frac{20}{100}$ shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			$427\frac{70}{100}$ shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Lake -----	\$30,641 54	\$30,641 54

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County warrants -----	\$268 64	\$268 64	\$268 64
Description of the "Other Assets."		Amount on Books.	Market Value.
Steamer, barges, and wood on hand -----		\$6,923 58	\$6,923 58

BANK OF LAPORTE.

[Incorporated October, 1871.]

E. BRABBAN, President.

D. BRABBAN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$3,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$12,500 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	1,660 64	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	12,500 00
Loans on real estate -----	2,325 95	Due depositors -----	14,874 62
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	5,199 95	Due banks and bankers -----	1,540 15
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	2,625 76	Other liabilities -----	3,426 21
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	18,811 66		
Money on hand -----	9,438 42		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,000 00		
Expenses and taxes -----	778 60		
Total resources -----	\$44,840 98	Total liabilities -----	\$44,840 98

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$50,000; the amount subscribed is \$50,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$12,500. The total number of shares of stock issued is 500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$25.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

D. Brabban -----	374 shares	M. J. Brabban -----	1 share
E. Brabban -----	125 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is ----- 500 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sierra -----	\$1,660 64	\$5,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Plumas -----	\$2,325 95	\$5,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mining stock -----	\$310,000 00	\$5,199 95	\$25,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Gold dust and jewelry -----	\$2,625 76	\$4,000 00

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK—LOS ANGELES.

[Incorporated May 24, 1874.]

JOHN E. PLATER, President.

H. L. MACNEIL, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.	\$17,000 00	Capital paid in coin.	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate.	244,905 72	Reserve fund.	100,000 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.	9,000 00	Due depositors.	354,873 84
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	4,000 00	Due banks and bankers.	2,569 46
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	234,002 64	Other liabilities.	59,976 67
Money on hand.	66,224 59		
Due from banks and bankers.	40,387 02		
Furniture and fixtures.	1,900 00		
Total resources.	\$617,419 97	Total liabilities.	\$617,419 97

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. S. Baker.	10 shares	G. W. Prescott.	76 $\frac{2}{3}$ shares
J. Bixley.	52 $\frac{2}{3}$ shares	J. S. Slauson.	10 shares
J. E. Plater.	50 shares	R. M. Widney.	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ shares
J. A. Paxton.	300 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.		501 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Los Angeles.	\$15,000 00	\$19,000 00
San Bernardino.	2,000 00	4,000 00
Totals.	\$17,000 00	\$23,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles.	\$198,125 72	\$401,200 00
San Bernardino.	46,780 00	99,000 00
Totals.	\$244,905 72	\$500,200 00

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Land Company stock.....	\$9,000 00	\$20,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
4,000 sheep and pasture range right.....	\$4,000 00	\$9,000 00

BANK OF LOS GATOS.

[Incorporated November 9, 1883.]

SAMUEL TEMPLETON, President.

W. W. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
County warrants -----	\$407 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$11,500 00
Loans on real estate -----	2,900 00	Due depositors -----	24,373 58
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	10,731 96	Other liabilities -----	50 87
Money on hand -----	2,951 07		
Due from banks and bankers --	16,713 02		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,000 00		
Expenses and taxes -----	221 40		
Total resources -----	\$35,924 45	Total liabilities -----	\$35,924 45

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$50,000; the amount subscribed is \$23,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$11,500. The total number of shares of stock issued is 460; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$25.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Samuel Templeton -----	60 shares	Robert Walker -----	40 shares
A. G. Huggins -----	60 shares	W. W. Kirkland -----	80 shares
John Stanfield -----	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		340 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Clara -----	\$2,900 00	\$7,000 00

BANK OF MARTINEZ.

[Incorporated October 7, 1873.]

L. I. FISH, President.

H. M. HALE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises-----	\$5,000 00	Capital paid in coin-----	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt-----	1,977 86	Reserve fund and profit and loss-----	51,035 82
County warrants-----	13,490 34	Due depositors-----	193,356 43
Loans on real estate-----	96,095 25	Due banks and bankers-----	4,842 53
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants-----	1,186 81	Other liabilities-----	10,423 67
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)-----	3,424 35		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	220,797 15		
Money on hand-----	5,389 24		
Furniture and fixtures-----	2,000 00		
Interest accrued-----	10,297 45		
Total resources-----	\$359,658 45	Total liabilities-----	\$359,658 45

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

L. I. Fish-----	125 shares	P. Tormey-----	100 shares
B. Fernandez-----	100 shares	H. M. Hale-----	100 shares
S. Blum-----	108 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----			533 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Contra Costa-----	\$1,977 86	\$4,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Contra Costa-----	\$86,195 25	\$280,000 00
Tulare-----	9,900 00	32,000 00
Totals-----	\$96,095 25	\$312,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Contra Costa County warrants and school orders-----	\$13,490 34	\$13,490 34	\$13,490 34

BANK OF MARTINEZ—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Contra Costa County warrants and school orders_	\$1,186 81	\$1,186 81	\$1,186 81

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Barley_-----	\$724 35	\$826 12
Assignment of railroad contract lands in Tulare County-----	1,500 00	2,500 00
Agreement to deliver deed to property in Martinez-----	1,200 00	2,000 00
Totals -----	\$3,424 35	\$5,526 12

MENDOCINO DISCOUNT BANK.

[Incorporated November 5, 1871.]

EUGENE BROWN, President.

WM. HEESER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
County warrants	\$35 00	Capital paid in coin	\$30,000 00
Loans on real estate	6,948 19	Reserve fund and profit and loss	1,242 08
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	36,864 82	Due depositors	49,730 28
Money on hand	7,393 67	Other liabilities	14,194 90
Due from banks and bankers ..	14,675 02		
Furniture and fixtures	782 97		
Other assets	28,467 59		
Total resources	\$95,167 26	Total liabilities	\$95,167 26

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$30,000; the amount subscribed is \$30,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$30,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$20.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

E. Brown	1 share	S. Coombs	25 shares
Wm. Heeser	4 shares	C. W. Dinslow	25 shares
R. Stickney	1 share	Augustus Heeser	12 shares

Total number of shares held by the Directors is 68 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mendocino	\$6,948 19	\$20,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Mendocino County warrant	\$35 00	\$35 00	\$35 00

MERCED BANK.

[Incorporated April 2, 1875.]

SAMUEL C. BATES, President.

FRANK HOWELL, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$11,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$43,275 00
Real estate taken for debt	25,648 96	Reserve fund and profit and loss	5,478 85
County warrants	522 26	Due depositors	96,690 84
Loans on real estate	21,055 42	Due banks and bankers	5,327 54
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,169 17		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	18,152 72		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	56,040 45		
Money on hand	15,562 50		
Due from banks and bankers	120 81		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Total resources	\$150,772 23	Total liabilities	\$150,772 23

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$59,700; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$43,275. The total number of shares of stock issued is 577; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$75.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

S. C. Bates	145½ shares	P. Carroll	20 shares
John Ruddle	40 shares	Thos. Price	12 shares
A. Simon	40 shares	S. W. Geis	14 shares
C. Landram	24 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		295½ shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Fresno	\$25,019 27	\$30,920 00
Merced	629 63	1,600 00
Totals	\$25,648 90	\$32,520 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Merced	\$21,055 42	\$38,950 00

MERCED BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
1,000 shares in Confidence Gold Mining Co. ----	\$2,000 00	\$814 35	\$1,200 00
14 shares Merced Bank stock and county warrants -----	1,340 00	354 82	1,030 00
Totals -----	\$3,340 00	\$1,169 17	\$2,230 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
537 shares Merced Mills stock, warehouse receipts, grain, and 5 shares Merced Grange warehouse stock -----	\$7,203 53	\$16,110 00
Warehouse receipts for steam engine and separator -----	500 00	2,000 00
Sundry warehouse receipts for grain and flour -----	10,449 19	15,000 00
Totals -----	\$18,152 72	\$33,110 00

MODESTO BANK.

[Incorporated October 28, 1878.]

A. L. CRESSEY, President.

ROBERT McHENRY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$2,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$150,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	3,836 44	Reserve fund and profit and	
County warrants -----	18,629 56	loss -----	88,497 24
Loans on real estate -----	333,988 15	Due depositors -----	439,941 38
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	73,944 69		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	128,898 44		
Money on hand -----	62,313 70		
Checks and other cash items -----	1,449 53		
Due from banks and bankers -----	30,482 81		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,000 00		
Interest accrued -----	21,895 30		
Total resources -----	\$678,438 62	Total liabilities -----	\$678,438 62

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$250,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$60.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. L. Cressey -----	444 shares	Wm. Enslin -----	132 shares
R. McHenry -----	376 shares	Caleb Dorsey -----	62 shares
E. B. Beard -----	157 shares	W. B. Wood -----	50 shares
I. Perkins -----	135 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		1,356 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Stanislaus -----	\$2,459 68	\$2,650 00
Tulare -----	1,376 76	3,000 00
Totals -----	\$3,836 44	\$5,650 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Stanislaus -----	\$310,288 15	\$500,000 00
Merced -----	16,200 00	25,000 00
Fresno -----	7,500 00	15,000 00
Totals -----	\$333,988 15	\$540,000 00

MODESTO BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Stanislaus County warrants-----	\$18,629 56	\$18,629 56	\$19,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Loans on wheat-----	\$73,944 69	\$100,000 00

MONO COUNTY BANK—BODIE.

[Incorporated October 10, 1877.]

ROBERT BARTON, President.

H. F. HASTINGS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$3,750 00	Capital paid in coin	\$20,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	1,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	11,250 13
County warrants	117 45	Due depositors	24,454 02
Loans on real estate	1,090 60	Due banks and bankers	4,435 60
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	19,174 93		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	12,058 18		
Money on hand	18,793 32		
Due from banks and bankers	543 06		
Furniture and fixtures	2,375 00		
Expenses and taxes	470 75		
Other assets	766 46		
Total resources	\$60,139 75	Total liabilities	\$60,139 75

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$20,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 200; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. S. Hopkins	115 shares	H. F. Hastings	2 shares
Robert Barton	13 shares	E. L. Benedict	2 shares

Total number of shares held by the Directors is..... 132 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Mono	\$1,000 00	\$500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mono	\$1,090 60	\$2,700 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mining and other stocks and bonds; sundry accounts	\$19,174 93	\$70,000 00

BANK OF NAPA.

[Incorporated September 14, 1871.]

LEWIS LEWTON, President.

C. R. GRITMAN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises and furniture ..	\$16,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$186,300 00
Real estate taken for debt	109,723 26	Reserve fund and profit and loss	65,991 91
United States bonds	20,750 00	Due depositors	162,088 04
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks ..	14,000 00	Other liabilities	2,719 48
County warrants	3,168 77		
Loans on real estate	\$8,650 71		
Loans on stocks	468 98		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	3,116 37		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	110,307 41		
Money on hand	28,378 91		
Due from banks and bankers	27,535 02		
Total resources	\$417,099 43	Total liabilities	\$417,099 43

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$186,300; the amount subscribed is \$186,300; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$186,300. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,863; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Lewis Lewton	180 shares	S. Ewer	10 shares
P. A. Derby	35 shares	S. M. Chapman	43 shares
M. Shaw	5 shares	D. Smith	10 shares
J. M. Mansfield	38 shares	Thos. Evans	10 shares
Jas. Preece	50 shares	W. A. Trubody	22 shares
W. H. Gibbs	5 shares	Sam'l E. Holden	12 shares
W. L. Maynard	10 shares	Jas. Harnett	25 shares
Chs. Robinson	30 shares	E. W. Robinson	10 shares
E. T. Sheppard	12 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is

507 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Napa and Fresno	\$38,238 97	\$35,850 00
San Francisco	71,484 29	75,000 00
Totals	\$109,723 26	\$110,850 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Napa	\$88,650 71	\$111,500 00

BANK OF NAPA—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Napa County Railroad bonds, 4½ per cent -----	\$14,000 00	\$14,000 00	\$14,315 00
United States Government registered bonds, 3 per cent.-----	20,000 00	20,750 00	20,100 00
Napa County warrants and school orders-----	3,168 77	3,168 77	3,179 40
Totals -----	\$37,168 77	\$37,918 77	\$37,594 40

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Ten shares Napa Bank stock-----	\$1,000 00	\$468 98	\$1,100 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Life insurance policy-----	\$1,531 63	\$5,000 00
Bills sale of wine in tanks in wine cellar, 10,000 gallons.-----	1,100 00	2,500 00
Warehouse receipts for wheat-----	484 74	577 50
Totals-----	\$3,116 37	\$8,077 50

NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated October 4, 1875.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

JAS. C. FLOOD, President.

JAS. G. ANGUS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$400,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$3,000,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	50,123 40	Reserve fund and profit and loss	5,000,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	193,981 20	Due depositors	3,760,848 27
Loans on real estate	382,987 26	Due banks and bankers	2,324,205 51
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	812,018 61	Other liabilities	390,116 50
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	3,064,580 82		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	4,107,377 68		
Money on hand	799,030 24		
Checks and other cash items	107,231 32		
Due from banks and bankers	4,388,033 38		
Other assets	169,806 37		
Total resources	\$14,475,170 28	Total liabilities	\$14,475,170 28

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$3,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$3,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$3,000,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 30,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

James C. Flood	6,989 $\frac{3}{4}$ shares	Jas. L. Flood	2,760 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares
J. W. Mackay	10,000 shares	Geo. L. Brander	250 shares
Jas. G. Fair	10,000 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			30,000 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$50,123 40	\$70,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$111,500 00	} \$475,000 00
Alameda	6,132 60	
Santa Cruz	63,270 81	
Solano	20,000 00	
Merced	182,083 85	
Totals	\$382,987 26	\$475,000 00

NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested
Santa Cruz County-----	\$114,000 00	\$110,981 20
Market Street Cable Railway Company-----	83,000 00	83,000 00
Totals-----	\$197,000 00	\$193,981 20

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.
United States bonds, corporation bonds, and stock, and 50 per cent on mining stocks-----	\$812,018 61

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.
Grain in warehouse and bills of lading for general merchandise-----	\$3,064,580 82

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.
United States bonds forwarded for sale, and exchange and premium accounts--	\$169,806 37

PACIFIC BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated February 4, 1863.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

R. H. McDONALD, President.

Z. S. ELDREDGE, Acting Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$150,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$1,000,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	14,996 60	Reserve fund	450,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	111,300 05	Due depositors	2,167,652 57
Loans on real estate	141,672 56	Due banks and bankers	114,304 88
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	415,219 74	Other liabilities	46,120 35
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	693,181 55		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	1,259,647 50		
Money on hand	551,053 70		
Checks and other cash items	82,106 46		
Due from banks and bankers	349,904 41		
Other assets	8,995 23		
Total resources	\$3,778,077 80	Total liabilities	\$3,778,077 80

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$1,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$1,000,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 10,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. H. McDonald	4,585 shares	O. F. Miner	20 shares
R. H. McDonald, Jr.	102 shares	L. Vesaria	20 shares
F. V. McDonald	100 shares	C. Waterhouse	20 shares
H. Mabury	326 shares	C. W. Breyfogle	50 shares
John W. Ryland	23 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		5,246 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$13,275 75	} \$20,250 00
Alameda	1,720 85	
Totals	\$14,996 60	\$20,250 00

PACIFIC BANK—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$500 00	\$248,000 00
Contra Costa	1,700 00	
Fresno	3,000 00	
Monterey	1,022 10	
Marin	2,000 00	
San Francisco	69,093 79	
San Mateo	5,000 00	
Tehama	50,000 00	
Ventura	2,556 67	
Michigan (State)	800 00	
Washington (Territory)	6,000 00	
Totals	\$141,672 56	\$248,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
British consols, bank stocks, etc.	\$111,300 05	\$111,300 05

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
United States bonds, bank, gas, and water stock	\$163,360 15	\$522,500 00
Oakland Railroad bonds	36,000 00	
Insurance, iron, and powder stocks	34,000 00	
Miscellaneous stocks, bonds, etc.	181,859 59	
Totals	\$415,219 74	\$522,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts of wheat, flour, and merchandise	\$693,181 55	\$800,000 00

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.	Market Value.
Check books and interior collections	\$8,995 23	\$8,995 23

PACIFIC TRUST COMPANY—STOCKTON.

[Incorporated August 20, 1883.]

P. S. WILKES, President.

JOHN W. HINDS, Manager.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
County warrants	\$80 00	Capital paid in coin	\$43,150 00
Loans on real estate	37,650 00	Due depositors	83,236 97
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	26,035 00	Other liabilities	35 53
Money on hand	35,126 17		
Checks and other cash items	1,014 00		
Due from banks and bankers	18,743 27		
Furniture and fixtures	3,638 97		
Expenses and taxes	1,416 96		
Other assets	2,718 13		
Total resources	\$126,422 50	Total liabilities	\$126,422 50

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$431,500; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$43,150. The total number of shares of stock issued is 4,315; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$10.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

P. S. Wilkes	700 shares	J. F. Goslin	100 shares
B. F. Langford	100 shares	J. M. Garwood	10 shares
J. A. Shepherd	25 shares	D. J. Oullahan	50 shares
Cy. Moreing	15 shares	J. D. McDougald	100 shares
J. W. Hinds	500 shares	E. E. Thrift	100 shares
F. T. Baldwin	25 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		1,725 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Joaquin	\$36,150 00	\$58,500 00
Stanislaus	1,500 00	4,000 00
Totals	\$37,650 00	\$62,500 00

PETALUMA SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated September 7, 1870.]

H. T. FAIRBANKS, President.

D. B. FAIRBANKS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$5,500 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	2,750 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	43,375 82
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	5,000 00	Due depositors -----	257,546 75
Loans on real estate -----	163,437 00	Due banks and bankers -----	24,481 36
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	700 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	220,303 02		
Money on hand -----	25,943 43		
Due from banks and bankers --	270 48		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,500 00		
Total resources -----	\$425,403 93	Total liabilities -----	\$425,403 93

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. T. Fairbanks -----	200 shares	A. Lackey -----	45 shares
J. M. Bowles -----	110 shares	L. F. Carpenter -----	20 shares
F. T. Maynard -----	31 shares	S. D. Towne -----	5 shares
B. F. Tuttle -----	5 shares	Wm. Zartman -----	10 shares
J. H. Crane -----	5 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			431 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Mateo -----	\$2,750 00	\$2,750 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma -----	\$129,437 00	\$220,000 00
Marin -----	21,500 00	
Humboldt -----	11,000 00	
Alameda -----	1,500 00	
Totals -----	\$163,437 00	\$220,000 00

PETALUMA SAVINGS BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
School District bonds, Colusa County -----	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bank stock, Santa Rosa and Petaluma -----	\$1,500 00	\$700 00	\$1,850 00

POMONA VALLEY BANK—POMONA.

[Incorporated November 12, 1883.]

J. H. SMITH, President.

THOMAS COATES, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate.....	\$6,955 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$12,500 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	256 70	Due depositors.....	33,510 78
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	535 00	Other liabilities.....	199 19
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	13,355 70		
Money on hand.....	10,726 95		
Checks and other cash items.....	103 60		
Due from banks and bankers.....	11,550 36		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,180 12		
Expenses and taxes.....	546 54		
Total resources.....	\$46,209 97	Total liabilities.....	\$46,209 97

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$50,000; the amount subscribed is \$50,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$12,500. The total number of shares of stock issued is 500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$25.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. H. Smith.....	195 shares	J. E. Packard.....	5 shares
Thomas Coates.....	195 shares	Geo. H. Bonebrake.....	50 shares
J. E. McComas.....	5 shares	F. C. Howes.....	50 shares

Total number of shares held by the Directors is 500 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles.....	\$6,955 00	\$30,600 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
School orders due March, 1884.....	\$261 70	\$236 70	\$261 70

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts.....	\$535 00	\$676 40

SACRAMENTO BANK.

[Incorporated January 28, 1875.]

C. H. SWIFT, President.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$20,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$150,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	31,648 84	Reserve fund and profit and loss	12,707 07
State and county warrants	1,295 80	Due depositors	2,129,591 45
Loans on real estate	2,244,119 55	Other liabilities	138,063 55
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	600 00		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	12,266 46		
Money on hand	71,232 45		
Due from banks and bankers	30,118 37		
Expenses and taxes	19,080 60		
Total resources	\$2,430,362 07	Total liabilities	\$2,430,362 07

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$30.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

C. H. Swift	970 shares	F. R. Dray	170 shares
W. P. Coleman	625 shares	F. Birdsall	5 shares
P. Scheld	1,220 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			2,990 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sacramento	\$14,839 19	\$15,000 00
Solano	1,057 55	1,100 00
Butte	14,242 44	20,000 00
Sutter	626 66	750 00
Alameda	883 00	1,000 00
Totals	\$31,648 84	\$37,850 00

SACRAMENTO BANK—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sacramento.....	\$233,442 60	\$400,000 00
Yuba, \$12,000; Napa, \$2,906 99.....	14,906 99	30,000 00
Merced and Solano.....	154,870 53	300,000 00
Colusa and Tulare.....	554,622 89	1,090,000 00
Butte and Yolo.....	123,541 50	240,000 00
San Joaquin.....	55,800 00	100,000 00
Stanislaus.....	499,549 75	900,000 00
Tehama.....	43,605 75	90,000 00
Sutter and Placer.....	49,700 00	90,000 00
Amador and Nevada.....	10,500 00	20,000 00
Lake and Sonoma.....	19,000 00	37,000 00
Fresno.....	72,321 70	150,000 00
Land in two counties.....	405,057 84	900,000 00
Lyon County, Nevada.....	500 00	1,000 00
Umatilla, Oregon.....	5,500 00	10,000 00
Walla Walla, W. T.	1,200 00	3,000 00
Totals.....	\$2,244,119 55	\$4,361,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
State and county warrants.....	\$1,295 80	\$1,295 80	\$1,295 80

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
United States four per cent bonds	\$1,500 00	\$600 00	\$1,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Hay	\$103 30	\$200 00
Library to secure rents	443 00	-----
Machinery	800 00	1,200 00
Wheat	10,920 16	12,000 00
Totals.....	\$12,266 46	\$13,400 00

SALINAS CITY BANK.

[Incorporated May 10, 1873.]

JESSE D. CARR, President.

W. S. JOHNSON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$13,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$200,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.....	15,830 23	Profit and loss.....	25,036 63
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	1,200 00	Due depositors.....	376,442 53
County warrants.....	9,964 55	Due banks and bankers.....	10,351 42
Loans on real estate.....	182,801 50	Other liabilities.....	26,741 68
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	272,884 91		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	89,809 79		
Money on hand.....	36,931 10		
Checks and other cash items.....	2,277 74		
Due from banks and bankers.....	780 48		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,300 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	9,591 96		
Other assets.....	1,200 00		
Total resources.....	\$638,572 26	Total liabilities.....	\$638,572 26

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$200,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. D. Carr.....	400 shares	Wm. Vanderhurst.....	50 shares
A. B. Jackson.....	100 shares	Jas. H. McDougall.....	50 shares
Thos. Rea.....	150 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		750 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated in.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Monterey.....	\$15,830 23	\$17,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Monterey.....	\$182,801 50	\$250,000 00

SALINAS CITY BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
California State warrants-----	\$1,176 00	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
County warrants-----	6,050 00	6,171 97	6,100 00
School warrants and orders-----	3,650 00	3,792 58	3,700 00
Totals-----	\$10,876 00	\$11,164 55	\$11,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat and barley on notes and overdrafts-----	\$272,884 91	\$310,000 00

BANK OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY—SANTA CLARA.

[Incorporated May 31, 1875.]

JAS. P. PIERCE, President.

C. C. HAYWARD, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$1,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$105,000 00
County warrants	3,257 55	Reserve fund and profit and loss	50,427 66
Loans on real estate	152,855 00	Due depositors	174,912 59
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	39,225 97	Due banks and bankers	114,215 12
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	124,886 30	Other liabilities	7,426 83
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	118,167 58		
Money on hand	12,414 80		
Furniture and fixtures	175 00		
Total resources	\$451,982 20	Total liabilities	\$451,982 20

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$105,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$35.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

E. C. Bradbury	100 shares	S. I. Jamison	25 shares
J. H. Dibble	138 shares	W. B. Kingsbury	40 shares
James Eberhard	100 shares	H. M. Leonard	410 shares
F. C. Franck	350 shares	James P. Pierce	517 shares
R. K. Ham	600 shares	Lewis Schneider	70 shares
W. D. Hudson	50 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$1,000 00	\$1,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Monterey	\$11,000 00	\$35,000 00
Santa Clara	131,855 00	175,000 00
Contra Costa	10,000 00	36,000 00
Totals	\$152,855 00	\$246,000 00

BANK OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
Santa Clara County warrants-----	\$3,257 55	\$3,257 55

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.
Miscellaneous stocks-----	\$60,000 00	\$39,225 97

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Hay and grain—insured-----	\$124,886 30	\$160,000 00

BANK OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY—SANTA CRUZ.

[Incorporated August 10, 1875.]

P. B. FAGAN, President.

E. J. COX, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$6,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$80,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	42,149 28	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	9,123 27
United States bonds -----	23,500 00	Due depositors -----	212,789 90
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	518 00		
County warrants -----	11,277 87		
Loans on real estate -----	86,510 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	79,376 66		
Money on hand -----	18,249 79		
Due from banks and bankers -----	32,231 57		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,500 00		
Other assets -----	600 00		
Total resources -----	\$301,913 17	Total liabilities -----	\$301,913 17

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$80,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$40.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. Brazer -----	110 shares	J. S. Green -----	169 shares
W. Dyer -----	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares	C. Hoffman -----	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares
Wm. Effley -----	62 shares	A. P. Swanton -----	48 shares
P. B. Fagan -----	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			600 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco -----	\$1,020 00	} \$42,149 28
Monterey -----	700 00	
Santa Cruz -----	40,429 28	
Totals -----	\$42,149 28	\$42,149 28

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Cruz -----	\$83,510 00	\$143,000 00
San Mateo -----	3,000 00	6,000 00
Totals -----	\$86,510 00	\$149,000 00

BANK OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Bank stock—Santa Cruz savings -----	\$518 00	\$518 00	\$518 00
United States bonds -----	20,000 00	23,500 00	24,600 00
Santa Cruz County warrants -----	11,277 87	11,277 87	11,500 00
Totals -----	\$31,795 87	\$35,295 87	\$36,618 00

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BANK—STOCKTON.

[Incorporated March 14, 1868.]

C. I. LEACH, President.

F. J. HUGGINS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$190 05	Capital paid in coin	\$132,150 00
Loans on real estate	194,758 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	29,434 70
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	550 00	Due depositors	202,563 26
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	12,109 00	Other liabilities	12,732 08
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	119,075 61		
Money on hand	26,428 66		
Due from banks and bankers	8,683 09		
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00		
Interest accrued	12,064 58		
Other assets	521 05		
Total resources	\$376,880 04	Total liabilities	\$376,880 04

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$264,300: the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$132,150. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,643; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

James A. Crow	161 shares	W. B. Johnson	50 shares
John C. White	109 shares	J. J. Stevenson	50 shares
G. B. Claibourne	20 shares	C. I. Leach	100 shares
R. C. Sargent	50 shares	W. L. Dudley	97 shares
C. Swain	70 shares		

The number of shares held by the Directors is

707 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Joaquin	\$190 05	\$400 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Stanislaus	\$39,000 00	\$60,000 00
San Joaquin	125,758 00	190,000 00
Modoc and Lassen	30,000 00	40,000 00
Totals	\$194,758 00	\$290,000 00

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
25 shares Stockton Savings Bank	\$1,500 00	\$400 00	\$1,500 00
10 shares San Joaquin Valley Bank	500 00	150 00	550 00
Totals	\$2,000 00	\$550 00	\$2,050 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat	\$10,709 00	\$15,892 00
Furniture, jewelry, etc.	1,400 00	4,300 00
Totals	\$12,109 00	\$20,192 00

BANK OF SAN JOSÉ.

[Incorporated January 31, 1868.]

T. E. BEANS, President.

C. T. PARK, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$120,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$218,125 00
Real estate taken for debt.	11,635 30	Reserve fund and profit and loss	147,461 29
United States bonds	200 00	Due depositors	623,796 17
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks..	96,600 00	Due banks and bankers	6,411 82
County warrants	18,183 21	Other liabilities	900 39
Loans on real estate	279,562 01		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	134,404 72		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	44,200 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	110,347 80		
Money on hand	95,930 85		
Due from banks and bankers..	82,630 78		
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00		
Total resources	\$996,694 67	Total liabilities	\$996,694 67

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$218,125; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$218,125. The total number of shares of stock issued is 436 $\frac{1}{4}$; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$500.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

T. E. Beans	210 shares	C. T. Park	6 shares
A. Pfister	25 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			241 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$11,635 30	\$16,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$279,562 01	\$432,800 00

BANK OF SAN JOSÉ—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Northern Pacific Railroad 1st mortgage bonds, 6 per cent. -----	\$50,000 00	\$51,125 00	\$51,125 00
San Luis Obispo County bonds -----	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,500 00
Santa Clara County bonds -----	30,000 00	30,375 00	30,375 00
United States 4 per cent consols -----	200 00	200 00	245 00
San José Woolen Mills stock -----	8,500 00	5,100 00	6,375 00
Totals -----	\$98,700 00	\$96,800 00	\$98,620 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
United States 4 per cent consols -----	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00	\$24,000 00
Bank of California stock -----	32,500 00	40,000 00	53,625 00
Other bank stock -----	54,700 00	52,254 72	74,850 00
Miscellaneous stocks -----	35,500 00	22,150 00	30,000 00
Totals -----	\$142,700 00	\$134,404 72	\$182,475 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for grain in store -----	\$41,700 00	\$48,397 50
Merchandise -----	2,500 00	9,000 00
Totals -----	\$44,200 00	\$57,397 50

BANK OF SAN LUIS OBISPO.

[Incorporated August 20, 1873.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

J. P. ANDREWS, President.

W. E. STEWART, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$20,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	93,431 85	Reserve fund and profit and loss	92,396 83
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	2,500 00	Due depositors	354,737 80
County warrants	2,586 88	Due banks and bankers	17,455 10
Loans on real estate	126,150 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	245,510 76		
Money on hand	60,996 70		
Due from banks and bankers	8,878 55		
Expenses and taxes	2,944 98		
Other assets	1,590 01		
Total resources	\$564,589 73	Total liabilities	\$564,589 73

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares held by each, are as follows:

J. P. Andrews	250 shares	Geo. Steele	12½ shares
D. W. James	32½ shares	W. E. Stewart	10 shares
D. Lowe	23¾ shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			328¾ shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Luis Obispo	\$93,431 85	\$100,031 85

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Luis Obispo	\$124,650 00	\$124,650 00
Monterey	1,500 00	1,500 00
Totals	\$126,150 00	\$126,150 00

BANK OF SAN LUIS OBISPO—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
San Luis Obispo Water Company stock-----	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00	\$3,175 00
San Luis Obispo County warrants-----	2,586 88	2,586 88	2,586 88
Totals -----	\$5,086 88	\$5,086 88	\$5,761 88

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.	Market Value.
Printing press (taken for debt) -----	\$1,590 01	\$1,590 01

SANTA ROSA BANK.

[Incorporated August 20, 1870.]

E. T. FARMER, President.

L. W. BURRIS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises, furniture, and fixtures	\$11,209 15	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	43,188 69	Reserve fund	50,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	1,981 65	Due depositors	424,447 79
County warrants	1,442 00	Due banks and bankers	8,147 74
Loans on real estate	340,307 65	Other liabilities	27,881 06
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	18,250 00		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	124,586 79		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	158,115 24		
Money on hand	49,379 47		
Due from banks and bankers	40,016 93		
Expenses and taxes	5,958 47		
Other assets	16,040 55		
Total resources	\$810,476 59	Total liabilities	\$810,476 59

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

E. T. Farmer	100 shares	J. S. Taylor	100 shares
Thos. Hopper	440 shares	J. A. Paxton	590 shares
J. H. Laughlin	150 shares	D. Burris	350 shares

Total number of shares held by the Directors is 1,730 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sonoma	\$41,748 95	\$55,000 00
Mendocino	1,439 74	1,800 00
Totals	\$43,188 69	\$56,800 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mendocino	\$46,085 14	\$115,000 00
Placer	12,500 00	20,000 00
Sonoma	281,722 51	600,000 00
Totals	\$340,307 65	\$735,000 00

SANTA ROSA BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Invested.
McMillan Manufacturing stock-----	\$1,981 65

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.
Bank of Ukiah stock-----	\$3,250 00
Sonoma Valley Bank stock-----	4,000 00
Santa Rosa Bank stock-----	11,000 00
Total-----	\$18,250 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wine, brandy, wheat, etc. -----	\$124,586 79	\$228,400 00

Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.
Judgments -----	\$16,040 55

SAVINGS BANK OF SANTA ROSA.

[Incorporated March 10, 1873.]

A. P. OVERTON, President.

G. P. NOONAN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$10,629 25	Capital paid in coin	\$150,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	8,915 54	Reserve fund and profit and loss	23,385 90
County warrants	4,776 57	Due depositors	291,063 45
Loans on real estate	210,072 00	Due banks and bankers	27,170 29
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	21,266 00	Other liabilities	203 00
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	18,000 00		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	150,235 18		
Money on hand	58,440 52		
Due from banks and bankers	6,323 69		
Furniture and fixtures	3,124 93		
Other assets	33 96		
Total resources	\$491,822 64	Total liabilities	\$491,822 64

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$150,000; the amount subscribed is \$150,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. P. Overton	115 shares	J. Walker	10 shares
W. S. M. Wright	88 shares	J. M. Laughlin	60 shares
M. Doyle	100 shares	F. G. Hahman	30 shares
D. Brown	55 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		458 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sonoma	\$8,915 54	\$10,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma	\$210,072 00	\$450,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bank stock	\$28,900 00	\$21,266 00	\$34,700 00

SAVINGS BANK OF SANTA ROSA—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat, warehouse receipts, etc.	\$14,000 00	\$29,400 00
Description of the "Other Assets."	Amount on Books.	Market Value.
Mortgage tax	\$38 96	\$38 96

SISKIYOU COUNTY BANK—YREKA.

[Incorporated September 11, 1882.]

JEROME CHURCHILL, President.

FRED. E. WADSWORTH, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
County warrants	\$1,483 72	Capital paid in coin	\$30,000 00
Loans on real estate	102,324 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	4,179 76
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	4,188 66	Due depositors	195,612 26
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	108,352 51	Due banks and bankers	29,184 32
Money on hand	33,549 18		
Checks and other cash items	1,498 00		
Due from banks and bankers	880 27		
Furniture and fixtures	6,700 00		
Total resources	\$258,976 34	Total liabilities	\$258,976 34

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$70,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$30,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$15.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

N. D. Julien	400 shares	E. Wadsworth	400 shares
J. Churchill	400 shares	H. Wadsworth	400 shares
L. Houseman	400 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			
2,000 shares			

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Siskiyou	\$65,048 50	\$95,000 00
Modoc	34,025 50	70,000 00
Lassen	3,000 00	4,500 00
Jackson (Oregon)	250 00	400 00
Totals	\$102,324 00	\$169,900 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Road, jury, and county school warrants	\$1,483 72	\$1,550 00

SISKIYOU COUNTY BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Chinese jewelry -----	\$1,762 00	\$1,800 00
Life insurance policy -----	500 00	500 00
Assessor's order for salary -----	400 00	400 00
Bill of sale of cattle, buggy, merchandise in warehouse -----	826 66	1,650 00
Order on county and Chinese jewelry -----	700 00	720 00
Totals -----	\$4,188 66	\$5,070 00

BANK OF SONOMA COUNTY—PETALUMA.

[Incorporated May 10, 1866.]

WILLIAM HILL, President.

J. S. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$19,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$300,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.....	1,502 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	31,527 60
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	12,000 00	Due depositors.....	252,438 91
Loans on real estate.....	385,916 45	Due banks and bankers.....	102,910 49
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	2,721 00	Other liabilities.....	240 00
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	230,930 18		
Money on hand.....	26,887 60		
Due from banks and bankers.....	4,219 77		
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,940 00		
Total resources.....	\$687,117 00	Total liabilities.....	\$687,117 00

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

William Hill.....	330 shares	E. Denman.....	300 shares
W. Dutton.....	330 shares	E. Newburgh.....	100 shares

Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....1,060 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sonoma.....	\$1,502 00	\$2,200 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma.....	\$219,628 45	\$517,400 00
Marin.....	32,000 00	78,300 00
Napa.....	34,000 00	90,000 00
Mendocino.....	12,000 00	65,000 00
Humboldt.....	57,538 00	125,640 00
Yuba.....	750 00	5,000 00
Ventura.....	30,000 00	65,000 00
Totals.....	\$385,916 45	\$946,340 00

BANK OF SONOMA COUNTY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Sonoma County Water Company bonds-----	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Stone paving blocks -----	\$1,400 00	\$2,400 00
Wool-----	1,321 00	2,200 00
Totals-----	\$2,721 00	\$4,600 00

SONOMA VALLEY BANK—SONOMA.

[Incorporated June 9, 1875.]

DAVID BURRIS, President.

JESSE BURRIS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.	\$1,109 59	Capital paid in coin.	\$53,100 00
Loans on real estate.	48,505 60	Reserve fund and profit and loss.	17,421 28
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.	950 00	Due depositors.	45,984 62
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).	38,135 98	Due banks and bankers.	2,944 11
Money on hand.	12,773 88	Other liabilities.	25 00
Due from banks and bankers.	16,985 96		
Furniture and fixtures.	1,014 00		
Total resources.	\$119,475 01	Total liabilities.	\$119,475 01

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$53,100; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$53,100. The total number of shares of stock issued is 531; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

David Burris.	270 shares	A. F. Haraszthy.	10 shares
F. Duhring.	100 shares	F. Clewe.	40 shares
Thos. Hopper.	51 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.			471 shares

· REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sonoma.	\$1,109 59	\$1,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.
Napa.	\$2,000 00
Sonoma.	46,505 60
Totals.	\$48,505 60

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans, on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma Valley Bank stock.	\$1,000 00	\$950 00	\$1,320 00

BANK OF ST. HELENA.

[Incorporated August 9, 1882.]

S. EWER, President.

OWEN WADE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$10,600 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$54,600 00
Loans on real estate -----	17,353 65	Profit and loss -----	4,414 18
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	2,540 00	Due depositors -----	44,926 78
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	567 14	Due banks and bankers -----	3,072 97
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	55,559 41		
Money on hand -----	12,579 08		
Due from banks and bankers --	183 54		
Furniture and fixtures -----	3,000 00		
Expenses and taxes -----	4,631 11		
Total resources -----	\$107,013 93	Total liabilities -----	\$107,013 93

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$91,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$54,600. The total number of shares of stock issued is 910; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$60.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

S. Ewer -----	50 shares	H. W. Crabb -----	50 shares
W. Scheffler -----	25 shares	T. B. Townsend -----	10 shares
Charles Krug -----	50 shares	George K. Gluyas -----	20 shares
H. J. Lewelling -----	50 shares	W. W. Lyman -----	10 shares
John Thomann -----	50 shares	Charles Thompson -----	10 shares
S. C. Hastings -----	80 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		405 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Napa -----	\$17,353 65	\$33,100 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.
Bank stocks -----	\$2,657 50	\$2,540 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Brandy in St. Helena bonded warehouse -----	\$576 14	\$748 00

BANK OF SUISUN.

[Incorporated February 7, 1876.]

R. D. ROBBINS, President.

WILLIAM WOLF, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	\$27,820 30	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate	326,401 12	Reserve fund and profit and loss	69,703 80
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	8,436 00	Due depositors	361,605 98
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	115,811 86	Other liabilities	6,196 53
Money on hand	5,324 62		
Due from banks and bankers	26,138 29		
Furniture and fixtures	3,007 05		
Interest accrued	24,567 07		
Total resources	\$537,506 31	Total liabilities	\$537,506 31

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. D. Robbins	490 shares	W. H. Turner	20 shares
C. F. D. Hastings	180 shares	John Woods	10 shares
E. P. Hilborn	20 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		720 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Solano	\$298,346 61	\$420,000 00
Contra Costa	11,765 01	20,000 00
Napa	16,289 50	30,000 00
Totals	\$326,401 12	\$470,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Solano County bonds	\$27,820 30	\$27,820 30	\$27,820 30

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain	\$8,436 00	\$11,000 00

BANK OF TEHAMA COUNTY—RED BLUFF.

[Incorporated September 5, 1874.]

CHAS. CADWALADER, President.

W. B. CAHOONE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate by purchase -----	\$16,900 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$200,000 00
County warrants -----	10,600 68	Reserve fund -----	45,000 00
Loans on real estate -----	266,704 50	Due depositors -----	394,423 07
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	600 00	Due banks and bankers -----	151,190 12
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	37,425 00	Other liabilities -----	33,062 58
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	460,678 04		
Money on hand -----	28,267 55		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,500 00		
Total resources -----	\$823,675 77	Total liabilities -----	\$823,675 77

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$200,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Chas. Cadwalader -----	47 shares	A. Brown -----	35 shares
J. S. Cone -----	302 shares	H. W. Brown -----	25 shares
H. Kraft -----	70 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		479 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Tehama -----	\$264,204 50	\$400,000 00
Lassen -----	2,500 00	3,000 00
Totals -----	\$266,704 50	\$403,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Tehama County warrants -----	\$10,600 68	\$10,600 68	\$10,600 68

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Shasta County bonds -----	\$1,000 00	\$600 00	\$1,000 00

BANK OF TEHAMA COUNTY—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain in warehouse -----	\$37,425 00	\$39,400 00

BANK OF TOMALES.

[Incorporated June 25, 1875.]

WARREN DUTTON, President.

T. J. ABLES, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$4,963 56	Capital paid in coin -----	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	3,000 00	Reserve fund -----	25,000 00
County warrants -----	1,334 77	Due depositors -----	84,411 00
Loans on real estate -----	99,221 00	Due banks and bankers -----	180 97
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	9,000 00	Other liabilities -----	2,502 45
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	82,345 80		
Money on hand -----	5,472 36		
Checks and other cash items -----	3,615 23		
Due from banks and bankers -----	598 78		
Expenses and taxes -----	2,542 92		
Total resources -----	\$212,094 42	Total liabilities -----	\$212,094 42

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Warren Dutton -----	200 shares	Hollis Hitechoek -----	50 shares
John Griffin -----	50 shares	Henry E. Lawrence -----	60 shares
George W. Burbank -----	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			
			410 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Marin -----	\$3,000 00	\$5,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Marin -----	\$51,971 00	\$85,000 00
Sonoma -----	46,000 00	75,000 00
Mendocino -----	1,250 00	2,500 00
Totals -----	\$99,221 00	\$162,500 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Marin County warrants -----	\$1,334 77	\$1,334 77	\$1,334 77

BANK OF TOMALES—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
73 shares Bank of Tomales-----	\$7,300 00	\$9,000 00	\$10,220 00

BANK OF UKIAH.

[Incorporated January 10, 1874.]

R. McGARVEY, President.

SAM'L WHEELER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$15,538 10	Capital paid in coin -----	\$206,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	1,275 05	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	36,967 67
County warrants -----	9,639 22	Due depositors -----	147,514 50
Loans on real estate -----	240,907 97	Due banks and bankers -----	6,208 57
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	119,700 83		
Money on hand -----	9,629 57		
Total resources -----	\$396,690 74	Total liabilities -----	\$396,690 74

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$206,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$206,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,060; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

G. Hagenmeyer -----	217 shares	John R. Hoffman -----	66 shares
John S. Reid -----	150 shares	J. H. Seawell -----	20 shares
R. McGarvey -----	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			553 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mendocino -----	\$223,014 39	\$350,000 00
Humboldt -----	13,572 78	50,000 00
Trinity -----	4,320 80	12,000 00
Totals -----	\$240,907 97	\$412,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Russian River Road Company stock -----	\$2,500 00	\$1,275 05	\$2,000 00
Miscellaneous county warrants -----	9,639 20	9,639 20	10,000 00
Totals -----	\$12,139 20	\$10,914 25	\$12,000 00

BANK OF VACAVILLE.

[Incorporated April 23, 1883.]

R. D. ROBINS, President.

EDW. FISHER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate.....	\$46,020 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$20,000 00
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	3,200 00	Due depositors.....	57,631 80
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	58,883 55	Due banks and bankers.....	39,714 25
Money on hand.....	8,040 14	Other liabilities.....	976 59
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,178 36		
Expenses and taxes.....	1,000 59		
Total resources.....	\$118,322 64	Total liabilities.....	\$118,322 64

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$20,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$20.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. D. Robins.....	525 shares	E. R. Thurber.....	15 shares
W. B. Parker.....	250 shares	W. B. Davis.....	10 shares
D. Dutton.....	30 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		830 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Solano	\$46,020 00	\$75,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Barley and wheat in warehouse	\$3,200 00	\$4,400 00

BANK OF VENTURA—SAN BUENAVENTURA.

[Incorporated September 19, 1874.]

THOS. R. BARD, President.

HENRY CLAY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$2,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$90,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	5,944 04	Reserve fund and profit and loss	6,672 01
County warrants	340 17	Due depositors	140,607 65
Loans on real estate	19,910 33	Due banks and bankers	1,036 72
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	13,935 37		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	104,509 95		
Money on hand	18,227 67		
Due from banks and bankers	67,060 47		
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00		
Other assets	3,588 38		
Total resources	\$238,316 38	Total liabilities	\$238,316 38

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$90,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$90,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$36.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Thos. R. Bard	315 shares	L. C. McKeeby	100 shares
D. S. Blackburn	200 shares	Henry Clay	80 shares
L. Snodgrass	770 shares	G. W. Chrisman	35 shares
S. R. Thorpe	400 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			1,900 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Ventura	\$5,944 04	\$5,944 04

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Ventura	\$19,910 33	\$30,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Ventura County warrants	\$340 17	\$340 17

BANK OF VENTURA—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain, consisting of wheat, barley, and beans-----	\$13,935 37	\$18,000 00

BANK OF VISALIA.

[Incorporated August 21, 1874.]

R. E. HYDE, President.

C. J. GIDDINGS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$7,600 00	Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	21,158 59	Reserve fund and profit and loss	25,975 44
United States bonds	5,465 62	Due depositors	157,345 31
Loans on real estate	200,301 25	Due banks and bankers	20,257 91
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	390 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	153,435 26		
Money on hand	7,327 96		
Furniture and fixtures	4,400 00		
Other assets	3,499 98		
Total resources	\$403,578 66	Total liabilities	\$403,578 66

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$200,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. E. Hyde	778 shares	T. Lindsey	23 shares
C. Burrell	588 shares	J. D. Hyde	22 shares
C. J. Giddings	40 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		1,451 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Tulare	\$21,158 59	\$23,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Tulare	\$198,599 25	\$300,000 00
Fresno	1,702 00	3,000 00
Totals	\$200,301 25	\$303,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States 4 per cent bonds	\$5,000 00	\$5,465 62	\$6,000 00

BANK OF VISALIA—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Tulare County warrants -----	\$190 00	\$190 00	\$190 00
1 share of settlers' ditch stock -----	-----	200 00	500 00
Totals -----	\$190 00	\$390 00	\$690 00

BANK OF WATSONVILLE.

[Incorporated May 11, 1874.]

CHAS. FORD, President.

J. N. BESSE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$12,954 05	Capital paid in coin.....	\$140,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.	22,726 43	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	17,379 16
County warrants.....	4,804 92	Due depositors.....	334,542 31
Loans on real estate.....	256,914 50	Due banks and bankers.....	6,802 72
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	5,250 00	Other liabilities.....	345 00
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	6,845 40		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	93,237 15		
Money on hand.....	35,181 16		
Due from banks and bankers.....	56,093 52		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,129 90		
Expenses and taxes.....	2,932 16		
Total resources.....	\$499,069 19	Total liabilities.....	\$499,069 19

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$140,000; the amount subscribed is \$140,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$140,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 400; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$350.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Chas. Ford.....	45 shares	Thos. Snodgrass.....	29 shares
G. M. Bockius.....	43 shares	W. G. Hudson.....	5 shares
John T. Porter.....	20 shares	J. N. Besse.....	3 shares
P. J. Kelley.....	20 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		165 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Monterey.....	\$17,441 60	\$20,000 00
Santa Cruz.....	\$5,284 83	6,000 00
Totals.....	\$22,726 43	\$26,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Monterey.....	\$77,807 00	\$108,000 00
Santa Cruz.....	161,107 50	260,000 00
Ventura.....	18,000 00	30,000 00
Totals.....	\$256,914 50	\$398,000 00

BANK OF WATSONVILLE—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Monterey and Santa Cruz County warrants ----	\$4,804 92	\$4,804 92	\$4,804 92

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Amador County warrants -----	\$2,500 00	\$1,850 00	\$2,500 00
Bank of Santa Cruz County stock -----	1,140 00	1,000 00	1,140 00
Bank of Watsonville stock -----	17,500 00	2,400 00	18,000 00
Totals -----	\$21,140 00	\$5,250 00	\$21,640 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for grain -----	\$6,845 40	\$8,000 00

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated February 5, 1866.]

LLOYD TEVIS, President.

H. WADSWORTH, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$102,720 01	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
United States bonds.....	60,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	2,629,926 86
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	23,878 91	Due depositors	1,737,178 67
Loans on real estate	27,745 12	Due banks and bankers	38,058 93
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	26,687 21		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	253,306 95		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	2,371,428 35		
Money on hand	608,194 34		
Due from banks and bankers ..	34,695 76		
Furniture and fixtures	4,954 25		
Other assets (due from agencies)	1,391,553 56		
Total resources	\$4,905,164 46	Total liabilities	\$4,905,164 46

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$6,250,000; the amount subscribed is not reported; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$500,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 62,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is not reported.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Lloyd Tevis.....	200 shares	A. H. Barney	146 shares
Leland Stanford.....	386 shares	Chas. Crocker	2,334 shares
C. F. Crocker.....	100 shares	J. C. Fargo.....	55 shares
Geo. E. Gray.....	20 shares	B. P. Cheney.....	400 shares
O. Eldridge	10 shares	Jno. J. Valentine	10 shares

Total number of shares held by the Directors is..... 3,661 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$37,720 01	\$60,000 00
Salt Lake, Utah	30,000 00	40,000 00
Denver, Colorado	10,000 00	15,000 00
Los Vegas, New Mexico	10,000 00	12,000 00
Carson, Nevada	4,000 00	5,000 00
Alameda	5,000 00	10,000 00
Chicago, Illinois	2,500 00	3,000 00
Santa Barbara	3,500 00	3,500 00
Totals	\$102,720 01	\$148,500 00

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Marin -----	\$10,557 23	\$15,000 00
Alameda -----	5,055 52	10,000 00
San Francisco -----	12,132 37	20,000 00
Totals -----	\$27,745 12	\$45,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States 4 per cent bonds -----	\$50,000 00	\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mining stock -----	\$1,795 64	\$5,000 00
Local stock -----	24,891 57	50,000 00
Totals -----	\$26,687 21	\$55,000 00

BANK OF WILLOWS.

[Incorporated September 2, 1880.]

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.

WM. C. MURDOCK, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$6,656 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$100,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	8,840 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	30,983 30
Loans on real estate -----	115,830 00	Due depositors -----	123,515 69
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	8,000 00	Due banks and bankers -----	103,242 16
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	56,175 65		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	144,296 11		
Money on hand -----	15,949 39		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,000 00		
Total resources -----	\$357,741 15	Total liabilities -----	\$357,741 15

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

N. D. Rideout -----	1,120 shares	Warren Green -----	160 shares
N. A. Rideout -----	80 shares	Wm. C. Murdock -----	200 shares

Total number of shares held by the Directors is ----- 1,560 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Colusa -----	\$115,830 00	\$250,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Willows Warehouse Association -----	\$13,000 00	\$8,840 00	\$13,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Willows Warehouse Association -----	\$12,000 00	\$8,000 00	\$12,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain in warehouses at Willows, Germantown, and Orland ----	\$56,175 65	\$75,000 00

BANK OF WOODLAND.

[Incorporated November, 1868.]

J. D. STEPHENS, President.

C. F. THOMAS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises-----	\$13,444 45	Capital paid in coin-----	\$500,000 00
Real estate (building formerly used as bank)-----	4,262 30	Reserve fund-----	25,000 00
United States bonds-----	230,937 50	Due depositors-----	599,264 43
County warrants-----	22,392 25	Due banks and bankers-----	132,103 30
Loans on real estate-----	502,118 13	Other liabilities-----	109,953 82
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants-----	1,248 65		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)-----	190,513 26		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	293,139 44		
Money on hand-----	51,351 70		
Checks and other cash items-----	3,113 73		
Due from banks and bankers-----	4,034 17		
Furniture and fixtures-----	1,429 00		
Expenses and taxes-----	10,336 97		
Other assets-----	38,000 00		
Total resources-----	\$1,366,321 55	Total liabilities-----	\$1,366,321 55

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$500,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. D. Stephens-----	2,078 shares	J. Hollinsworth-----	220 shares
L. D. Stephens-----	177 shares	J. H. Harlin-----	73 shares
F. S. Freeman-----	11 shares	H. Fredricks-----	89 shares
C. Nelson-----	110 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----2,758 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Colusa-----	\$12,200 00	\$20,000 00
Solano-----	2,300 00	12,000 00
Fresno-----	1,600 00	3,000 00
Yolo-----	486,018 13	900,000 00
Totals-----	\$502,118 13	\$935,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
U. S. bonds-----	\$200,000 00	\$230,937 50	\$239,000 00
Yolo County warrants-----	22,392 25	22,392 25	20,000 00
Totals-----	\$222,392 25	\$253,329 75	\$259,000 00

BANK OF WOODLAND—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.
Yolo County warrants-----	\$1,400 00	\$1,248 65

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for grain -----	\$190,513 26	\$250,000 00

BANK OF YOLO—WOODLAND.

[Incorporated January 27, 1883.]

H. P. MERRITT, President.

C. W. BUSH, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$6,631 10	Capital paid in coin -----	\$150,000 00
County warrants -----	2,562 48	Due depositors -----	247,047 32
Loans on real estate -----	221,881 74	Due banks and bankers -----	30,302 03
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	5,145 00	Other liabilities -----	3,977 08
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	12,027 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	129,693 36		
Money on hand -----	43,299 43		
Checks and other cash items -----	436 52		
Due from banks and bankers -----	2,104 53		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,959 39		
Expenses and taxes -----	4,085 88		
Other assets -----	500 00		
Total resources -----	\$431,326 43	Total liabilities -----	\$431,326 43

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. P. Merritt -----	50 shares	Chas. F. Reed -----	25 shares
A. D. Porter -----	50 shares	D. N. Hershey -----	50 shares
E. B. Lowe -----	50 shares	S. N. Mering -----	50 shares
W. W. Brownell -----	50 shares	Benj. Peart -----	25 shares
J. W. Freeman -----	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		400 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Yolo -----	\$205,189 25	\$275,000 00
Colusa -----	10,000 00	20,000 00
Solano -----	6,292 49	15,000 00
Alameda -----	400 00	700 00
Totals -----	\$221,881 74	\$310,700 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County warrants -----	\$2,600 00	\$2,562 48	\$2,600 00

BANK OF YOLO—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bank of Yolo stock -----	\$3,400 00	\$2,600 00	\$3,400 00
Bank of Woodland stock -----	3,700 00	2,545 00	3,922 00
Totals -----	\$7,100 00	\$5,145 00	\$7,322 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain in warehouse -----	\$12,027 00	\$20,000 00

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK (LIMITED).

[Incorporated April 5, 1873.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

IGNATZ STEINHART, Manager.

P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$98,461 70	Due head office, London -----	\$3,430,041 93
Loans on real estate -----	317,968 40	Profit and loss -----	147,296 80
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	182,629 36	Due depositors -----	3,040,151 69
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	293,349 06	Due banks and bankers -----	332,866 48
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	3,582,659 59	Other liabilities -----	64,563 30
Money on hand -----	1,321,124 14		
Due from banks and bankers -----	456,489 13		
Furniture and fixtures -----	11,407 50		
Other assets (bullion, etc.) -----	750,831 32		
Total resources -----	\$7,014,920 20	Total liabilities -----	\$7,014,920 20

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$3,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$3,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$1,501,500. The total number of shares of stock issued is 29,970 common, 600 deferred; the amount paid up on each share of stock is £10 each for common, £1 each for deferred.

The names of the Directors (residents of London), are as follows: W. J. Schofield, E. H. Lushington, J. Sebay, J. Seligman, J. Sington.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Washington Territory -----	\$100,000 00	} \$423,957 86
Alameda -----	26,141 95	
San Francisco -----	62,692 03	
San Bernardino -----	39,134 42	
Los Angeles -----	65,000 00	
Arizona -----	25,000 00	
Totals -----	\$317,968 40	\$423,957 86

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
The bank held on January 1, 1884, sundry stocks, bonds, etc., as collateral for loans, amounting to -----	\$182,629 36	\$364,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.
The bank held bills of lading, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, crude silver, bullion, etc., for loans, amounting to -----	\$293,349 06

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.]

W. POWELL, Manager.

S. C. ALEXANDER, Accountant.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate-----	\$45,000 00	Due head offices and branches--	\$758,988 54
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants-----	212,045 93	Due depositors-----	463,265 87
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)-----	165,338 10	Due banks and bankers-----	7,661 13
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)-----	497,497 34		
Money on hand-----	293,326 95		
Due from banks and bankers--	16,707 22		
Total resources-----	\$1,229,915 54	Total liabilities-----	\$1,229,915 54

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is £500,000; the amount subscribed is £500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is £346,000.

The names of the Directors are as follows: Robert Gillespie, Chairman; E. Colville, Vice Chairman; Jas. Anderson; H. D. Harrison; H. E. Ransom; Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco-----	\$45,000 00	\$60,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
City warrants, School Fund-----	\$30,033 98	\$29,200 00	} \$228,557 00
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds-----		182,845 93	
Totals-----	\$30,033 98	\$212,045 93	\$228,557 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Bills of lading and warehouse receipts for wheat, barley, oats, grain bags, canned salmon, etc.-----	\$165,338 10	\$227,339 00

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

[Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1840.]

J. LAWSON, Agent.

C. TAYLOR, Agent.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	\$291,149 81	Due head office.....	\$964,142 84
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	232,094 10	Due depositors.....	446,619 10
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	578,954 85	Due banks and bankers.....	4,387 27
Money on hand.....	259,163 14		
Checks and other cash items.....	53,731 90		
Due from banks and bankers.....	55 41		
Total resources.....	\$1,415,149 21	Total liabilities.....	\$1,415,149 21

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$4,866,666 66; the amount subscribed is \$4,866,666 66; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$4,866,666 66. The total number of shares of stock issued is 20,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$243 33.

The names of the Directors are as follows: J. H. Brodie, J. J. Cater, H. R. Farren, R. H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. I. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, F. Lubeck, A. H. Phillpotts, J. M. Robertson.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Spring Valley Waterworks shares and bonds; county, municipal, school, and railroad bonds; gas, insurance, and other shares.....	\$436,000 00	\$291,149 81	\$423,792 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts, bullion, and bills of lading.....	\$232,094 10	\$249,818 54

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK—(LIMITED).

[Incorporated September 13, 1880.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

ARTHUR SCRIVENER, Manager.

WM. STEEL, Assistant Manager.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt -----	\$30,132 04	Due head office in London ---	\$3,301,761 66
Loans on real estate -----	125,692 88	Due depositors -----	1,598,570 23
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	429,175 83	Due banks and bankers -----	331,176 74
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	1,249,543 94	Other liabilities -----	165,075 94
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	1,324,215 19		
Money on hand -----	758,767 71		
Checks and other cash items --	88,653 39		
Due from banks and bankers --	876,996 77		
Expenses and taxes -----	29,183 60		
Other assets (letters of credit, etc.) -----	484,223 22		
Total resources -----	\$5,396,584 57	Total liabilities -----	\$5,396,584 57

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is £420,000; the amount subscribed is £420,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is £420,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 60,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is £7.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. F. Babcock -----	150 shares	R. D. Peebles -----	500 shares
G. W. Campbell -----	150 shares	F. Rodewald -----	3,000 shares
H. Gaschen -----	250 shares	R. Ryrie -----	450 shares
E. H. Green -----	630 shares	Baron H. de Stern -----	552 shares
J. S. Morgan -----	1,000 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is ----- 6,682 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Los Angeles -----	\$8,102 55	} \$30,132 04
Santa Barbara -----	6,685 98	
Sonoma -----	7,677 08	
San Francisco -----	7,666 43	
Totals -----	\$30,132 04	\$30,132 04

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK—
(LIMITED)—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$32,500 00	\$161,000 00
San Diego	16,000 00	
Alameda	25,254 67	
Inyo	20,064 24	
Santa Cruz	24,984 00	
Kitsop County, W. T.	6,899 97	\$161,000 00
Totals	\$125,692 88	

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mining stocks	-----	\$22,686 38	\$40,621 74
Miscellaneous stocks	-----	320,489 25	590,525 00
Bonds	\$98,500 00	\$6,000 00	100,720 00
Totals	\$98,500 00	\$429,175 83	\$731,866 74

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat and flour in warehouse and in transit	\$581,193 85	\$709,926 73
Bills of lading	134,412 21	153,469 69
Warehouse receipts	393,215 49	434,028 70
Life policies	500 00	500 00
Pass book of German Savings and Loan Society	4,525 93	4,525 93
Deposit of other notes as collateral security	135,696 46	179,444 77
Totals	\$1,249,543 94	\$1,481,895 82

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION,

FILED JANUARY 1, 1884.

REPORTS OF BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[Incorporated February 8, 1869.]

R. S. CAREY, President.

JAS. N. PORTER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$272,616 02	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	11,950 00	Due depositors	106,051 02
County warrants	241 67	Due banks and bankers	1,138 20
Loans on real estate	61,952 82	Other liabilities	2,705 95
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	42,151 50		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	14,761 21		
Money on hand	6,221 95		
Total resources	\$409,895 17	Total liabilities	\$409,895 17

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. S. Carey	92 $\frac{2}{5}$ shares	Albert Gallatin	90 shares
L. Williams	152 $\frac{2}{5}$ shares	D. W. Earl	182 $\frac{2}{5}$ shares
G. W. Clarke	90 shares	C. T. Wheeler	182 $\frac{2}{5}$ shares
Fred. Cox	120 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		909 $\frac{2}{5}$ shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.
Sacramento	} \$272,616 02
Butte	
Colusa	
Yolo	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.
Sacramento	\$48,752 82
Butte	11,200 00
Amador	2,000 00
Total	\$61,952 82

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
Capital Savings Bank stock -----	\$12,000 00	\$11,950 00
Alpine and Amador County warrants -----		241 47
Totals -----	\$12,000 00	\$12,191 47

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.
Bank stock -----	\$39,851 50
Alpine County warrants -----	2,300 00
Total -----	\$42,151 50

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.
Personal security, \$12,000 in an accepted claim against Glenn estate -----	\$14,761 21

CONSOLIDATED BANK OF SAN DIEGO.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

[Incorporated October 6, 1879.]

O. S. WITHERBY, President.

BRYANT HOWARD, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate-----	\$38,406 65	Capital paid in coin-----	\$50,000 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants-----	1,146 96	Reserve fund and profit and loss-----	36,010 41
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)-----	10,000 00	Due depositors on certificates of deposit-----	38,915 40
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)-----	78,452 19	Due banks and bankers-----	3,079 99
Total resources-----	\$128,005 80	Total liabilities-----	\$128,005 80

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$50,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$25.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

O. S. Witherby-----	230 shares	E. W. Morse-----	54 shares
B. Howard-----	256 shares	L. Chase-----	60 shares
J. M. Pierce-----	50 shares	Jas. McCoy-----	70 shares
H. Mabury-----	405 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----		1,125 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Diego-----	\$38,406 65	\$75,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Commercial Bank stock, San Diego-----	\$400 00	\$1,226 96	\$800 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts-----	\$10,000 00	\$11,000 00

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SAVINGS—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June 1, 1867.]

ABNER DOBLE, President.

L. G. HARVEY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$58,510 28	Capital paid in coin	\$60,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	6,495 53	Reserve fund and profit and loss	9,663 43
Loans on real estate	8,322 29	Due depositors	149,469 88
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	14,441 97	Other liabilities	8,870 06
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	10,106 75		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	18,147 56		
Money on hand	3,842 22		
Furniture and fixtures	500 00		
Other assets	48,700 36		
Depreciation in assets	58,936 41		
Total resources	\$228,003 37	Total liabilities	\$228,003 37

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$150,000; the amount subscribed is \$150,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$60,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$40.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

I. E. Davis	150 shares	John Blair	150 shares
Abner Doble	50 shares	Chas. Clayton	1 share
S. E. Dutton	5 shares	Geo. W. Swan	150 shares
Wm. Ede	150 shares	N. W. Spaulding	50 shares
L. G. Harvey	145 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		851 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$26,877 47	\$58,510 28
San Mateo	3,160 07	
Santa Clara	16,000 00	
Alameda	1,034 50	
Contra Costa	6,432 24	
San Joaquin	5,006 00	
Totals	\$58,510 28	\$58,510 28

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$8,322 29	\$15,000 00

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SAVINGS—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
Ainador Canal Company stock -----	\$50,000 00	\$6,470 28
Swamp land warrants -----		25 25
Totals -----	\$50,000 00	\$6,495 53

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.
The California Fruit Growing Association -----	\$40,000 00	\$7,970 00
Swamp land warrants -----		6,471 97
Totals -----	\$40,000 00	\$14,441 97

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.
Life insurance policy and deed of 160 acres of land -----	\$10,106 75

LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE D'ÉPARGNES ET DE PRÉVOYANCE MUTUELLE.

[Incorporated January 31, 1860.]

J. C. SALA, Vice-President.

A. BRAND, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt -----	\$101,487 00	Due depositors -----	\$1,906,219 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	150,000 00		
Loans on real estate -----	146,910 00		
Money on hand -----	594 33		
Furniture and fixtures -----	200 00		
Deficit in assets -----	\$1,507,027 67		
Total resources -----	\$1,906,219 00	Total liabilities -----	\$1,906,219 00

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Estimated Market Value.
Alameda -----	\$22,000 00	} \$101,487 00
San Francisco -----	79,487 00	
Totals -----	\$101,487 00	\$101,487 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda -----	\$103,000 00	\$100,000 00
Fresno -----	1,000 00	2,000 00
San Mateo -----	1,150 00	2,000 00
San Francisco -----	41,760 00	48,000 00
Totals -----	\$146,910 00	\$152,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
150 bonds Amador Canal Company -----	\$150,000 00	\$135,500 00

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated November 4, 1869.]

PETER DEAN, President.

H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$167,883 05	Due depositors.....	\$241,615 63
Loans on real estate.....	21,284 30		
Money on hand.....	4,316 15		
Due from banks and bankers ..	44,676 25		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,775 00		
Interest accrued.....	1,680 88		
Total resources.....	\$241,615 63	Total liabilities.....	\$241,615 63

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$150,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

L. E. Pratt.....	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	H. T. Graves.....	20 shares
W. H. Culver.....	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	W. T. Garratt.....	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares
Geo. Robbins.....	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	Peter Dean.....	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares
Francis Smith.....	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	Jas. Simpson.....	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares
John F. Snow.....	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	J. K. C. Hobbs.....	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares
T. V. O'Brien.....	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		166 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Estimated Market Value.
San Francisco.....	\$140,862 05	\$90,000 00
Alameda.....	27,021 00	23,000 00
Totals.....	\$167,883 05	\$113,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco.....	\$21,284 30	\$21,284 30

* MARYSVILLE SAVINGS BANK—(MUTUAL).

[Incorporated April 8, 1869.]

MARCUS MARCUSE, President.

F. W. H. AARON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$2,500 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	\$45,222 90
Real estate taken for debt -----	44,798 17	Due depositors -----	153,029 17
Loans on real estate -----	93,487 27		
Money on hand -----	780 68		
Checks and other cash items -----	900 00		
Due from banks and bankers -----	55,785 95		
Total resources -----	\$198,252 07	Total liabilities -----	\$198,252 07

DETAILS.

The names of the Directors are as follows: M. Marcuse, R. G. Stanwood, I. S. Belcher, D. E. Knight, and Sam'l T. Crane.

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Yuba -----	\$11,411 00	} \$44,798 17
Sutter -----	24,023 67	
Butte -----	6,000 00	
Tehama -----	3,363 50	
Totals -----	\$44,798 17	\$44,798 17

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Yuba -----	\$13,554 91	\$19,100 00
Sutter -----	79,932 36	145,000 00
Totals -----	\$93,487 27	\$164,100 00

ODD FELLOWS' SAVINGS BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated October 13, 1866.]

DAVID HUNTER, President.

ROBERT CRICHTON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$606,692 29	Capital paid in coin	\$128,975 00
Loans on real estate	57,491 12	Due depositors	846,848 29
Money on hand	10,037 03	Other liabilities	51,568 17
Due from banks and bankers ..	82,000 00		
Furniture and fixtures	923 40		
Other assets	92 99		
Depreciation of assets	270,154 63		
Total resources	\$1,027,391 46	Total liabilities	\$1,027,391 46

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$133,500; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$128,975. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,249; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$103 26, average.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

David Hunter	50 shares	Charles Montgomery	10 shares
L. B. Sonenberg	50 shares	James Henderson	10 shares
Louis Zeh	35 shares	Daniel Hicks	10 shares
H. J. Tiiden	10 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		175 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.
Alameda	\$4,500 00
Napa	19,815 00
San Francisco	273,215 69
San Mateo	73,750 00
Santa Clara	112,000 00
Sonoma	48,411 60
Sutter	75,000 00
Total	\$606,692 29

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.
Alameda	\$800 00
Napa	5,490 00
San Francisco	23,170 00
San Mateo	2,353 67
Santa Clara	8,000 00
Sonoma	17,677 45
Total	\$57,491 12

BANK OF STOCKTON.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

[Incorporated February 3, 1868.]

ROBERT K. REID, President.

R. W. TULLY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$5,703 17	Capital paid in coin	\$37,325 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	7,910 73	Other liabilities	309 60
Due from banks and bankers ..	22,871 59	Surplus	163 92
Profit and loss	1,313 03		
Total resources	\$37,798 52	Total liabilities	\$37,798 52

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Fresno	\$2,403 17	\$2,403 17
San Joaquin	3,300 00	3,300 00
Totals	\$5,703 17	\$5,703 17

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

SAVINGS BANKS OF CALIFORNIA,

FILED JULY 1, 1884.

REPORTS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

CALIFORNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June 24, 1873.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., except on Saturdays.)

DAVID FARQUHARSON, President.

VERNON CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt-----	\$47,714 59	Capital paid in coin -----	\$72,900 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks-----	12,150 00	Due depositors -----	421,015 03
Loans on real estate-----	399,918 93	Other liabilities-----	2,468 16
Money on hand -----	20,356 53		
Due from banks and bankers-----	10,100 00		
Furniture and fixtures -----	200 00		
Interest accrued -----	5,943 14		
Total resources -----	\$496,383 19	Total liabilities-----	\$496,383 19

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$72,900; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$72,900. The total number of shares of stock issued is 729; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

D. Farquharson -----	58 shares	John Easton -----	18 shares
R. F. Bunker -----	12 shares	Charles D. Farquharson-----	29 shares
A. C. Corbett -----	23 shares	J. F. Cowdery -----	15 shares
J. R. Wilcox -----	36 shares	V. Campbell-----	7 shares
E. Farrell-----	16 shares	Thomas Downing-----	40 shares
John Bain-----	15 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----			269 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco-----	\$42,065 38	\$46,500 00
Alameda -----	5,649 21	7,000 00
Totals-----	\$47,714 59	\$53,500 00

CALIFORNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco.....	\$199,196 66	\$420,600 00
Fresno.....	82,319 51	158,000 00
Yolo.....	36,661 00	67,000 00
Merced.....	24,059 80	54,000 00
Tulare.....	17,808 60	37,000 00
Kern.....	14,000 00	90,000 00
Solano.....	7,691 25	15,000 00
Alameda.....	6,782 11	17,800 00
San Mateo.....	4,000 00	14,000 00
Marin.....	2,700 00	4,800 00
Sonoma.....	2,700 00	3,000 00
Contra Costa.....	2,000 00	5,000 00
Totals.....	\$399,918 93	\$886,200 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
20 Dupont Street Widening bonds.....	\$20,000 00	\$12,150 00	\$12,285 00

FRESNO LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated January 18, 1884.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

W. T. ODEN, President.

W. H. McKENZIE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate	\$5,980 00	Capital paid in coin	\$2,400 00
Money on hand	3,186 96	Due depositors	7,439 44
Due from banks and bankers ..	96 88		
Furniture and fixtures	350 92		
Other assets	224 68		
Total resources	\$9,839 44	Total liabilities	\$9,839 44

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$20,000; the amount subscribed is \$20,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$2,400. The total number of shares of stock is 200; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$12.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. T. Oden	100 shares	W. H. McKenzie	12½ shares
M. J. Donahoo	35 shares	James R. White	40 shares
A. M. Clark	12½ shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			200 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Fresno	\$5,980 00	\$14,700 00

LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE D'ESPARGNES ET DE PREVOYANCE MUTUELLE.

[Reincorporated March 10, 1879.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

L. C. BABIN, President.

A. BRAND, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
United States bonds (cost)	\$1,072,583 59	Capital paid in coin	\$147,860 00
Loans on real estate	1,056,826 19	Reserve fund and profit and loss	17,566 46
Money on hand	7,883 42	Due depositors	2,122,920 66
Due from banks and bankers	142,250 00	Other liabilities	3,596 70
Interest accrued	12,400 62		
Total resources	\$2,291,943 82	Total liabilities	\$2,291,943 82

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$222,800; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$147,860. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,223; the amount paid up on each share of stock is from \$25 to \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

L. C. Babin	26 shares	A. Pissis	11 shares
G. Touchard	20 shares	Paul Fleury	3 shares
H. Barroilhet	10 shares	J. C. Sala	2 shares
E. J. Le Breton	8 shares	A. Comté, Jr.	1 share
P. V. Merle	15 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		96 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$35,997 00	\$70,000 00
San Francisco	1,005,613 19	1,800,000 00
Santa Clara	12,000 00	50,000 00
San Luis Obispo	1,500 00	10,000 00
San Mateo	250 00	500 00
Sonoma	1,466 00	6,000 00
Totals	\$1,056,826 19	\$1,936,500 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Four per cent United States bonds, consols of 1907, registered	\$935,000 00	\$1,072,583 59	\$1,107,975 00

GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated February 10, 1868.]

(Office hours : 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

F. ROEDING, Vice-President.

GEO. LETTE, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$70,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	594,552 04	Reserve fund and profit and loss	173,177 07
United States bonds	1,590,000 00	Due depositors	11,680,776 75
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	255,500 00	Other liabilities	44,845 24
Loans on real estate	6,454,893 46		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	2,817,650 00		
Money on hand	415,703 56		
Furniture and fixtures	500 00		
Total resources	\$12,198,799 06	Total liabilities	\$12,198,799 06

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$400,000; the amount subscribed is \$400,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 400; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$750.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

L. Gottig	10 shares	Nic. Van Bergen	6 shares
F. Roeding	10 shares	Ign. Steinhart	5 shares
Edw. Kruse	10 shares	A. E. Hecht	3 shares
Geo. H. Eggers	10 shares	Chas. Kohler	2 shares
P. Spreckles	10 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		66 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$519,926 78	\$560,000 00
Alameda	69,051 57	70,000 00
San Mateo	5,573 69	5,600 00
Totals	\$594,552 04	\$635,600 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$5,693,345 46	\$12,000,000
Alameda	485,548 00	
Colusa	65,000 00	
Tehama	65,000 00	
Marin	55,000 00	
Sonoma	37,000 00	
San Mateo	26,900 00	
Napa	17,000 00	
Contra Costa	8,000 00	
Santa Cruz	2,100 00	
Totals	\$6,454,893 46	\$12,000,000

GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States 3 and 4 per cent bonds-----	\$1,590,000 00	\$1,590,000 00	\$1,609,000 00
Santa Clara and San Francisco bonds-----	17,500 00	17,500 00	18,200 00
Sonoma, Alameda, and City of Stockton bonds--	238,000 00	238,000 00	246,000 00
Totals -----	\$1,845,500 00	\$1,845,500 00	\$1,873,200 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Territory of Arizona bonds-----	\$290,000 00	\$155,000 00	\$320,000 00
Spring Valley Water Company bonds and stock--	564,800 00	422,650 00	550,000 00
San Francisco Gas stock, sundry railroad stock--	435,300 00	136,500 00	240,000 00
United States 4 per cent bonds, Southern Pacific Railroad bonds-----	1,518,000 00	1,286,500 00	1,625,000 00
Miscellaneous county bonds of California and State of Connecticut-----	864,700 00	817,000 00	902,500 00
Totals -----	\$3,672,800 00	\$2,817,650 00	\$3,637,500 00

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated April 12, 1859.]

M. D. SWEENEY, President.

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

R. J. TOBIN, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$200,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	\$1,295,337 28
Real estate taken for debt	603,044 29	Due depositors	20,017,733 60
United States bonds	11,299,282 77		
Loans on real estate	8,635,881 74		
Money on hand	435,951 19		
Checks and other cash items	2,052 47		
Interest accrued on U. S. bonds to July, \$118,650; on loans, \$18,208 42	136,858 42		
Total resources	\$21,313,070 88	Total liabilities	\$21,313,070 88

DETAILS.

This bank has no capital stock. The names of the Directors are as follows: M. D. Sweeney, C. D. O'Sullivan, R. J. Tobin, G. Touchard, P. Donahue, M. J. O'Connor, Jos. A. Donohoe, D. J. Oliver, D. T. Murphy.

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$80,487 42	\$603,044 29
Marin	6,840 00	
Napa	3,916 70	
San Mateo	2,204 55	
Santa Clara	1,648 58	
San Francisco	507,947 04	
Totals	\$603,044 29	\$603,044 29

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$265,427 11	\$15,000,000
Marin	62,771 58	
Napa	27,992 00	
San Mateo	63,482 00	
Santa Clara	37,510 00	
Solano	19,785 54	
San Francisco	8,158,913 51	
Totals	\$8,635,881 74	\$15,000,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
U. S. Bonds, 6 and 4 per cent	\$10,025,000 00	\$11,299,282 77	\$12,042,743 75

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated November 24, 1869.]

A. C. WEBER, President.

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

E. BRAND, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$73,105 89	Capital paid in coin -----	\$80,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	23,876 44	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	53,596 04
United States bonds -----	118,657 76	Due depositors -----	1,958 294 93
Loans on real estate -----	1,761,738 35	Other liabilities -----	16,713 16
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	50,208 35		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	8,757 50		
Money on hand -----	17,369 71		
Due from banks and bankers -----	54,890 13		
Total resources -----	\$2,108,604 13	Total liabilities -----	\$2,108,604 13

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$80,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 100; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$800.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. C. Weber -----	5 shares	W. J. Lowry -----	4 shares
H. Luchsinger -----	4 shares	A. H. Ryhiner -----	5 shares
W. S. Keyes -----	9 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			27 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Monterey -----	\$13,456 59	\$22,000 00
San Francisco -----	10,419 85	12,000 00
Totals -----	\$23,876 44	\$34,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco -----	\$1,222,688 45	\$3,500,000 00
Alameda -----	213,745 87	
Marin -----	61,766 59	
San Mateo -----	11,912 12	
San Joaquin -----	124,132 45	
Santa Clara -----	72,087 03	
Contra Costa -----	9,019 99	
Santa Cruz -----	16,253 60	
Napa -----	7,607 52	
San Luis Obispo -----	1,033 36	
Solano -----	10,216 67	
Stanislaus -----	11,274 70	
Totals -----	\$1,761,738 35	\$3,500,000 00

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States 4 per cent registered bonds -----	\$100,000 00	\$118,657 76	\$119,112 50

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Market Street Railway and Cable Company first mortgage bonds -----	\$50,000 00	\$50,208 35	\$54,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Pass book of the Humboldt Savings and Loan Society-----	\$8,757 50	\$10,700 00

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June 18, 1862.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

ALBERT MILLER, President.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$100,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$400,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	890,601 91	Reserve fund and profit and	
United States bonds	1,041,658 00	loss	78,842 77
Miscellaneous bonds and war-		Due depositors	12,399,047 76
rants	528,428 68	Other liabilities	88,863 98
Loans on real estate	8,048,213 12		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and			
warrants	2,080,170 00		
Money on hand	166,958 33		
Due from banks and bankers ..	109,724 47		
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00		
Total resources	\$12,966,754 51	Total liabilities	\$12,966,754 51

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$400,000; the amount subscribed is \$400,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$400,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,600; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$250.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. Miller	80 shares	Jos. G. Eastland	30 shares
Alex. Campbell, Sr.	16 shares	W. C. B. de Fremery	18 shares
J. Archbald	74 shares	D. E. Martin	30 shares
Wm. Ashburner	21 shares	Chs. Pace	60 shares
Geo. C. Boardman	12 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		341 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$331,158 37	\$890,601 91
Alameda	238,767 96	
Colusa and Yolo	124,343 72	
Kern	38,168 87	
Sacramento, Napa, and Solano ..	142,186 74	
Santa Barbara	643 60	
Santa Clara	10,390 77	
San Mateo	79,941 88	
	\$965,601 91	
Less credit from contingent fund	75,000 00	
Totals	\$890,601 91	\$890,601 91

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco.....	\$4,336,078 72	\$17,000,000
Alameda and Butte.....	2,050,137 40	
Colusa and Contra Costa.....	41,550 00	
Fresno and Marin.....	338,456 00	
Merced and Monterey.....	198,739 00	
Napa and Placer.....	70,883 00	
Sacramento.....	100,083 00	
San Benito and San Mateo.....	243,508 00	
San Joaquin.....	20,202 00	
San Luis Obispo.....	199,274 00	
Santa Barbara.....	42,173 00	
Santa Clara.....	25,025 00	
Siskiyou and Solano.....	62,665 00	
Sonoma and Stanislaus.....	85,182 00	
Sutter and Tehama.....	175,170 00	
Ventura.....	45,513 00	
Yolo.....	5,545 00	
Yuba.....	10,029 00	
Totals.....	\$8,048,213 12	\$17,000,000

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent, registered.....	\$1,015,000 00	\$1,041,658 00	\$1,042,658 00
Bonds and warrants of counties of the State of California and of municipal corporations thereof.....	515,936 00	528,428 68	549,918 00
Totals.....	\$1,530,936 00	\$1,570,086 68	\$1,592,576 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bonds of the United States.....	\$2,134 00	\$2,134 00	\$2,400 00
Bonds of the State of California and of the counties, cities, and municipalities thereof.....	179,900 00	167,931 00	185,297 00
Bonds and promissory notes of quasi-public and industrial corporations.....	1,512,097 00	1,289,565 00	1,538,652 00
Shares of capital stock of quasi-public and in- dustrial corporations.....	1,700,400 00	620,540 00	1,009,141 00
Totals.....	\$3,394,531 00	\$2,080,170 00	\$2,735,490 00

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated July 23, 1857.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

HORACE DAVIS, President.

C. W. CARMANY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$45,500 00	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	1,396,357 75	Reserve fund and profit and loss	226,191 98
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	510,882 60	Due depositors	2,702,924 58
Loans on real estate	664,114 79	Other liabilities	32,825 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	290,829 28		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	430,000 00		
Money on hand	109,223 63		
Due from banks and bankers	14,851 80		
Other assets	181 71		
Total resources	\$3,461,941 56	Total liabilities	\$3,461,941 56

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$500,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. Davis	62 shares	W. A. Bray	25 shares
I. Hyde	300 shares	A. W. Bowman	541 shares
W. A. Aldrich	500 shares	J. H. Goodman	275 shares
S. C. Bigelow	200 shares	A. A. Smith	50 shares
B. O. Devoe	200 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			2,153 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$840,222 31	\$1,396,357 75
Contra Costa	255,800 00	
Alameda	156,598 72	
Santa Barbara	36,875 00	
San Mateo	48,800 00	
Tulare	16,261 72	
Marin	22,000 00	
San Joaquin	12,500 00	
Solano	2,050 00	
Santa Clara	5,000 00	
Napa	250 00	
Totals	\$1,396,357 75	\$1,396,357 75

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco.....	\$524,282 57	\$1,475,810 00
Alameda.....	59,886 47	
San Mateo.....	29,932 95	
Tulare.....	5,700 65	
Napa.....	5,000 00	
San Diego.....	30,000 00	
Solano.....	2,946 25	
Los Angeles.....	2,602 69	
Contra Costa.....	2,532 50	
Fresno.....	1,000 00	
Merced.....	230 71	
Totals.....	\$664,114 79	\$1,475,810 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Bonds of cities and counties of California.....	\$154,500 00	\$126,774 50	\$133,220 00
Spring Valley Waterworks bonds.....	100,000 00	114,561 25	117,000 00
Bonds of other solvent corporations.....	227,000 00	231,335 60	230,500 00
Spring Valley Waterworks stock.....	25,000 00	22,362 50	22,250 00
Geary Street Railroad stock.....	10,000 00	9,900 00	9,900 00
Oakland Bank of Savings stock.....	5,000 00	5,948 75	6,000 00
Totals.....	\$521,500 00	\$510,882 60	\$518,870 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Vallejo and Redwood City bonds, Los Angeles County bonds, Railroad stocks and bonds.....	\$180,500 00	\$55,100 00	\$156,710 00
Oakland Gas, Oakland Savings Bank, Colusa County Bank, Stockton Savings and Loan, and Pacific Bank stock.....	95,100 00	146,720 00	112,200 00
Powder stock, Rolling Mill stock, Spring Valley Water stock, Los Angeles Gas, and stocks of various solvent corporations.....	618,800 00	519,009 28	552,610 00
Totals.....	\$894,400 00	\$720,829 28	\$821,520 00

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated March 2, 1871.]

(Office hours : 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

JEROME LINCOLN, Vice-President.

WINFIELD S. JONES, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$158,651 50	Capital paid in coin.....	\$150,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	77,587 17	Due depositors.....	1,494,145 74
Loans on real estate.....	747,330 38	Other liabilities.....	119,664 73
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	691,310 00		
Money on hand.....	16,688 18		
Due from banks and bankers.....	51,917 26		
Furniture and fixtures.....	150 06		
Interest accrued.....	5,670 86		
Other assets.....	14,505 12		
Total resources.....	\$1,763,810 47	Total liabilities.....	\$1,763,810 47

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,200; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$125.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows :

D. O. Mills.....	30 shares	Adam Grant.....	20 shares
William F. Babcock.....	20 shares	Bartlett Doe.....	20 shares
William Alvord.....	10 shares	Jerome Lincoln.....	66 shares
Calvin Paige.....	40 shares	W. S. Jones.....	18 shares
S. L. Jones.....	65 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		289 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Alameda.....	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00
Napa.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
San Francisco.....	51,150 50	51,150 50
Santa Cruz.....	17,500 00	17,500 00
Santa Clara.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Totals.....	\$158,650 50	\$158,650 50

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda.....	\$112,040 00	\$230,000 00
Contra Costa.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
Marin.....	103,500 00	235,000 00
Monterey.....	8,000 00	15,000 00
Napa.....	34,000 00	60,000 00
San Francisco.....	389,590 38	650,000 00
San Luis Obispo.....	6,400 00	10,000 00
San Mateo.....	3,000 00	6,000 00
Santa Clara.....	47,500 00	200,000 00
Solano.....	25,000 00	45,000 00
Sonoma.....	15,300 00	32,000 00
Totals.....	\$747,330 38	\$1,489,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County bonds.....	\$40,000 00	\$41,363 00	\$41,680 00
City bonds.....	15,500 00	16,070 00	16,175 00
Railroad bonds.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00
Spring Valley Waterworks stock.....	5,000 00	5,154 17	4,400 00
Totals.....	\$75,500 00	\$77,587 17	\$77,255 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
City and County bonds.....	\$61,500 00	\$56,500 00	\$64,100 00
Bank stock.....	287,000 00	262,900 00	362,550 00
Spring Valley Waterworks stock and bonds.....	131,500 00	107,100 00	117,220 00
Railroad stock and bonds.....	233,100 00	192,400 00	203,462 00
San Francisco Gaslight Company's stock.....	490,100 00	62,110 00	95,050 00
Insurance stock.....	15,000 00	10,300 00	17,600 00
Totals.....	\$918,200 00	\$691,310 00	\$859,982 00

BANK OF MENDOCINO.

[Incorporated September 14, 1870.]

(Office hours: 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.)

EUGENE BROWN, President.

WM. HEESER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt -----	\$8,933 98	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	\$15,304 13
Loans on real estate -----	316,353 06	Due depositors -----	319,269 47
Money on hand -----	10,773 19	Due banks and bankers -----	4,352 14
Due from banks and bankers -----	1,193 56		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,671 95		
Total resources -----	\$338,925 74	Total liabilities -----	\$338,925 74

DETAILS.

This bank has no capital stock. The names of the Directors are as follows: Eugene Brown, C. W. Denslow, J. B. Ford, R. Stickney, Jas. Townsend, A. Heeser, and W. Heeser.

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Mendocino -----	\$8,933 98	\$9,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mendocino -----	\$285,150 83	\$535,000 00
Humboldt -----	14,621 16	30,000 00
Alameda -----	16,581 07	35,000 00
Totals -----	\$316,353 06	\$600,000 00

MERCED SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated March 11, 1875.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

GEO. H. FANCHER, President.

W. W. WESTBAY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$12,147 11	Capital paid in coin	\$45,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	432 43	Reserve fund and profit and loss	21,197 21
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	9,059 88	Due depositors	373,190 27
Loans on real estate	375,375 52	Other liabilities	1,431 75
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	19,089 22		
Money on hand	10,532 93		
Checks and other cash items	6,638 30		
Due from banks and bankers	7,431 29		
Expenses and taxes	112 55		
Total resources	\$440,819 23	Total liabilities	\$440,819 23

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$45,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$15.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. W. Bowman	730 shares	L. R. Fancher	63 shares
W. A. Aldrich	505 shares	M. Goldman	70 shares
Geo. W. Fancher	150 shares	J. K. Law	20 shares
C. H. Huffman	190 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		1,728 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Merced	\$432 43	\$600 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Merced	\$312,035 52	} \$577,800 00
Merced and Mariposa	3,200 00	
Fresno	27,750 00	
Tulare	23,390 00	
Stanislaus	9,000 00	
Totals	\$375,375 52	\$577,800 00

MERCED SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Tulare County bonds.....	\$8,000 00	\$8,720 00	\$8,720 00
Los Angeles City bonds.....	227 11	227 11	227 11
Los Angeles County bonds.....	112 77	112 77	112 77
Totals.....	\$8,339 88	\$9,059 88	\$9,059 88

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for wool, wheat, etc.	\$19,089 22	\$27,059 89

OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS.

[Incorporated August, 1867.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

E. C. SESSIONS, President.

W. W. GARTHWAITE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$105,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$475,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	168,856 56	Reserve fund and profit and loss	25,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	758,569 80	Due depositors	1,953,916 14
Loans on real estate	804,929 55	Other liabilities	7,500 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	287,283 67		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	15,550 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	268,356 03		
Money on hand, checks and other cash items	44,601 66		
Due from banks and bankers	50,448 87		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Interest accrued	16,320 00		
Total resources	\$2,461,416 14	Total liabilities	\$2,461,416 14

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$950,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$475,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 9,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. A. Aldrich	435 shares	Samuel Merritt	700 shares
A. W. Bowman	781 shares	I. Lawton	10 shares
F. Blake	155 shares	H. Rodgers	100 shares
R. E. Cole	15 shares	E. C. Sessions	100 shares
W. E. Miller	200 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		2,496 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.
Alameda	\$107,976 44
San Francisco	880 12
Total	\$108,856 56

OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$782,364 65	\$1,500,000 00
Contra Costa	1,300 00	2,600 00
Merced	3,500 00	12,000 00
Sonoma	1,500 00	20,000 00
Santa Clara	10,904 90	45,000 00
San Francisco	360 00	2,900 00
Tulare	5,000 00	11,000 00
Totals	\$804,929 55	\$1,593,500 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Bonds of counties and municipal corporations of California	\$295,300 00	\$295,300 00	} \$729,569 80
Bonds of other solvent corporations	419,000 00	419,000 00	
Stock Bank of California	20,000 00	29,000 00	
General premium account		15,269 80	32,000 00
Totals	\$734,300 00	\$758,569 80	\$761,569 80

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bonds and stocks of various solvent corporations, such as banks, insurance companies, etc.	\$371,700 00	\$287,283 67	\$343,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Savings accounts pass books	\$15,550 00	\$20,000 00

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[Incorporated May 23, 1879.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

WM. BECKMAN, President.

WM. F. HUNTOON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$2,915 50	Capital paid in coin.....	\$225,237 10
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	11,220 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	25,992 58
Loans on real estate.....	461,702 60	Due depositors.....	248,996 59
Money on hand.....	25,818 78	Due banks and bankers.....	5,301 04
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,479 00	Other liabilities.....	3,336 86
Expenses aud taxes.....	4,728 29		
Total resources.....	\$508,864 17	Total liabilities.....	\$508,864 17

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$409,522; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$225,237 10. The total number of shares of stock issued is 409,522; the amount paid up on each share of stock is 55 cents.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Wm. Beckman.....	30,001 shares	G. M. Hayton.....	4,735 shares
John L. Huntoon.....	12,665 shares	Wm. Johnston.....	1,056 shares
Sam'l Gottlieb.....	7,808 shares	E. C. Atkinson.....	221 shares
E. J. Croly.....	4,119 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....			60,605 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sacramento.....	\$2,915 50	\$2,915 50

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Colusa.....	\$196,400 49	\$420,800 00
Sacramento.....	149,260 35	298,624 00
Placer.....	5,276 81	10,000 00
Washoe, Nevada.....	73,061 95	168,520 00
Sutter.....	13,000 00	30,800 00
Tehama.....	10,000 00	21,290 00
Amador.....	7,833 00	11,400 00
Solano.....	2,500 00	20,100 00
Yolo.....	4,370 00	12,000 00
Totals.....	\$461,702 60	\$993,534 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
902 shares stock of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Sacramento.....	\$14,960 00	\$11,220 00	\$11,220 00

SANTA CRUZ BANK OF SAVINGS AND LOAN.

[Incorporated March, 1870.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, 6 to 8, evening.)

P. B. FAGEN, President.

E. J. COX, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$6,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$20,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	24,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and	
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	10,960 00	loss -----	7,926 65
Loans on real estate -----	137,620 00	Due depositors -----	159,031 80
Money on hand -----	5,978 45		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,500 00		
Other assets -----	900 00		
Total resources -----	\$186,958 45	Total liabilities -----	\$186,958 45

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$20,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$20.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. Brazer.....	50 shares	C. Hoffman.....	41 shares
Wm. Effey.....	30 shares	A. P. Swanton.....	24 shares
P. B. Fagen.....	50 shares	F. H. Runge.....	9 shares
J. S. Green.....	80 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		284 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Santa Cruz -----	\$24,000 00	\$25,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Mateo -----	\$17,500 00	\$27,000 00
Monterey -----	18,500 00	39,000 00
Santa Cruz -----	101,620 00	158,000 00
Totals -----	\$137,620 00	\$224,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Bank of Santa Cruz County-----	\$10,960 00	\$10,960 00	\$10,960 00

STOCKTON SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

[Incorporated August 12, 1867.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

FRED. M. WEST, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$4,863 31	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Loans on real estate	1,398,550 99	Reserve fund and profit and loss	103,106 05
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	57,052 70	Due depositors	1,492,872 69
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	12,577 39	Due banks and bankers	55,468 17
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	575,300 61	Other liabilities	162,521 50
Money on hand	118,711 40		
Due from banks and bankers ..	7,890 51		
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00		
Interest accrued	137,521 50		
Other assets	500 00		
Total resources	\$2,313,968 41	Total liabilities	\$2,313,968 41

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$500,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

L. U. Shippee	254 shares	Wm. Inglis	165 shares
F. Arnold	20 shares	R. B. Lane	25 shares
I. S. Bostwick	125 shares	J. H. O'Brien	20 shares
H. T. Dorrance	20 shares	O. Perrin	42 shares
R. Greekow	200 shares	A. W. Simpson	50 shares
Chas. Haas	30 shares	M. L. Hewlett	30 shares
C. Grupe	70 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		1,051 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Joaquin	\$2,827 55	\$3,600 00
Fresno	272 93	320 00
Merced	1,762 83	2,000 00
Totals	\$4,863 31	\$5,920 00

STOCKTON SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Joaquin.....	\$997,429 08	\$1,900,000 00
Sacramento.....	3,500 00	7,000 00
Stanislaus.....	183,575 63	366,000 00
Merced.....	67,237 86	134,000 00
Fresno.....	4,740 50	8,000 00
Calaveras.....	1,500 00	3,000 00
Butte.....	130,257 92	260,000 00
Tulare.....	10,310 00	20,000 00
Totals.....	\$1,398,550 99	\$2,698,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
399 shares Stockton Savings and Loan Society..	\$39,900 00	\$21,752 70	\$63,840 00
3 shares Farmers' Cooperative Union.....	300 00	300 00	300 00
20 shares Stockton Combined Harvester, etc.	1,000 00	500 00	1,000 00
1004 shares Stockton Warehouse Company.....	50,200 00	34,500 00	50,200 00
Totals.....	\$91,400 00	\$57,052 70	\$115,340 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for grain in store, pass books (term deposit)	\$12,577 39	\$14,500 00

STOCKTON SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated July 5, 1882.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

H. S. SARGENT, President.

SIDNEY NEWELL, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate	\$280,942 35	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	4,144 27	Reserve fund and profit and loss	38,746 00
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	237,136 67	Due depositors	315,904 50
Money on hand	131,838 70	Due banks and bankers	25,509 71
Due from banks and bankers ..	4,792 83		
Furniture and fixtures	3,545 58		
Interest accrued	17,541 40		
Other assets	218 41		
Total resources	\$680,160 21	Total liabilities	\$680,160 21

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$60.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. S. Sargent	55 shares	A. Rhodes	65 shares
T. W. Newell	100 shares	L. Gerlach	5 shares
W. C. Daggett	100 shares	J. A. Crow	50 shares
J. D. Peters	100 shares	E. R. Hedges	100 shares
T. P. Williamson	50 shares		
Asa Clark	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		725 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Joaquin	\$209,795 35	\$526,100 00
Stanislaus	39,800 00	108,000 00
Merced	26,547 00	105,000 00
Butte	4,500 00	6,000 00
Totals	\$280,942 35	\$745,100 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Stockton Savings Bank stock	\$13,500 00	\$3,983 74	\$8,900 00
Stockton Building and Loan Society	3,000 00	160 53	300 00
Totals	\$16,500 00	\$4,144 27	\$9,200 00

UNION SAVINGS BANK OF OAKLAND.

[Incorporated May 26, 1869.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

J. WEST MARTIN, President.

H. A. PALMER, Treasurer.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$60,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	61,376 34	Reserve fund and profit and loss	100,000 00
United States bonds	87,028 75	Due depositors	1,691,670 78
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	51,945 00	Other liabilities	22,356 84
Loans on real estate	1,551,821 75		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	40,019 17		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	17,925 00		
Money on hand	19,996 05		
Checks and other cash items	2,958 29		
Due from banks and bankers	104,522 69		
Interest accrued	15,528 12		
Other assets	906 46		
Total resources	\$2,014,027 62	Total liabilities	\$2,014,027 62

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$200,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. West Martin	53 shares	H. A. Palmer	16 shares
R. W. Kirkham	67 shares	R. S. Farrelly	73 shares
A. C. Henry	147 shares	S. Huff	83 shares
Hiram Tubbs	26 shares	G. I. Ainsworth	10 shares
J. C. Ainsworth	106 shares	Samuel Woods	53 shares
D. H. Ward	13 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		647 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$61,376 34	\$61,376 34

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$1,418,543 75	\$2,821,559 38
Contra Costa	102,528 00	205,056 00
Ventura	13,500 00	27,000 00
Solano	16,250 00	32,500 00
Yolo	1,000 00	2,000 00
Totals	\$1,551,821 75	\$3,088,115 38

UNION SAVINGS BANK OF OAKLAND—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Fresno County bonds -----	\$10,500 00	\$10,500 00	\$11,550 00
Contra Costa County bonds -----	19,000 00	20,020 00	20,520 00
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. bonds -----	20,000 00	21,425 00	21,600 00
United States bonds -----		87,028 75	-----
Totals -----	\$49,500 00	\$138,973 75	\$53,670 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Napa County bonds of 1879 -----	\$3,000 00	\$444 17	\$3,000 00
Fireman's Fund insurance stock -----	6,000 00	2,825 00	7,980 00
Spring Valley water stock -----	76,000 00	30,000 00	66,880 00
First mortgage bonds, Nevada County Railroad -----	9,000 00	5,500 00	9,540 00
Oakland Bank of Savings stock -----	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,450 00
Totals -----	\$95,250 00	\$40,019 17	\$88,850 00

VALLEJO SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK.

[Incorporated May 3, 1870.]

E. J. WILSON, President.

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

J. R. ENGLISH, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt -----	\$17,980 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$67,238 63
Loans on real estate -----	87,759 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	8,210 35
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	27,578 90	Due depositors -----	105,575 18
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	8,395 00	Other liabilities -----	2,533 77
Money on hand -----	15,196 28		
Checks and other cash items -----	1 07		
Due from banks and bankers -----	15,383 60		
Furniture and fixtures -----	3,000 00		
Interest accrued -----	4,219 30		
Expenses and taxes -----	2,304 48		
Other assets -----	1,740 30		
Total resources -----	\$183,557 93	Total liabilities -----	\$183,557 93

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$188,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$188,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,880; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

NOTE.—The difference in amount of capital stock written off, \$120,761 37.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

E. J. Wilson -----	277 shares	S. G. Hilborn -----	3 shares
C. Hartson -----	400 shares	J. R. English -----	33 shares
A. T. Robinson -----	55 shares	M. J. Wright -----	5 shares
P. W. Dillon -----	20 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		793 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.
Solano -----	\$17,980 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Napa and Solano -----	\$85,259 00	\$160,000 00
San Francisco -----	700 00	1,600 00
Fresno -----	1,800 00	3,500 00
Totals -----	\$87,759 00	\$165,100 00

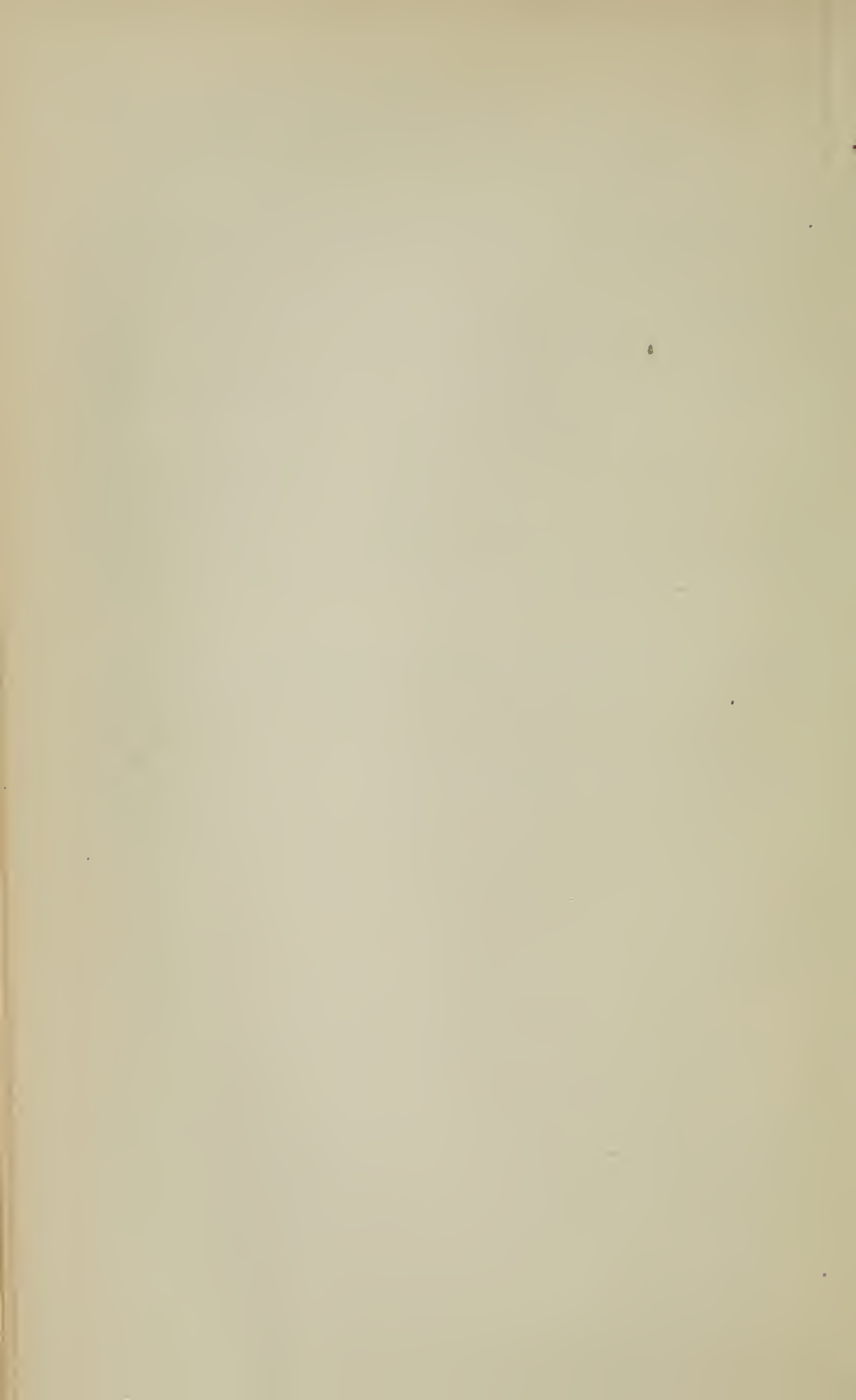
VALLEJO SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Vallejo City bonds, warrants I. O. G. T. Home accepted -----	\$2,578 90	\$2,578 90	\$2,628 90
50 shares Bank of Dixon, 82 shares Grangers' Bank, 100 shares Bank of Suisun, and 100 shares Spring Valley Water Company-----	33,200 00	25,000 00	30,300 00
Totals -----	\$35,778 90	\$27,578 90	\$32,928 90

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Sundry merchandise, grain, tobacco, stores, endowment policies, pass book of own bank -----	\$8,395 00	\$13,887 00



SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COMMERCIAL BANKS OF CALIFORNIA,

FILED JULY 1, 1884.

REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS.

BANK OF ANAHEIM.

[Incorporated September 27, 1876.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.)

PLEZ JAMES, President.

G. B. SHAFER, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$3,500 00	Capital paid in coin	\$20,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	8,934 97	Reserve fund and profit and loss	5,554 94
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	1,000 00	Due depositors	57,779 41
Loans on real estate	9,000 00	Due banks and bankers	1,642 56
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	28,316 15		
Money on hand	10,260 69		
Due from banks and bankers	21,131 75		
Furniture and fixtures	2,069 03		
Other assets	764 32		
Total resources	\$84,976 91	Total liabilities	\$84,976 91

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$20,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$20.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

S. H. Mott	10 shares	E. F. Spence	10 shares
W. K. James	10 shares	P. James	485 shares
Hiram Mabury	485 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Los Angeles	\$8,934 97	\$11,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles	\$9,000 00	\$20,000 00

BANK OF ANAHEIM—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
Gas Consumers' Association stock -----	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Description of the "Other Assets,"		Amount on Books.
Personal property -----		\$764 32

BANK OF BENICIA.

[Incorporated December 1, 1881.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

W. F. GOAD, President.

J. E. CROOKS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$13,270 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$46,000 00
City warrants.....	1,440 50	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	3,100 14
Loans on real estate.....	19,750 00	Due depositors.....	25,218 39
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	50,225 04	Due banks and bankers.....	14,186 96
Money on hand.....	3,457 45	Other liabilities.....	2,668 62
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,524 52		
Expenses and taxes.....	1,506 60		
Total resources.....	\$91,174 11	Total liabilities.....	\$91,174 11

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$105,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$46,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 460; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. F. Goad.....	110 shares	John Lynch.....	50 shares
W. C. Belcher.....	120 shares	J. E. Crooks.....	70 shares
N. D. Rideout.....	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		400 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Solano.....	\$19,000 00	\$48,000 00
Sacramento.....	750 00	1,650 00
Totals.....	\$19,750 00	\$49,650 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
City of Benicia warrants.....	\$1,440 50	\$1,390 50	\$1,490 00

BANK OF BUTTE COUNTY—CHICO.

[Incorporated January, 1873.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.

CHAS. FAULKNER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$30,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$250,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	51,830 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	41,444 92
County warrants	55 54	Due depositors	211,563 60
Loans on real estate	171,310 80	Due banks and bankers	237,750 35
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	11,178 00		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	435,697 45		
Money on hand	36,166 81		
Due from banks and bankers	3,020 27		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Total resources	\$740,758 87	Total liabilities	\$740,758 87

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$250,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$250,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

N. D. Rideout	300 shares	J. R. Robinson	40 shares
A. H. Chapman	200 shares	Chas. Faulkner	375 shares
Geo. C. Perkins	400 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			
1,315 shares			

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Butte	\$171,310 80	\$282,800 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
603 shares Chico Gas Company	\$30,150 00	\$18,090 00
831 shares Chico Water Company	83,100 00	33,240 00
25 shares Odd Fellows Building Association	500 00	500 00
Totals	\$113,750 00	\$51,830 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat and barley in warehouse	\$11,178 00	\$12,000 00

BANK OF CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June, 1864.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.)

WM. ALVORD, President.

THOS. BROWN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$250,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$3,000,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	420,300 77	Reserve fund and profit and loss	1,766,135 14
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	619,679 25	Due depositors	5,903,249 63
Loans on real estate	535,857 56	Due banks and bankers	226,927 35
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,035,742 14	Other liabilities	887 50
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	858,773 73		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	4,119,083 53		
Money on hand	1,745,054 56		
Due from banks and bankers	1,236,906 91		
Other assets	75,801 17		
Total resources	\$10,897,199 62	Total liabilities	\$10,897,199 62

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$3,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$3,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$3,000,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 30,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

D. O. Mills	100 shares	J. C. Wilmerding	210 shares
Wm. Sharon	1,591 shares	Jas. Freeborn	250 shares
Wm. Alvord	152 shares	M. Lewis	600 shares
Chas. Mayne	205 shares	E. W. Newhall	150 shares
Jerome Lincoln	100 shares	J. W. Sharon	180 shares
Adam Grant	240 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		3,778 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$254,472 62	} \$938,817 00
Alameda	15,974 91	
San Mateo	42,312 93	
Fresno	74,003 30	
Mono	10,000 00	
Amador	9,705 21	
Sundry lots in Illinois	13,831 80	} \$938,817 00
Totals	\$420,300 77	

BANK OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$141,363 28	} \$800,000 00
Alameda	12,103 79	
Los Angeles	24,616 27	
San Luis Obispo	5,500 00	
Fresno	217,568 77	
Merced	114,949 98	
Mendocino	6,630 99	
Lake and Nevada	10,068 51	}
Sonoma	3,055 97	
Totals	\$535,857 56	\$800,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
English consols	\$600,000 00	} \$619,679 25
San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigating Company, Black Bear Quartz Mining Company, San Jacinto Tin Com- pany, Land Investment Company	19,679 25	
Totals	\$619,679 25	\$619,679 25

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Calaveras County bonds, Carson and Colorado Railroad bonds, Southern Pacific and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Com- pany, and United States bonds	\$201,960 29	} \$1,500,000 00
Stock of incorporated mining companies; stock of other mining companies	833,781 85	
Totals	\$1,035,742 14	\$1,500,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain, merchandise, and warehouse receipts	\$543,006 75	} \$1,250,000 00
Assignment contracts, mortgages, and collateral notes, etc.	315,766 98	
Totals	\$858,773 73	\$1,250,000 00

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[Incorporated April 10, 1882.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.

A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate	\$141,770 00	Capital paid in coin	\$150,000 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	21,476 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	33,783 72
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	23,630 00	Due depositors	625,987 84
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	428,274 05	Due banks and bankers	61,948 67
Money on hand	142,201 71	Other liabilities	62 03
Checks and other cash items	191 36		
Due from banks and bankers	113,378 14		
Furniture and fixtures	\$61 00		
Total resources	\$871,782 26	Total liabilities	\$871,782 26

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$30.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

N. D. Rideout	2,950 shares	C. W. Clarke	200 shares
Geo. C. Perkins	200 shares	Fred. Cox	200 shares
Joseph Steffens	200 shares	A. Abbott	100 shares
J. R. Watson	200 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			4,050 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Solano	\$12,990 00	\$75,000 00
Yolo	11,000 00	17,000 00
Butte	64,700 00	300,000 00
Lassen	10,000 00	24,000 00
El Dorado	3,000 00	6,000 00
Yuba	3,500 00	4,500 00
San Joaquin	18,000 00	36,000 00
Sacramento	18,580 00	42,000 00
Totals	\$141,770 00	\$504,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bank of Butte County stock	\$20,000 00	\$16,000 00	\$20,000 00
California and Oregon Land Company	3,000 00	1,250 00	3,000 00
Sacramento Building and Loan Association stock	5,000 00	4,226 00	5,000 00
Totals	\$28,000 00	\$21,476 00	\$28,000 00

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat and wool -----	\$23,630 00	\$32,000 00

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY— SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated April 24, 1882.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

JOHN D. FRY, President.

CHARLES R. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$800,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$899,805 50
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks ..	2,030 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	21,182 62
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	313,726 52	Due depositors	281,080 20
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	41,000 00	Other liabilities	4,089 21
Money on hand	42,570 86		
Due from banks and bankers ..	5,400 62		
Interest accrued	1,429 53		
Total resources	\$1,206,157 53	Total liabilities	\$1,206,157 53

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$2,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$2,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$899,805 50. The total number of shares of stock issued is 20,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$40 on 38 $\frac{2}{10}$ each, \$45 on 19,961 $\frac{1}{10}$ each.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. D. Fry	450 shares	W. L. Elliott	110 shares.
Hy. Wadsworth	100 shares	F. H. Woods	300 shares
Charles F. MacDermot	1,650 shares	Charles Main	246 shares
Samuel Davis	100 shares	Peter Dean	100 shares
J. H. Goodman	1,422 shares	I. G. Wickersham	675 shares
George L. Bradley	150 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		5,303 shares	

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
State California coupons, City and County of San Francisco coupons	\$2,030 00	\$2,030 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds	\$500,800 00	\$313,726 52	\$442,690 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Merchandise warehouse receipts	\$41,000 00	\$50,850 00

BANK OF CAMPTONVILLE.

[Incorporated September, 1883.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

A. G. MILLER, President.

J. P. BROWN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	\$3,999 66	Cash paid in coin -----	\$10,000 00
Money on hand -----	3,501 85	Due depositors -----	309 73
Due from banks and bankers -----	2,912 04	Other liabilities -----	307 20
Furniture and fixtures -----	168 38		
Expenses and taxes -----	35 00		
Total resources -----	\$10,616 93	Total liabilities -----	\$10,616 93

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$30,000; the amount subscribed is \$30,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$10,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 300; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$33 33 $\frac{1}{3}$.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. G. Miller -----	68 shares	Jas. Arnett -----	50 shares
R. H. Bliss -----	68 shares	Wm. Moore -----	15 shares
J. Ramm -----	68 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			
			269 shares

BANK OF CHICO.

[Incorporated December 26, 1872.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

W. D. HEATH, President.

ALEXANDER H. CREW, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$13,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.....	2,058 82	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	58,624 02
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	26,418 75	Due depositors.....	146,032 59
Loans on real estate.....	106,451 68	Due banks and bankers.....	46,611 43
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	1,701 15		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	16,606 01		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	150,904 12		
Money on hand.....	30,147 03		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,500 00		
Other assets.....	1,480 48		
Total resources.....	\$351,268 04	Total liabilities.....	\$351,268 04

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$20.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. H. Crew.....	875 shares	W. D. Heath.....	1,755 shares
Orrin Gowell.....	845 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		3,475 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Butte.....	\$350 00	\$400 00
Tehama.....	1,558 82	1,600 00
Alameda.....	150 00	200 00
Totals.....	\$2,058 82	\$2,200 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Butte.....	\$74,387 53	\$170,150 00
Colusa.....	12,684 15	24,932 00
Tehama.....	4,380 00	6,880 00
San Francisco.....	15,000 00	18,900 00
Totals.....	\$106,451 68	\$220,862 00

BANK OF CHICO—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Tulare County bonds-----	\$25,000 00	\$26,418 75	\$27,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Butte County warrants-----	\$2,174 75	\$1,701 15	\$2,174 75

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for wheat, sugar, barley, and wool, sacks in transit-----	\$16,606 01	\$18,573 56

CITIZENS' BANK—NEVADA CITY.

[Incorporated September 19, 1876.]

Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

E. M. PRESTON, President.

J. T. MORGAN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$5,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$30,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	3,027 42	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	13,148 29
Miscellaneous bonds -----	27,500 00	Due depositors -----	103,044 03
County warrants -----	324 75	Other liabilities -----	363 94
Loans on real estate -----	22,134 53		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	732 68		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	7,147 52		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	38,049 81		
Money on hand -----	21,434 89		
Due from banks and bankers --	14,038 05		
Furniture and fixtures -----	3,000 00		
Other assets -----	4,166 61		
Total resources -----	\$146,556 26	Total liabilities -----	\$146,556 26

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$30,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$15.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. T. Morgan -----	903 $\frac{65}{100}$ shares	N. Searls -----	3 $\frac{27}{100}$ shares
E. M. Preston -----	549 $\frac{24}{100}$ shares	George M. Hughes -----	1 $\frac{52}{100}$ shares
L. Houseman -----	21 $\frac{67}{100}$ shares	R. M. Hunt -----	1 $\frac{3}{100}$ shares
George A. Cooper -----	4 $\frac{23}{100}$ shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		1,484 $\frac{51}{100}$ shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Nevada -----	\$3,027 42	\$4,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Nevada -----	\$22,134 53	\$40,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Nevada County seven per cent bonds -----	\$27,500 00	\$27,500 00	\$29,000 00

CITIZENS' BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
One hundred shares People's ice stock -----	\$10,000 00	\$732 68	\$1,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Gold bullion, life insurance policy, and sundry securities -----	\$7,147 52	\$8,105 00

. CLOVERDALE BANKING AND COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

[Incorporated February 25, 1884.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

I. E. SHAW, President.

G. W. FROST, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$8,500 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$50,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	7,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	715 71
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	1,725 00	Due depositors.....	36,748 08
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	18,221 86		
Money on hand.....	16,203 00		
Checks and other cash items.....	57 00		
Due from banks and bankers.....	10,974 07		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,309 35		
Interest accrued.....	518 60		
Expenses and taxes.....	799 73		
Other assets.....	22,155 18		
Total resources.....	\$87,463 79	Total liabilities.....	\$87,463 79

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$50,000; the amount subscribed is \$50,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$50,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

G. W. Prescott.....	100 shares	I. E. Shaw.....	100 shares
A. D. Starr.....	10 shares	G. W. Frost.....	100 shares
J. E. Chalfant.....	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....			410 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mendocino.....	\$4,950 00	\$15,000 00
Sonoma.....	2,050 00	8,500 00
Totals.....	\$7,000 00	\$23,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wool, hops, and personal.....	\$1,725 00	\$4,000 00

COLUSA COUNTY BANK—COLUSA.

[Incorporated September 15, 1870.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

GEO. HAGER, President.

W. P. HARRINGTON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$21,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	25,259 84	Reserve fund and profit and loss	83,141 80
County warrants	1,729 25	Due depositors	309,440 17
Loans on real estate	470,059 32	Due banks and bankers	39,186 82
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	368,782 75	Other liabilities	102,720 50
Money on hand	81,029 60		
Checks and other cash items	2,466 30		
Due from banks and bankers	253 38		
Furniture and fixtures	2,688 95		
Interest accrued	61,219 90		
Total resources	\$1,034,489 29	Total liabilities	\$1,034,489 29

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$500,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Geo. Hager	533 shares	John Boggs	63 shares
W. P. Harrington	380 shares	Edgar Mills	743 shares
W. F. Goad	253 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			
1,972 shares			

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Colusa	\$24,259 84	\$24,259 84
Tehama	1,000 00	1,000 00
Totals	\$25,259 84	\$25,259 84

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Colusa	\$470,059 32	\$700,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Road orders on Colusa County	\$1,729 25	\$1,729 25	\$1,729 25

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK OF SAN JOSÉ.

[Incorporated May 8, 1874.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

G. T. RYLAND, President.

THOS. F. MORRISON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$64,229 55	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
United States bonds	62,275 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	140,462 99
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	19,535 25	Due depositors	583,106 51
Loans on real estate	412,550 92		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	23,570 00		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	31,784 61		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	215,823 58		
Money on hand	65,810 15		
Due from banks and bankers	111,235 15		
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00		
Interest accrued	14,255 29		
Total resources	\$1,023,569 50	Total liabilities	\$1,023,569 50

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 10,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$30.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

C. T. Ryland	1,410 shares	H. B. Alvord	100 shares
B. D. Murphy	242 shares	M. Malarin	100 shares
L. Lion	290 shares	J. Malarin	25 shares
J. Rich	445 shares	G. W. Rutherford	400 shares
E. Williams	500 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		3,512 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$12,500 00	\$20,000 00
San Benito	20,000 00	25,000 00
Fresno	28,387 50	35,000 00
Contra Costa	3,342 05	5,000 00
Totals	\$64,229 55	\$85,000 00

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK OF SAN JOSÉ—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$327,360 86	\$420,000 00
Merced	1,800 00	4,500 00
Monterey	52,000 00	80,000 00
Los Angeles	14,859 87	23,580 00
San Luis Obispo	3,300 00	6,000 00
State of Nevada	13,230 19	20,000 00
Totals	\$412,550 92	\$554,080 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States 4 per cent bonds	\$53,000 00	\$62,275 00	\$62,540 00
Los Angeles City bonds	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,360 00
Gilroy City bonds	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Eureka Warehouse stock		2,060 25	4,000 00
San Luis Water Company stock	15,000 00	9,475 00	12,000 00
Totals	\$76,000 00	\$81,810 25	\$86,900 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San José Gas stock	\$25,000 00	\$6,500 00	\$11,250 00
San José Woolen Mills stock	5,000 00	600 00	4,000 00
United States bonds	100 00	100 00	118 00
First National Bank, San José	12,700 00	10,000 00	15,875 00
Commercial and Savings, San José	40,000 00	6,370 00	18,800 00
Totals	\$82,800 00	\$23,570 00	\$50,043 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain in warehouse	\$31,784 61	\$39,718 42

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SANTA ANA.

[Incorporated April 22, 1882.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

D. HALLADAY, President.

W. S. BARTLETT, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$14,935 37	Capital paid in coin -----	\$50,000 00
United States bonds -----	5,962 50	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	4,148 42
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	3,125 00	Due depositors -----	128,918 49
County warrants -----	775 71		
Loans on real estate -----	46,225 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	67,768 83		
Money on hand -----	21,743 01		
Checks and other cash items -----	2,584 49		
Due from banks and bankers -----	17,707 13		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,179 87		
Other assets -----	60 00		
Total resources -----	\$183,066 91	Total liabilities -----	\$183,066 91

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$50,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

D. Halladay -----	150 shares	H. Mabury -----	200 shares
Noah Palmer -----	150 shares	E. T. Spence -----	200 shares
Nelson Vanderlip -----	150 shares	W. S. Bartlett -----	50 shares
J. W. Gardner -----	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			950 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles -----	\$46,225 00	\$110,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
United States 4 per cent bonds -----	\$5,000 00	\$5,962 50
Los Angeles County bonds, road and school warrants -----	3,775 71	3,900 71
Totals -----	\$8,775 71	\$9,863 21

BANK OF DIXON.

[Incorporated October 30, 1873.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

J. M. DUDLEY, President.

J. H. RICE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$7,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$223,100 00
Real estate taken for debt	21,418 03	Reserve fund and profit and	
County warrants	1,053 05	loss	30,000 00
Loans on real estate	216,442 74	Due depositors	95,209 11
Loans on personal security (in-		Due banks and bankers	53,875 10
cluding overdrafts)	168,603 78	Other liabilities	36,924 00
Money on hand	7,962 00		
Due from banks and bankers	553 25		
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00		
Interest accrued	15,075 36		
Total resources	\$439,108 21	Total liabilities	\$439,108 21

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$223,100; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$223,100. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,231; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. M. Dudley	50 shares	H. Petersen	100 shares
James Bithell	230 shares	J. S. Mayes	100 shares
J. C. Merryfield	100 shares	S. G. Little	110 shares
J. S. Garnett	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			790 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Colusa	\$21,418 03	\$35,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Solano	\$114,442 74	\$275,000 00
Colusa	102,000 00	150,000 00
Totals	\$216,442 74	\$425,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
County school warrants	\$1,053 05	\$1,053 05

FARMERS' BANK OF WHEATLAND.

[Incorporated October 22, 1874.]

(Office hours: 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

T. S. EWING, President.

WM. LUMBARD, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$6,463 30	Capital paid in coin.....	\$38,375 00
Loans on real estate.....	5,600 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	16,278 66
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	200 00	Due depositors.....	67,678 91
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	4,800 00	Due banks and bankers.....	41,773 63
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	131,373 02		
Money on hand.....	13,687 28		
Furniture and fixtures.....	733 70		
Expenses and taxes.....	1,248 90		
Total resources.....	\$164,106 20	Total liabilities.....	\$164,106 20

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$153,500; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$38,375. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,535; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$25.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

T. S. Ewing.....	320 shares	J. M. C. Jasper.....	40 shares
S. D. Wood.....	60 shares	Daniel Fraser.....	25 shares
H. Roddan.....	80 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		525 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Yuba.....	\$900 00	\$1,500 00
Placer.....	700 00	3,000 00
Sutter.....	4,000 00	20,000 00
Totals.....	\$5,600 00	\$24,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Wheatland Mill Company stock.....	\$300 00	\$200 00	\$300 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for barley.....	\$4,800 00	\$5,300 00

FARMERS' EXCHANGE BANK OF SAN BERNARDINO.

[Incorporated May 16, 1881.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

H. L. DREW, President.

E. H. MORSE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$4,167 57	Capital paid in coin	\$50,000 00
County warrants	1,000 80	Reserve fund and profit and loss	14,543 81
Loans on real estate	36,211 28	Due depositors	148,151 85
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	400 00	Due banks and bankers	214 24
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	130,909 15		
Money on hand	13,205 09		
Due from banks and bankers ..	20,498 76		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Interest accrued	4,780 61		
Other assets	236 64		
Total resources	\$212,909 90	Total liabilities	\$212,909 90

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$50,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. L. Drew	146 shares	M. Byrne	30 shares
Richard Gird	137 shares	J. H. Stewart	34½ shares
B. Waters	25 shares	C. Kurtz	34½ shares
John Anderson	34½ shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			
440½ shares			

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Diego	\$6,500 00	\$18,000 00
San Bernardino	29,711 28	70,000 00
Totals	\$36,211 28	\$88,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
San Bernardino County warrants	\$1,000 80	\$1,000 80	\$1,000 80

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
100 shares Bear Valley Land and Water Co.	\$10,000 00	\$400 00	\$3,500 00

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF HEALDSBURG.

[Incorporated September 1, 1877.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

C. H. BARNES, President.

R. H. WARFIELD, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$9,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$84,460 00
Loans on real estate	94,500 30	Reserve fund and profit and loss	11,849 93
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	118,465 70	Due depositors	92,959 99
Money on hand	4,815 58	Due banks and bankers	40,321 79
Due from banks and bankers ..	2,810 13		
Total resources	\$229,591 71	Total liabilities	\$229,591 71

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$136,300; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$84,460. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,363; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$61 95.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

E. H. Barnes	128 shares	George T. Miller	25 shares
A. B. Nalley	100 shares	R. Powell	50 shares
L. A. Norton	151 shares	E. Hamilton	100 shares
R. H. Warfield	62 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		616 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma	\$94,500 30	\$220,000 00

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—LOS ANGELES.

[Incorporated February 12, 1871.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

I. W. HELLMAN, President.

JOHN MILNER, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Former bank premises, \$17,000 } Real estate taken for debt. . . }	\$28,965 00	Capital paid in coin.	\$200,000 00
United States bonds.	392,912 87	Reserve fund and profit and loss.	371,737 12
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks. .	35,786 18	Due depositors.	1,444,591 39
County warrants.	11,625 64	Other liabilities.	2,055 00
Loans on real estate.	270,632 00		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.	89,500 00		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	16,095 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	698,962 21		
Money on hand.	352,609 77		
Due from banks and bankers. . .	114,822 45		
Furniture and fixtures.	6,472 39		
Total resources.	\$2,018,383 51	Total liabilities.	\$2,018,383 51

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$200,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 200; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$1,000.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

I. W. Hellman.	86 shares	L. C. Goodwin.	9 shares
O. W. Childs.	30 shares	C. E. Thom.	4 shares
J. B. Lankersheim.	11 shares	José Mascarel.	4 shares
P. Garnier.	13 shares	J. S. Griffin.	4 shares
C. Ducommun.	10 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		171 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Los Angeles.	\$28,965 00	\$42,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles.	\$270,632 00	\$400,000 00

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States bonds, 4 per cent.-----	\$300,150 00	\$349,651 62	\$355,667 00
United States bonds, 4½ per cent.-----	2,000 00	2,280 00	2,280 00
United States bonds, 3 per cent.-----	40,000 00	40,981 25	40,000 00
Los Angeles County bonds-----	27,350 00	29,205 08	29,205 08
Santa Clara County bonds-----	4,000 00	4,061 10	4,000 00
Los Angeles City Water Company bonds-----	2,000 00	2,020 00	2,020 00
Southern Pacific Railroad bonds-----	500 00	500 00	500 00
Los Angeles City and County warrants-----	-----	11,625 64	11,625 64
Totals-----	\$376,000 00	\$440,324 69	\$445,297 72

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
200 shares stock San Gabriel Wine Company-----	-----	\$6,000 00	\$20,000 00
100 shares stock Commercial Bank of Santa Ana-----	-----	2,500 00	5,000 00
130 shares Los Angeles City Water Company, 502½ Main Street Railroad Company stock (Los Angeles City)-----	-----	25,000 00	38,000 00
150 shares Los Angeles City Water Company, 7 shares Pasadena Land and Water Company-----	-----	8,500 00	15,000 00
279 shares San Antonio Irrigating Company-----	-----	2,500 00	3,500 00
200 shares W. H. P. Lumber and M. Company-----	-----	6,500 00	10,000 00
375 shares K. C. Lumber and M. Company-----	-----	20,000 00	35,000 00
12,250 shares Atchinson City (Kas.) 4 per cent refunding bonds-----	\$12,250 00	10,000 00	11,000 00
Maricopa County (A. T.) 10 per cent school bonds-----	15,000 00	8,500 00	15,000 00
Totals-----	\$27,250 00	\$89,500 00	\$152,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for grain, wool, etc.-----	\$16,095 00	\$16,500 00

FARMERS' SAVINGS BANK—LAKEPORT.

[Incorporated December 14, 1874.]

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

H. C. BOGGS, President.

J. W. MACKALL, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$15,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$65,020 00
Loans on real estate.....	87,891 11	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	20,481 65
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	1,403 38	Due depositors.....	110,088 81
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	46,517 91	Due banks and bankers.....	3,331 21
Money on hand.....	33,609 88		
Due from banks and bankers..	2,055 35		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,887 25		
Interest accrued.....	10,556 79		
Total resources.....	\$198,921 67	Total liabilities.....	\$198,921 67

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$65,020. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$65 02.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. C. Boggs.....	497 shares	J. F. Burger.....	1 share
E. G. Young.....	213 shares	D. V. Thompson.....	5 shares
H. D. Snow.....	113 shares	J. W. Mackall.....	5 shares
George Tucker.....	12 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is 846 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Lake.....	\$87,891 11	\$172,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Chattel mortgage on printing press and wheat in warehouse---	\$1,403 38	\$2,600 00

FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

[Incorporated March 8, 1882.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

LEWIS LEACH, President.

W. W. PHILLIPS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$7,850 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$60,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks..	1,794 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	468 04
Loans on real estate -----	60,395 86	Due depositors -----	107,719 19
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	84,238 90	Due banks and bankers -----	6,572 77
Money on hand -----	24,340 47	Other liabilities -----	15,372 45
Due from banks and bankers..	492 57		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,853 45		
Interest accrued -----	7,000 00		
Expenses and taxes -----	2,167 20		
Total resources -----	\$190,132 45	Total liabilities -----	\$190,132 45

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$60,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$60.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. Kutner -----	220 shares	W. L. Graves -----	100 shares
S. Goldstein -----	200 shares	Lewis Leach -----	30 shares
W. W. Phillips -----	140 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			690 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Fresno -----	\$60,395 86	\$122,900 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
4 shares Kings River and Fresno Canal Company	\$400 00	\$180 00	\$300 00
40 shares Fresno Fair Ground Association -----	1,000 00	400 00	800 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ share Centerville and Kingsburg Ditch Co.	350 00	150 00	250 00
40 shares Fresno Gaslight Company -----	800 00	464 00	880 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ share Centerville and Kingsburg Ditch Co.	1,000 00	250 00	750 00
15 shares Fresno Gaslight Company -----	300 00	150 00	330 00
$\frac{1}{3}$ share Centerville and Kingsburg Ditch Co.	666 00	200 00	500 00
Totals -----	\$4,516 00	\$1,794 00	\$3,810 00

FRESNO COUNTY BANK—FRESNO.

[Incorporated October 26, 1881.]

J. H. BRALY, President.

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

L. A. BLASINGAME, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$10,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$65,000 00
Loans on real estate	73,338 15	Reserve fund and profit and loss	1,310 09
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	2,615 00	Due depositors	127,599 98
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	109,842 32	Due banks and bankers	25,276 01
Money on hand	22,668 74	Other liabilities	9,977 12
Due from banks and bankers	4,242 48		
Furniture and fixtures	2,250 00		
Expenses and taxes	4,206 51		
Total resources	\$229,163 20	Total liabilities	\$229,163 20

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$65,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$65.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. B. Campbell	10 shares	Hiram Mabury	200 shares
Wm. Faymonville	10 shares	A. H. Statham	100 shares
J. A. Blasingame	135 shares	J. H. Braly	200 shares
W. H. Chame	35 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is 690 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Fresno	\$73,338 15	\$141,226 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.
Fowler Switch Canal Company	\$2,100 00	\$738 00
Fowler Switch Canal Company	300 00	137 00
Fresno Fruit Packing Company	1,000 00	550 00
Pacific Trust Company	900 00	740 00
Centreville and Kings River Canal Company	600 00	250 00
Kingsburg Warehouse Company		200 00
Totals	\$4,900 00	\$2,615 00

GRANGERS' BANK OF CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated April 27, 1874.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

A. D. LOGAN, President.

A. MONTPELLIER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises (two thirds)-----	\$95,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$646,360 00
Real estate taken for debt-----	102,812 44	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	16,421 75
Loans on real estate -----	194,645 00	Due depositors -----	360,037 95
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	32,350 00	Due banks and bankers-----	2,176 13
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	176,582 25	Other liabilities -----	133,115 39
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	391,555 90		
Money on hand -----	136,759 68		
Due from banks and bankers --	13,742 13		
Furniture and fixtures -----	3,000 00		
Expenses and taxes -----	11,663 82		
Total resources -----	\$1,158,111 22	Total liabilities -----	\$1,158,111 22

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$1,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$646,360. The total number of shares of stock issued is 10,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$60, and 1,159 shares paid up in full.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows :

A. D. Logan -----	2,256 shares	T. E. Tynan -----	26 shares
H. J. Lewelling -----	680 shares	Thomas McConnell -----	119 shares
Uriah Wood -----	266 shares	H. M. La Rue -----	37 shares
S. Ewer -----	100 shares	J. C. Steele -----	70 shares
J. C. Merryfield -----	47 shares	I. H. Gardiner -----	53 shares
C. I. Cressey -----	45 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is ----- 3,699 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Alameda -----	\$5,708 04	\$9,000 00
Butte -----	97,104 40	115,000 00
Totals -----	\$102,812 44	\$124,000 00

GRANGERS' BANK OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Alameda	\$12,000 00	\$25,000 00
Colusa	26,000 00	80,000 00
Sutter	9,500 00	35,000 00
Fresno	5,000 00	12,000 00
Placer	1,000 00	5,000 00
Merced	10,000 00	30,000 00
Contra Costa	20,000 00	50,000 00
Monterey	9,000 00	25,000 00
Napa	5,500 00	20,000 00
San Joaquin	2,500 00	8,000 00
Stanislaus	34,645 00	100,000 00
San Francisco	5,500 00	15,000 00
Tulare	11,500 00	30,000 00
Tehama	20,000 00	40,000 00
Yolo	19,000 00	40,000 00
Solano	3,500 00	12,000 00
Totals	\$194,645 00	\$527,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bank and corporation association stocks	\$55,500 00	\$32,350 00	\$55,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for wheat, barley, wool, and general merchandise	\$176,582 25	\$255,000 00

BANK OF GILROY.

[Incorporated June 5, 1871.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

L. A. WHITEHURST, President.

GEORGE E. HERSEY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$3,578 51	Capital paid in coin	\$68,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	2,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	10,454 15
Loans on real estate	73,679 25	Due depositors	105,206 82
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	1,579 30	Other liabilities	3,600 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	83,559 35		
Money on hand	8,822 22		
Due from banks and bankers	6,832 06		
Furniture and fixtures	1,265 56		
Interest accrued	5,944 72		
Total resources	\$187,260 97	Total liabilities	\$187,260 97

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$136,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$68,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,360; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. N. Steuben	120 shares	L. A. Whitehurst	112 shares
J. H. Ellis	200 shares	M. Lennon	40 shares
David Wood	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			572 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$3,178 51	\$3,178 51
San Francisco	400 00	400 00
Totals	\$3,578 51	\$3,578 51

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$29,573 10	\$58,000 00
San Benito	5,106 15	11,000 00
Tulare	39,000 00	70,000 00
Totals	\$73,679 25	\$139,000 00

BANK OF GILROY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Gilroy City bonds-----	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse grain-----	\$1,579 30	\$2,500 00

BANK OF HAYWARDS.

[Incorporated May 17, 1883.]

(Office hours : 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

A. C. HENRY, President.

P. R. BOREIN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	\$8,100 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$18,760 00
County warrants -----	174 50	Due depositors -----	19,906 28
Loans on personal security (in-		Other liabilities -----	14,000 99
cluding overdrafts) -----	22,006 40		
Money on hand -----	7,100 09		
Due from banks and bankers --	2,260 27		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,189 38		
Expenses and taxes -----	1,438 04		
Other assets -----	9,398 59		
Total resources -----	\$52,667 27	Total liabilities -----	\$52,667 27

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$50,000; the amount subscribed is \$50,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$18,760. The total number of shares of stock issued is 469; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$40.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. C. Henry -----	250 shares	H. Strobel -----	10 shares
C. Herrmann -----	20 shares	P. R. Borein -----	10 shares
D. S. Smalley -----	10 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		300 shares	

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Alameda County bonds and warrants -----	\$8,274 50	\$8,274 50	\$8,274 50

BANK OF HEALDSBURG.

[Incorporated June 13, 1874.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

H. M. WILSON, President.

JONAS BLOOM, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt-----	\$19,345 47	Capital paid in coin-----	\$85,600 00
Loans on real estate-----	124,690 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss-----	27,105 68
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)-----	1,800 00	Due depositors-----	132,058 03
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	118,814 91	Due banks and bankers-----	46,256 73
Money on hand-----	11,693 25	Other liabilities-----	184 50
Checks and other cash items---	564 25		
Due from banks and bankers---	976 63		
Furniture and fixtures-----	3,000 00		
Interest accrued-----	7,606 66		
Other assets-----	2,713 77		
Total resources-----	\$291,204 94	Total liabilities-----	\$291,204 94

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$85,600; the amount subscribed is \$85,600; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$85,600. The total number of shares of stock issued is 856; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. M. Wilson-----	46 shares	A. H. Stiles-----	5 shares
Jonas Bloom-----	62 shares	Wm. Mulligan-----	1 share
J. D. Hassett-----	87 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----		201 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated in.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sonoma and Mendocino-----	\$12,478 59	\$12,478 59
Sonoma-----	6,866 88	7,241 89
Totals-----	\$19,345 47	\$19,720 48

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma-----	\$124,690 00	\$284,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wine and cooperage in winery (insured)-----	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00
Hay, value in warehouse (insured)-----		

BANK OF HOLLISTER.

[Incorporated October 21, 1873.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

T. S. HAWKINS, President.

T. W. HAWKINS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$8,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$227,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	4,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	29,583 38
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	300 00	Due depositors	183,286 52
Loans on real estate	227,660 25	Due banks and bankers	68,504 30
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	70,544 00	Other liabilities	12,656 65
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	188,118 27		
Money on hand	17,579 45		
Checks and other cash items	828 28		
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00		
Expenses and taxes	2,000 60		
Total resources	\$521,030 85	Total liabilities	\$521,030 85

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$227,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$227,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,270; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

T. S. Hawkins	310 shares	N. C. Briggs	160 shares
Uriah Wood	285 shares	Thomas Flint	25 shares
L. A. Whitehurst	250 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		1,030 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Benito	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Benito	\$227,660 25	\$306,880 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
3 shares Hollister College Association	\$300 00	\$300 00	\$180 00

BANK OF HOLLISTER—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts, wheat, barley, and hay stored in Hollister warehouse, certificate of deposit of bank, chattel mortgage on engine, etc. -----	\$70,544 00	\$96,000 00

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BANK—EUREKA.

[Incorporated February 27, 1873.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

J. W. HENDERSON, President.

W. M. HUNTOON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$12,117 74	Capital paid in coin.....	\$60,000 00
United States bonds.....	51,477 60	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	19,666 14
County warrants.....	44 75	Due depositors.....	280,459 29
Loans on real estate.....	96,523 16		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	6,844 70		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	70,949 79		
Money on hand.....	80,579 07		
Checks and other cash items.....	750 00		
Due from banks and bankers.....	27,662 40		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,500 00		
Interest accrued.....	7,000 00		
Other assets.....	4,676 22		
Total resources.....	\$360,125 43	Total liabilities.....	\$360,125 43

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$60,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$30.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Joseph Russ.....	120 shares	I. Cullberg.....	20 shares
J. W. Henderson.....	100 shares	D. R. Jones.....	50 shares
W. M. Huntoon.....	160 shares	Jonah Bell.....	20 shares
T. Walsh.....	200 shares	Edward Evarding.....	20 shares
H. H. Buhme.....	125 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		815 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Humboldt.....	\$12,117 74	\$12,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Humboldt.....	\$96,523 16	\$96,523 16

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County warrants and school orders-----	\$44 75	\$44 75	\$44 75
United States bonds-----	50,000 00	51,477 60	51,477 60
Totals -----	\$50,044 75	\$51,522 35	\$51,522 35

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.
Eureka Trinidad Railroad Company stock—81 shares-----	\$8,100 00	\$6,644 70
Centennial Hall stock -----		200 00
Totals-----	\$8,100 00	\$6,844 70

KERN VALLEY BANK—BAKERSFIELD.

[Incorporated February 27, 1874.]

(Office hours: 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

SOLOMON JEWETT, President.

H. A. BLODGET, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$2,771 17	Capital paid in coin -----	\$53,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	18,198 86	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	18,052 28
County warrants -----	864 13	Due depositors -----	95,883 72
Loans on real estate -----	35,555 32	Due banks and bankers -----	5,212 17
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	89,596 03		
Money on hand -----	12,372 50		
Due from banks and bankers --	7,247 15		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,500 00		
Interest accrued -----	2,164 32		
Other assets -----	878 69		
Total resources -----	\$172,148 17	Total liabilities -----	\$172,148 17

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$53,000; the amount subscribed is \$53,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$53,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$106.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Solomon Jewett -----	65 shares	H. Hirshfeld -----	2 shares
F. Roper -----	10 shares	A. Weil -----	3 shares
H. A. Blodget -----	57 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			137 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Kern -----	\$18,198 86	\$22,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Kern -----	\$35,555 32	\$55,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
Kern County warrants -----	\$864 13	\$864 13

BANK OF LAKE—LAKEPORT.

[Incorporated March 10, 1874.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

A. F. TATE, President.

MARSHALL ARNOLD, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises-----	\$9,000 00	Capital paid in coin-----	\$43,740 00
County warrants-----	26 04	Reserve fund and profit and loss-----	8,254 62
Loans on real estate-----	22,443 62	Due depositors-----	548 87
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	7,059 32	Other liabilities-----	956 85
Money on hand-----	328 88		
Furniture and fixtures-----	2,000 00		
Interest accrued-----	5,341 07		
Expenses and taxes-----	482 08		
Other assets-----	6,819 33		
Total resources-----	\$53,500 34	Total liabilities-----	\$53,500 34

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$43,740; the amount subscribed is \$43,740; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$43,740. The total number of shares of stock issued is $437\frac{40}{100}$; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

S. C. Hastings-----	$421\frac{40}{100}$ shares	A. F. Tate-----	1 share
R. R. Nichols-----	$3\frac{30}{100}$ shares	A. Levy-----	1 share
M. Arnold-----	1 share		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----			$427\frac{70}{100}$ shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Lake-----	\$22,443 62	\$22,443 62

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County warrants-----	\$26 04	\$26 04	\$26 04

BANK OF LAPORTE.

[Incorporated October, 1871.]

(Office hours: 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.)

E. BRABBAN, President.

D. BRABBAN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$3,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$12,500 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	1,660 64	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	12,500 00
Loans on real estate -----	248 42	Due depositors -----	11,280 70
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	5,247 04	Due banks and bankers -----	5,847 30
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	6,219 87	Other liabilities -----	9,025 54
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	21,981 51		
Money on hand -----	10,761 45		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,000 00		
Expenses and taxes -----	1,034 61		
Total resources -----	\$51,153 54	Total liabilities -----	\$51,153 54

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$50,000; the amount subscribed is \$50,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$12,500. The total number of shares of stock issued is 500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$25.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

D. Brabban -----	374 shares	M. J. Brabban -----	1 share
E. Brabban -----	125 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is ----- 500 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sierra -----	\$1,660 64	\$5,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Plumas -----	\$248 42	\$1,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mining stocks -----	\$310,000 00	\$5,247 04	\$25,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Bullion and jewelry -----	\$6,219 87	\$10,400 00

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK—LOS ANGELES.

[Incorporated May, 1874.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

JOHN A. PLATER, President.

H. L. MACNEIL, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$17,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate	228,413 13	Reserve fund and profit and loss	128,867 29
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	9,000 00	Due depositors	335,444 87
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	4,000 00	Other liabilities	8,375 19
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	209,511 83		
Money on hand	77,947 20		
Due from banks and bankers ..	21,679 19		
Furniture and fixtures	1,900 00		
Other assets	3,236 00		
Total resources	\$572,687 35	Total liabilities	\$572,687 35

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Robert S. Baker	10 shares	G. W. Prescott	84 $\frac{3}{4}$ shares
J. Bixby	52 $\frac{3}{4}$ shares	J. S. Slauson	10 shares
J. E. Plater	50 shares	R. M. Widney	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ shares
J. A. Paxton	300 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		509 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Los Angeles	\$15,000 00	\$21,500 00
San Bernardino	2,000 00	5,000 00
Totals	\$17,000 00	\$26,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles	\$140,533 13	\$374,100 00
San Bernardino	87,880 00	207,000 00
Totals	\$228,413 13	\$581,100 00

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Land company stock -----	\$9,000 00	\$20,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Sheep, with pasture right -----	\$4,000 00	\$9,000 00

BANK OF LOS GATOS.

[Incorporated November 9, 1883.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

SAMUEL TEMPLETON, President.

W. W. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
County warrants	\$75 00	Capital paid in coin	\$12,750 00
Loans on real estate	10,821 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	1,055 28
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	21,052 33	Due depositors	30,326 07
Money on hand	6,894 10	Other liabilities	68 99
Due from banks and bankers ..	2,313 11		
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00		
Expenses and taxes	1,044 80		
Total resources	\$44,200 34	Total liabilities	\$44,200 34

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$50,000; the amount subscribed is \$25,500; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$12,750. The total number of shares of stock issued is 510; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$25.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

S. Templeton	100 shares	Robert Walker	40 shares
A. G. Huggins	60 shares	W. W. Kirkland	80 shares
John Stanfield	110 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		390 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Clara	\$6,821 00	\$24,000 00
Santa Cruz	3,000 00	10,000 00
King County, Washington Territory	1,000 00	2,500 00
Totals	\$10,821 00	\$36,500 00

BANK OF MARTINEZ.

[Incorporated October 7, 1873.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

L. I. FISH, President.

H. M. HALE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises-----	\$5,000 00	Capital paid in coin-----	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.-----	1,852 86	Reserve fund and profit and loss-----	65,778 97
Loans on real estate-----	133,115 18	Due depositors-----	161,377 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	151,021 13	Due banks and bankers-----	4,484 07
Money on hand-----	24,108 24		
Furniture and fixtures-----	1,500 00		
Interest accrued-----	15,042 63		
Total resources-----	\$331,640 04	Total liabilities-----	\$331,640 04

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

L. I. Fish-----	125 shares	P. Toumey-----	100 shares
B. Fernandez-----	100 shares	H. M. Hale-----	100 shares
Simon Blum-----	108 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----		533 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Contra Costa-----	\$1,852 86	\$4,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Contra Costa-----	\$111,715 18	\$305,300 00
Tulare-----	18,200 00	43,500 00
Fresno-----	3,200 00	7,200 00
Totals-----	\$133,115 18	\$356,000 00

MENDOCINO DISCOUNT BANK.

[Incorporated November 15, 1871.]

EUGENE BROWN, President.

(Office hours: 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.)

WM. HEESER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate -----	\$11,826 03	Capital paid in coin -----	\$30,000 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	32,148 03	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	4,943 05
Money on hand -----	14,070 51	Due depositors -----	40,080 34
Furniture and fixtures -----	782 97	Other liabilities -----	6,219 01
Other assets -----	22,414 86		
Total resources -----	\$81,242 40	Total liabilities -----	\$81,242 40

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$30,000; the amount subscribed is \$30,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$30,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$20.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. Heeser -----	12 shares	R. Stickney -----	1 share
C. W. Denslow -----	25 shares	Wm. Heeser -----	4 shares
E. Brown -----	1 share	S. Coombs -----	25 shares

Total number of shares held by the Directors is ----- 68 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mendocino -----	\$11,826 03	\$25,000 00

MERCED BANK.

[Incorporated April 2, 1874.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

SAM'L C. BATES, President.

FRANK HOWELL, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$11,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$43,275 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	25,648 90	Reserve fund and profit and	
County warrants -----	115 00	loss -----	7,503 71
Loans on real estate -----	22,408 10	Due depositors -----	73,466 98
Loans on stocks, bonds, and		Due banks and bankers -----	12,594 10
warrants -----	1,144 35		
Loans on other securities (grain,			
etc.) -----	20,841 50		
Loans on personal security (in-			
cluding overdrafts) -----	41,869 60		
Money on hand -----	11,706 30		
Due from banks and bankers --	606 04		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,500 00		
Total resources -----	\$136,839 79	Total liabilities -----	\$136,839 79

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$57,700; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$43,275. The total number of shares of stock issued is 577; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$75.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Sam'l C. Bates -----	145½ shares	J. R. White -----	24 shares
J. Ruddle -----	40 shares	Thos. Price -----	12 shares
A. Simon -----	40 shares	S. W. Geis -----	14 shares
C. Landram -----	34 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			309½ shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Fresno -----	\$25,019 27	\$30,920 00
Merced -----	629 63	1,600 00
Totals -----	\$25,648 90	\$32,520 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Merced -----	\$22,408 10	\$42,200 00

MERCED BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
1,000 shares in Confidence Gold Mining Co.	\$2,000 00	\$814 35	\$1,200 00
14 shares in Merced Bank stock	1,400 00	330 00	1,030 00
Totals	\$3,400 00	\$1,144 35	\$2,230 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Merced Mill stock, Merced Bank stock, Grange Warehouse stock and warehouse receipts	\$20,841 50	\$36,260 00

MODESTO BANK.

[Incorporated October 28, 1878.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

A. L. CRESSEY, President.

ROBERT McHENRY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$2,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$150,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	1,541 19	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	92,049 92
County warrants. -----	183 20	Due depositors -----	174,494 39
Loans on real estate -----	339,002 15	Due banks and bankers -----	167,020 54
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	192,010 62		
Money on hand -----	10,297 81		
Due from banks and bankers --	200 08		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,000 00		
Interest accrued -----	37,329 80		
Total resources -----	\$583,564 85	Total liabilities -----	\$583,564 85

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$250,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$60.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. L. Cressey -----	474 shares	William Enslen -----	132 shares
Robert McHenry -----	327 shares	S. R. Broughton -----	31 shares
E. B. Beard -----	157 shares	John F. Kerr -----	27 shares
Isaac Perkins -----	135 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			1,283 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Stanislaus -----	\$164 43	\$1,200 00
Tulare -----	1,376 76	3,000 00
Totals -----	\$1,541 19	\$4,200 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Stanislaus -----	\$315,302 15	\$550,000 00
Merced -----	16,200 00	35,000 00
Fresno -----	7,500 00	18,000 00
Totals -----	\$339,002 15	\$603,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County warrants -----	\$183 20	\$183 20	\$195 00

MONO COUNTY BANK—BODIE.

[Incorporated October 10, 1877.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 6 to 7 P. M.)

ROBT. BARTON, President.

H. F. HASTINGS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$3,750 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$20,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.....	1,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and	
Loans on real estate.....	1,014 10	loss.....	12,499 49
Loans on stocks, bonds, and		Due depositors.....	24,510 87
warrants.....	11,482 90		
Loans on personal security (in-			
cluding overdrafts).....	8,687 85		
Money on hand.....	18,320 77		
Due from banks and bankers..	7,876 85		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,375 00		
Other assets.....	2,502 89		
Total resources.....	\$57,010 36	Total liabilities.....	\$57,010 36

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$20,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 200; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

W. S. Hopkins.....	115 shares	H. F. Hastings.....	2 shares
Robt. Barton.....	13 shares	E. S. Benedict.....	2 shares

Total number of shares held by the Directors is132 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Mono.....	\$1,000 00	\$100 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mono.....	\$1,014 10	\$2,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mining and other stocks and bonds, account of customers.....	\$11,482 90	\$40,000 00

BANK OF NAPA.

[Incorporated September 14, 1871.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

L. LEWTON, President.

C. R. GRITMAN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises and furniture----	\$16,000 00	Capital paid in coin-----	\$186,300 00
Real estate taken for debt-----	32,901 09	Reserve fund and profit and loss-----	78,321 12
United States bonds-----	20,750 00	Due depositors-----	166,852 80
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks-----	14,000 00	Other liabilities-----	2,860 71
Loans on real estate-----	91,002 50		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants-----	50,940 38		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)-----	10,597 67		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	68,926 41		
Money on hand-----	17,944 55		
Due from banks and bankers--	105,871 19		
Interest accrued-----	5,400 84		
Total resources-----	\$434,334 63	Total liabilities-----	\$434,334 63

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$186,300; the amount subscribed is \$186,300; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$186,300. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,863; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

L. Lewton-----	150 shares	S. Ewer-----	10 shares
C. A. Derby-----	35 shares	S. M. Chapman-----	56 shares
M. Shaw-----	5 shares	David Smith-----	10 shares
J. M. Mansfield-----	68 shares	Thos. Earl-----	10 shares
J. Preere-----	70 shares	Wm. A. Trubody-----	22 shares
Wm. H. Gibbs-----	5 shares	S. E. Holden-----	12 shares
W. L. Maynard-----	10 shares	Jas. Harnett-----	25 shares
Chas. Robinson-----	30 shares	E. W. Robinson-----	10 shares
Eli T. Shephard-----	12 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is-----			540 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Napa and Fresno-----	\$30,901 09	\$32,500 00
San Francisco-----	2,000 00	2,000 00
Totals-----	\$32,901 09	\$34,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Napa-----	\$91,002 50	\$175,000 00

BANK OF NAPA—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Napa County railroad bonds -----	\$14,000 00	\$14,000 00	\$14,315 00
United States bonds -----	20,000 00	20,750 00	20,098 63
Totals -----	\$34,000 00	\$34,750 00	\$34,413 63

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Napa Valley Wine Company -----	\$50,000 00	\$49,815 38	\$50,000 00
Bank of Napa stock; Napa City Water Co. ----	2,200 00	1,125 00	2,300 00
Totals -----	\$52,200 00	\$50,940 38	\$52,300 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Life insurance policies, bill of sale of tanks of wine, warehouse receipts, acres of wheat, machinery, etc. -----	\$10,597 67	\$21,120 00

NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated October 4, 1875.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

JAMES C. FLOOD, President.

JAMES S. ANGUS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$400,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$3,000,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	49,383 22	Reserve fund and profit and loss	5,929,252 30
United States bonds	3,000,000 00	Due depositors	7,201,130 10
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	187,481 20	Due banks and bankers	3,245,637 36
Loans on real estate	768,331 44	Other liabilities	31,165 87
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,801,161 68		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	1,491,175 52		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	5,848,962 75		
Money on hand	1,051,371 66		
Checks and other cash items	371,813 72		
Due from banks and bankers	3,723,360 41		
Other assets	714,144 03		
Total resources	\$19,407,185 63	Total liabilities	\$19,407,185 63

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$3,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$3,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$3,000,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 30,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

James C. Flood	6,989 $\frac{3}{4}$ shares	R. H. Follis	250 shares
John W. Mackay	10,000 shares	George L. Brander	250 shares
James G. Fair	10,000 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			27,489 $\frac{3}{4}$ shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$49,383 22	\$70,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$200,768 53	} Say \$960,000
San Joaquin	7,200 00	
Contra Costa	225,000 00	
Marin	40,000 00	
Alameda	6,132 60	
Santa Cruz	63,270 81	
Merced	213,754 68	
Stanislaus	12,204 82	
Totals	\$768,331 44	\$960,000

NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
United States bonds, 4 per cent, of 1907-----	\$3,000,000 00	\$3,690,000 00
Santa Cruz County bonds-----	114,000 00	116,481 20
Market Street Cable Railroad bonds-----	71,000 00	80,127 50
Totals-----	\$3,185,000 00	\$3,886,608 70

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.
United States bonds, corporation stocks and bonds, and 50 per cent on mining stocks-----	\$1,801,161 68

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.
Grain in warehouse, merchandise in warehouse, and bills of lading for general merchandise-----	\$1,491,175 52

PACIFIC BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated February, 1863.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

R. H. McDONALD, President.

S. G. MURPHY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$150,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$1,000,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	17,000 45	Reserve fund and profit and loss	472,592 17
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks ..	14,957 30	Due depositors	1,900,934 45
Loans on real estate	120,371 89	Duc banks and bankers	74,276 11
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	309,434 82	Other liabilities	40,000 00
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	420,519 79		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	1,531,049 81		
Money on hand	442,650 85		
Checks and other cash items	220,203 62		
Due from banks and bankers	257,865 00		
Other assets	3,749 20		
Total resources	\$3,487,502 73	Total liabilities	\$3,487,502 73

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$1,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$1,000,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 10,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. H. McDonald	4,722 shares	John W. Ryland	23 shares
H. Mabury	326 shares	L. Vesaria	20 shares
C. W. Breyfogle	50 shares	C. Waterhouse	20 shares
R. H. McDonald, Jr.	46 shares	O. F. Miner	20 shares
F. V. McDonald	40 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		5,267 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$14,675 75	\$14,900 00
Alameda	2,120 85	4,000 00
San Mateo	4,517 10	6,000 00
	\$21,313 70	
Less profit on lot sold but not transferred ..	4,313 25	
Totals	\$17,000 45	\$24,900 00

PACIFIC BANK—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Contra Costa.....	\$2,170 00	} \$210,000 00
Fresno.....	3,000 00	
Marin.....	2,000 00	
Monterey.....	1,022 10	
San Francisco.....	53,093 79	
Tehama.....	50,000 00	
Ventura.....	2,286 00	
State of Michigan.....	800 00	
Washington Territory.....	6,000 00	} \$210,000 00
Totals.....	\$120,371 89	

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
Land Association stocks, local and bank stocks.....	\$14,957 30	\$15,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
United States bonds, bank, gas, and water stocks.....	\$127,426 82	} \$385,000 00
Oakland railroad bonds.....	20,000 00	
Insurance, iron, and powder stocks.....	39,200 00	
Miscellaneous stocks, bonds, etc.....	122,808 00	
Totals.....	\$309,434 82	\$385,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for bags, grain, flour, and miscellaneous merchandise.....	\$396,501 19	} \$500,000 00
Tugboat, chattel mortgages, Mexican dollars.....	24,018 60	
Totals.....	\$420,519 79	\$500,000 00

PACIFIC TRUST COMPANY—STOCKTON.

[Incorporated August 20, 1883.]

B. F. LANGFORD, President.

(Office hours. 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

M. D. BAKER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$2,500 00	Capital paid in coin	\$81,150 00
Loans on real estate	37,600 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	4,030 65
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	34,681 47	Due depositors	29,507 80
Money on hand	18,411 43		
Checks and other cash items	100 00		
Due from banks and bankers	10,115 84		
Furniture and fixtures	3,638 97		
Interest accrued	2,811 95		
Expenses and taxes	4,828 99		
Total resources	\$114,688 65	Total liabilities	\$114,688 65

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000: the amount subscribed is \$422,000: the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$81,150. The total number of shares of stock issued is 4,220: the amount paid up on each share of stock is, some at \$20, some at \$10.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

B. F. Langford	100 shares	J. F. Goslin	100 shares
F. T. Baldwin	25 shares	J. M. Garwood	10 shares
P. S. Wilkes	700 shares	D. J. Oullahan	50 shares
J. W. Hinds	150 shares	J. A. Shepherd	25 shares
E. E. Thrift	100 shares	Cy. Moreing	15 shares
J. D. McDougald	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		1,375 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Joaquin	\$26,100 00	\$53,000 00
Stanislaus	1,500 00	3,000 00
Totals	\$27,600 00	\$56,000 00

PETALUMA SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated September 21, 1870.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

H. T. FAIRBANKS, President.

D. B. FAIRBANKS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$5,500 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.....	2,750 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	45,300 60
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	4,000 00	Due depositors.....	241,775 34
Loans on real estate.....	151,807 00	Due banks and bankers.....	3,855 54
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	600 00	Other liabilities.....	135 00
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	201,255 56		
Money on hand.....	12,565 04		
Due from banks and bankers.....	11,088 88		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,500 00		
Total resources.....	\$391,066 48	Total liabilities.....	\$391,066 48

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. T. Fairbanks.....	200 shares	A. Lackey.....	45 shares
J. M. Bowles.....	110 shares	S. F. Carpenter.....	20 shares
F. T. Maynard.....	30 shares	S. D. Towne.....	5 shares
B. F. Tuttle.....	5 shares	W. Zartman.....	10 shares
George Zimmerman.....	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			475 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Mateo.....	\$2,750 00	\$2,750 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma.....	\$114,932 00	} \$200,000 00
Marin.....	24,375 00	
Humboldt.....	11,000 00	
Alameda.....	1,500 00	
Totals.....	\$151,807 00	\$200,000 00

PETALUMA SAVINGS BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Colusa County Zumath School District-----	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
10 shares Savings Bank Santa Rosa-----	\$1,000 00	\$600 00	\$1,250 00

POMONA VALLEY BANK--POMONA.

[Incorporated November 12, 1883.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

J. H. SMITH, President.

THOS. COATES, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$2,525 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$12,500 00
Loans on real estate -----	12,914 80	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	3,057 38
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	7,251 65	Due depositors -----	70,296 96
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	24,203 93		
Money on hand -----	15,437 23		
Checks and other cash items -----	1,588 32		
Due from banks and bankers -----	18,373 66		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,988 35		
Expenses and taxes -----	1,571 40		
Total resources -----	\$85,854 34	Total liabilities -----	\$85,854 34

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$50,000; the amount subscribed is \$50,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$12,500. The total number of shares of stock issued is 500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$25.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. H. Smith -----	195 shares	J. E. Packard -----	5 shares
Thos. Coates -----	195 shares	G. H. Bonebrake -----	50 shares
J. E. McComas -----	5 shares	F. C. Howes -----	50 shares

Total number of shares held by the Directors is ----- 500 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Bernardino -----	\$1,000 00	\$3,500 00
Los Angeles -----	11,914 80	36,400 00
Totals -----	\$12,914 80	\$39,900 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts, crop mortgages, chattel mortgages, etc. ----	\$7,251 65	\$14,000 00

SACRAMENTO BANK.

[Incorporated January 28, 1875.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

W. P. COLEMAN, President pro tem.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$20,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$150,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.....	30,815 70	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	80,366 60
Loans on real estate.....	2,269,368 61	Due depositors.....	2,103,212 17
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	391 90	Due banks and bankers.....	100,000 00
Money on hand.....	92,682 48	Other liabilities.....	42,016 10
Due from banks and bankers.....	44,123 67		
Expenses and taxes.....	18,212 51		
Total resources.....	\$2,475,594 87	Total liabilities.....	\$2,475,594 87

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 5,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$30.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

C. H. Swift.....	250 shares	F. R. Dray.....	170 shares
W. P. Coleman.....	625 shares	F. Birdsall.....	52 shares
P. Scheld.....	1,168 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		2,265 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sacramento.....	\$14,850 60	\$12,822 00
Solano.....	1,057 55	1,057 55
Sutter.....	637 91	637 91
Butte.....	14,269 64	30,000 00
Totals.....	\$30,815 70	\$44,517 46

SACRAMENTO BANK—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Amador and Butte	\$39,412 50	\$71,000 00
Colusa and Fresno	603,819 09	1,130,000 00
Lake and Merced	126,154 27	222,000 00
Nevada and Napa	8,400 00	15,000 00
Placer	35,450 00	60,000 00
Sacramento	257,483 66	500,000 00
Solano and Sutter	85,718 88	155,000 00
San Joaquin	71,300 00	125,000 00
Sonoma	10,000 00	20,000 00
Stanislaus	825,919 94	1,500,000 00
Tehama and Tulare	68,831 25	122,000 00
Ventura and Monterey	22,000 00	40,000 00
Yolo and Yuba	108,070 92	222,000 00
Washington Territory	1,200 00	3,000 00
Oregon	5,500 00	10,000 00
Nevada	500 00	1,000 00
Totals	\$2,269,760 51	\$4,196,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Library	\$391 90	\$200 00

SALINAS CITY BANK.

[Incorporated May 10, 1873.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

J. D. CARR, President.

W. S. JOHNSON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$13,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	16,030 23	Reserve fund and profit and loss	37,186 35
County warrants	3,338 77	Due depositors	248,514 96
Loans on real estate	196,522 93	Due banks and bankers	30,874 17
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	89,670 31	Other liabilities	9,874 72
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	175,219 87		
Money on hand	25,946 68		
Checks and other cash items	688 00		
Due from banks and bankers	587 67		
Furniture and fixtures	2,300 00		
Expenses and taxes	2,062 69		
Other assets	1,083 05		
Total resources	\$526,450 20	Total liabilities	\$526,450 20

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$200,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. D. Carr	500 shares	William Vanderhurst	50 shares
A. B. Jackson	100 shares	J. H. McDougall	50 shares
Thomas Rea	150 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			850 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Monterey	\$16,030 23	\$17,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Monterey	\$196,522 93	\$280,000 00

SALINAS CITY BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County warrants-----	\$2,250 00	\$2,124 97	\$2,200 00
School orders-----	242 60	242 60	240 00
Salinas City warrants-----	1,000 00	971 20	1,000 00
Totals-----	\$3,492 60	\$3,338 77	\$3,440 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat, barley, oats, etc.-----	\$89,670 31	\$100,000 00

BANK OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY—SANTA CLARA.

[Incorporated May 31, 1875.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

JAS. P. PIERCE, President.

C. C. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$1,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$135,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	166,317 84	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	53,654 49
Loans on stocks and notes.....	35,378 81	Due depositors.....	192,449 39
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	28,498 62	Due banks and bankers.....	6,488 58
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	153,463 73	Other liabilities.....	10,215 09
Money on hand.....	12,059 85		
Due from banks and bankers.....	913 70		
Furniture and fixtures.....	175 00		
Total resources.....	\$397,807 55	Total liabilities.....	\$397,807 55

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$135,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$45.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

E. C. Bradbury.....	100 shares	S. I. Jamison.....	25 shares
J. Dibble.....	138 shares	W. B. Kingsbury.....	40 shares
J. Eberhard.....	100 shares	H. M. Leonard.....	410 shares
F. C. French.....	350 shares	Jas. P. Pierce.....	517 shares
R. K. Ham.....	600 shares	L. Schneider.....	70 shares
W. D. Hudson.....	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....			2,400 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Santa Clara.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Monterey.....	\$11,000 00	\$35,000 00
Contra Costa.....	10,000 00	36,000 00
Santa Clara.....	145,317 84	200,000 00
Totals.....	\$166,317 84	\$271,000 00

BANK OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.
Stocks and personal notes.....	\$40,000 00	\$35,378 81

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Hay and grain.....	\$28,498 62	\$35,000 00

BANK OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY—SANTA CRUZ.

[Incorporated August 10, 1875.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

P. B. FAGEN, President.

E. J. COX, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$6,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$80,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	38,008 87	Reserve fund and profit and loss	15,638 06
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	518 00	Due depositors	126,580 12
County warrants	758 47	Due banks and bankers	6,143 40
Loans on real estate	\$2,115 00		
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	500 00		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	700 00		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	54,971 20		
Money on hand	29,458 87		
Due from banks and bankers	3,831 17		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Total resources	\$228,361 58	Total liabilities	\$228,361 58

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$80,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$40.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. Brazer	110 shares	C. Hoffman	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares
W. Eiley	62 shares	A. P. Swanton	48 shares
P. B. Fagen	100 shares	F. H. Runge	75 shares
J. S. Green	169 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			653 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco	\$1,020 00	\$1,700 00
Monterey	700 00	700 00
Santa Cruz	36,288 87	36,288 87
Totals	\$38,008 87	\$38,688 87

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Cruz	\$92,115 00	\$148,000 00

BANK OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Bank stock Santa Cruz Bank of Savings and Loan -----	\$518 00	\$518 00	\$518 00
Santa Cruz County warrants -----	758 47	758 47	758 47
Totals -----	\$1,276 47	\$1,276 47	\$1,276 47

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bank of Santa Cruz County -----	\$1,600 00	\$500 00	\$1,600 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts -----	\$700 00	\$1,100 00

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BANK—STOCKTON.

[Incorporated March 14, 1868.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

C. S. LEACH, President.

F. J. HUGGINS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt -----	\$190 05	Capital paid in coin -----	\$158,580 00
Loans on real estate -----	204,848 03	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	45,450 81
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	425 00	Due depositors -----	146,456 49
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	1,250 00	Due banks and bankers -----	6,289 25
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	104,351 47	Other liabilities -----	446 25
Money on hand -----	27,378 51		
Due from banks and bankers ..	1,502 76		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,500 00		
Interest accrued -----	14,251 13		
Other assets -----	525 85		
Total resources -----	\$357,222 80	Total liabilities -----	\$357,222 80

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the amount subscribed is \$264,300; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$158,580. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,643; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$60.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Jas. A. Crow -----	186 shares	W. B. Johnson -----	50 shares
John C. White -----	109 shares	J. J. Stevenson -----	100 shares
G. B. Claiborne -----	20 shares	C. S. Leach -----	100 shares
R. C. Sargent -----	50 shares	W. L. Dudley -----	97 shares
Cornelius Swain -----	70 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			732 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Joaquin -----	\$190 05	\$400 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Joaquin -----	\$133,848 01	} \$300,000 00
Stanislaus -----	41,000 00	
Modoc and Lassen -----	30,000 00	
Totals -----	\$204,848 01	\$300,000 00

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
20 shares San Joaquin Valley Bank -----	\$1,200 00	\$125 00	\$1,400 00
25 shares Stockton Savings Bank -----	1,250 00	300 00	1,375 00
Totals -----	\$2,450 00	\$425 00	\$2,775 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Furniture, lease, etc.-----	\$1,250 00	\$3,000 00

BANK OF SAN JOSÉ.

[Incorporated January 31, 1868.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

T. E. BEANS, President.

C. T. PARK, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$120,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$205,625 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	11,635 30	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	125,627 79
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	95,100 00	Due depositors -----	503,666 68
County warrants -----	105 90	Due banks and bankers -----	2,847 27
Loans on real estate -----	244,960 02	Other liabilities -----	1,329 76
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	60,644 70		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	1,733 46		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	115,540 73		
Money on hand -----	100,306 85		
Checks and other cash items -----	397 50		
Due from banks and bankers -----	70,615 98		
Furniture and fixtures -----	3,060 00		
Interest accrued -----	15,056 06		
Total resources -----	\$839,096 50	Total liabilities -----	\$839,096 50

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$205,625; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$205,625. The total number of shares of stock issued is 411 $\frac{1}{4}$; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$500.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

T. E. Beans -----	200 shares	J. T. Callahan -----	5 shares
W. K. Beans -----	10 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		215 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Santa Clara -----	\$11,635 30	\$16,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Clara -----	\$244,960 02	\$425,000 00

BANK OF SAN JOSÉ—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Northern Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00
San Luis Obispo County bonds	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,500 00
Santa Clara County bonds	30,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00
San José Woolen Mills stock	8,500 00	5,100 00	6,375 00
Totals	\$98,500 00	\$95,100 00	\$96,875 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
U. S. 4 per cent consols	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00	\$24,000 00
Miscellaneous stocks	104,400 00	40,644 70	71,600 00
Totals	\$124,400 00	\$60,644 70	\$95,600 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for grain	\$1,733 46	\$2,315 00

BANK OF SAN LUIS OBISPO.

[Incorporated August 20, 1873.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

J. P. ANDREWS, President.

W. E. STEWART, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$17,500 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	50,365 14	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	92,512 85
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	2,500 00	Due depositors -----	294,406 07
County warrants -----	19 91	Due banks and bankers -----	60,911 35
Loans on real estate -----	134,337 68		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	323,353 79		
Money on hand -----	16,729 01		
Due from banks and bankers -----	2,124 74		
Other assets -----	900 00		
Total resources -----	\$547,830 27	Total liabilities -----	\$547,830 27

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. P. Andrews -----	250 shares	Geo. Steele -----	12½ shares
D. W. James -----	32½ shares	W. E. Stewart -----	10 shares
D. Lowe -----	23¾ shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			328¾ shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Luis Obispo -----	\$50,365 14	\$56,267 12

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Luis Obispo -----	\$132,837 68	\$132,837 68
Monterey -----	1,500 00	1,500 00
Totals -----	\$134,337 68	\$134,337 68

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
San Luis Obispo water stock -----	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00
County warrants -----	19 91	19 91
Totals -----	\$2,519 91	\$2,519 91

SANTA ROSA BANK.

[Incorporated August 20, 1870.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

E. T. FARMER, President.

L. W. BURRIS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$11,209 15	Capital paid in coin.....	\$300,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.....	38,819 71	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	80,708 21
Loans on real estate.....	290,931 35	Due depositors.....	349,628 67
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	11,750 00	Due banks and bankers.....	21,357 46
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	89,525 80	Other liabilities.....	106 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	197,018 67		
Money on hand.....	65,926 20		
Due from banks and bankers...	2,755 99		
Interest accrued.....	13,876 29		
Expenses and taxes.....	9,416 06		
Other assets.....	20,571 12		
Total resources.....	\$751,800 34	Total liabilities.....	\$751,800 34

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. A. Paxton.....	200 shares	E. T. Farmer.....	100 shares
T. Hopper.....	440 shares	J. S. Taylor.....	100 shares
D. Burris.....	350 shares	W. E. McConnell.....	20 shares
J. H. Laughlin.....	150 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		1,360 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Mendocino.....	\$1,298 56	\$2,000 00
Sonoma.....	37,521 15	\$45,000 00
Totals.....	\$38,819 71	\$47,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mendocino.....	\$46,085 00	\$150,000 00
Placer.....	12,500 00	20,000 00
Sonoma.....	232,346 35	460,000 00
Totals.....	\$290,931 35	\$630,000 00

SANTA ROSA BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sundry bank stock-----	\$17,000 00	\$11,750 00	\$18,700 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wine and brandy and grain in warehouse-----	\$89,525 80	\$140,000 00

SAVINGS BANK OF SANTA ROSA.

[Incorporated March 10, 1873.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

A. P. OVERTON, President.

GEO. P. NOONAN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$10,629 25	Capital paid in coin -----	\$150,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	8,169 23	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	27,983 23
County warrants -----	123 20	Due depositors -----	276,573 61
Loans on real estate -----	203,951 00	Due banks and bankers -----	19,840 79
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	39,860 00	Other liabilities -----	261 00
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	10,000 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	152,194 90		
Money on hand -----	42,687 86		
Due from banks and bankers --	3,918 26		
Furniture and fixtures -----	3,124 93		
Total resources -----	\$474,658 63	Total liabilities -----	\$474,658 63

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$150,000; the amount subscribed is \$150,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

A. P. Overton -----	115 shares	John Walker -----	10 shares
W. S. M. Wright -----	88 shares	J. McLaughlin -----	60 shares
M. Doyle -----	100 shares	J. Ort -----	11 shares
D. Brown -----	55 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		439 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sonoma -----	\$8,169 23	\$10,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma -----	\$203,951 00	\$400,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Sonoma County school orders -----	\$123 20	\$123 20	\$123 20

SAVINGS BANK OF SANTA ROSA—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bank stock, etc.-----	\$50,000 00	\$39,860 00	\$60,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain, warehouse receipts-----	\$10,000 00	\$18,000 00

BANK OF SHASTA COUNTY—REDDING.

[Incorporated February 25, 1884.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

JAMES McCORMICK, Vice-President.

FRED. GROTEFEND, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
County warrants -----	\$919 35	Capital paid in coin -----	\$12,600 00
Loans on real estate -----	6,688 28	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	13 63
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	436 00	Due depositors -----	44,915 26
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	4,430 22	Other liabilities -----	116 10
Money on hand -----	38,267 07		
Due from banks and bankers -----	3,627 45		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,434 62		
Expenses and taxes -----	842 00		
Total resources -----	\$57,644 99	Total liabilities -----	\$57,644 99

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; The amount subscribed is \$63,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$12,600. The total number of shares of stock issued is 126; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

C. C. Bush -----	30 shares	H. F. Johnson -----	30 shares
James McCormick -----	30 shares	R. G. Dunn -----	6 shares
E. H. Reid -----	30 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		126 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Shasta -----	\$6,079 28	\$10,000 00
Modoc -----	609 00	1,000 00
Totals -----	\$6,688 28	\$11,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
Shasta County warrants -----	\$959 31	\$919 35

SISKIYOU COUNTY BANK—YREKA.

[Incorporated September 11, 1882.]

(Office hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.)

J. CHURCHILL, President.

FRED. E. WADSWORTH, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
County warrants	\$408 07	Capital paid in coin	\$60,000 00
Loans on real estate	119,454 63	Reserve fund and profit and loss	6,683 10
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	2,262 00	Due depositors	146,479 72
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	97,330 17	Due banks and bankers	33,581 44
Money on hand	21,129 18	Other liabilities	185 00
Checks and other cash items	2,002 62		
Due from banks and bankers	342 59		
Furniture and fixtures	4,000 00		
Total resources	\$246,929 26	Total liabilities	\$246,929 26

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$60,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$30.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. Churchill	400 shares	E. Wadsworth	400 shares
N. D. Julien	400 shares	H. Wadsworth	400 shares
L. Houseman	400 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			2,000 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Jackson, Oregon	\$250 00	\$400 00
Klamath, Oregon	6,681 85	15,000 00
Lassen, California	2,800 00	6,000 00
Modoc, California	88,687 18	200,000 00
Siskiyou, California	21,035 60	45,000 00
Totals	\$119,454 63	\$266,400 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Road warrants	\$408 07	\$427 60

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Jewelry, etc.	\$2,247 00	\$2,500 00
Silver watch	15 00	15 00
Totals	\$2,262 00	\$2,515 00

BANK OF SONOMA COUNTY—PETALUMA.

[Incorporated May 10, 1866.]

WILLIAM HILL, President.

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

J. S. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$18,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$300,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....	12,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	29,045 80
Loans on real estate.....	346,850 30	Due depositors.....	260,333 52
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	2,611 15	Due banks and bankers.....	20,303 98
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	194,702 39	Other liabilities.....	1,294 00
Money on hand.....	31,969 16		
Due from banks and bankers.....	2,844 30		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,000 00		
Total resources.....	\$610,977 30	Total liabilities.....	\$610,977 30

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

William Hill.....	330 shares	E. Newburgh.....	100 shares
Warren Dutton.....	330 shares	J. E. Gwinn.....	164 shares
E. Denman.....	300 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....			1,224 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Sonoma.....	\$179,562 30	\$504,590 00
Marin.....	32,000 00	78,300 00
Humboldt.....	57,538 00	125,640 00
Mendocino.....	12,000 00	65,000 00
Ventura.....	15,000 00	65,000 00
Napa.....	50,000 00	125,000 00
Yuba.....	750 00	5,000 00
Totals.....	\$346,850 30	\$968,530 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Sonoma County Water Company.....	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
60,000 stone paving blocks and 13,900 pounds wool.....	\$2,611 15	\$4,485 00

SONOMA VALLEY BANK—SONOMA.

[Incorporated June 9, 1875.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

D. BURRIS, President.

JESSIE BURRIS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt -----	\$1,109 59	Capital paid in coin -----	\$52,100 00
Loans on real estate -----	69,130 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	18,395 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	24,854 16	Due depositors -----	48,279 59
Money on hand -----	10,237 64	Other liabilities -----	3,650 00
Due from banks and bankers -----	12,753 20		
Furniture and fixtures -----	700 00		
Interest accrued -----	3,640 00		
Total resources -----	\$122,424 59	Total liabilities -----	\$122,424 59

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$52,100; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$52,100. The total number of shares of stock issued is 521; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

D. Burris -----	270 shares	A. F. Haraszthy -----	10 shares
F. Duhring -----	100 shares	F. Ciewe -----	40 shares
Thos. Hopper -----	51 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			471 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Sonoma -----	\$1,109 59	\$1,800 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.
Sonoma -----	\$67,130 00
Napa -----	\$2,000 00
Total -----	\$69,130 00

BANK OF ST. HELENA.

[Incorporated August 9, 1882.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

S. EWER, President.

OWEN WADE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$10,600 00	Capital paid in coin	\$70,000 00
Loans on real estate	42,752 19	Reserve fund and profit and loss	4,634 90
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	12,425 00	Due depositors	38,199 99
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	50,017 48	Due banks and bankers	20,638 03
Money on hand	12,491 60		
Due from banks and bankers	12 25		
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00		
Interest accrued	1,802 05		
Expenses and taxes	372 35		
Total resources	\$133,472 92	Total liabilities	\$133,472 92

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$70,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$70.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

S. Ewer	90 shares	J. Thomann	50 shares
W. Scheffler	25 shares	Geo. K. Gluyas	20 shares
S. C. Hastings	100 shares	Charles Thompson	10 shares
Charles Krug	60 shares	W. W. Lyman	13 shares
H. J. Lewelling	65 shares	T. B. Townsend	10 shares
H. W. Crabb	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		493 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Napa	\$42,152 19	\$70,500 00
Alameda	600 00	1,000 00
Totals	\$42,752 19	\$71,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Stock of Grangers' Bank	\$6,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$6,250 00
Stock of St. Helena bonded warehouse	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Stock of St. Helena Water Company	14,650 00	7,325 00	8,790 00
Stock of People's Savings Bank, Sacramento	173 25	100 00	173 25
Totals	\$22,823 25	\$12,425 00	\$17,213 25

BANK OF SUISUN.

[Incorporated February 7, 1876.]

(Office hours: 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

R. D. ROBBINS, President.

WILLIAM WOLF, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate.....	\$365,202 93	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	105,746 26	Reserve fund and profit and loss	81,363 85
Money on hand	6,965 95	Due depositors	274,331 90
Due from banks and bankers ..	806 16	Due banks and bankers	54,935 95
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00	Other liabilities	6,346 53
Interest accrued	35,756 93		
Total resources	\$516,978 23	Total liabilities	\$516,978 23

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. D. Robbins.....	490 shares	W. H. Turner	20 shares
C. F. D. Hastings.....	180 shares	John Woods.....	10 shares
E. P. Hilborn	20 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		720 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Solano	\$329,648 43	\$450,000 00
Napa	23,789 50	35,000 00
Contra Costa.....	11,765 00	21,000 00
Totals	\$365,202 93	\$506,000 00

BANK OF TEHAMA COUNTY—RED BLUFF.

[Incorporated February 5, 1874.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

CHAS. CADWALADER, President.

W. B. CAHOONE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.	\$14,900 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$293,350 00
Loans on real estate.....	188,250 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	80,528 74
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	600 00	Due depositors.....	340,394 28
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	15,000 00	Due banks and bankers.....	763 82
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	434,736 19	Other liabilities.....	35 00
Money on hand.....	52,759 29		
Due from banks and bankers.....	6,394 36		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,432 00		
Total resources.....	\$715,071 84	Total liabilities.....	\$715,071 84

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$293,350. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$97 78.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. S. Cone.....	483 shares	H. Kraft.....	105 shares
A. Brown.....	52 shares	C. Cadwalader.....	83 shares
H. W. Brown.....	37 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....			765 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Tehama.....	\$14,900 00	\$18,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Tehama.....	\$184,250 00	\$329,710 00
Shasta.....	1,500 00	3,000 00
Lassen.....	2,500 00	3,500 00
Totals.....	\$188,250 00	\$336,210 00

BANK OF TEHAMA COUNTY—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Shasta County bonds-----	\$1,000 00	\$600 00	\$1,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Grain in warehouse -----	\$15,000 00	\$18,000 00

BANK OF TOMALES.

[Incorporated June 25, 1875.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

WARREN DUTTON, President.

THOS. J. ABLES, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$3,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	3,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	37,259 81
Loans on real estate -----	111,822 35	Due depositors -----	80,704 09
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	9,000 00	Due banks and bankers -----	6,761 24
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	81,602 73		
Money on hand -----	3,812 66		
Checks and other cash items -----	1,696 62		
Due from banks and bankers -----	629 88		
Furniture and fixtures -----	1,000 00		
Interest accrued -----	9,012 40		
Expenses and taxes -----	148 50		
Total resources -----	\$224,725 14	Total liabilities -----	\$224,725 14

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Warren Dutton -----	200 shares	Henry E. Lawrence -----	60 shares
John Griffin -----	50 shares	Hollis Hitchcock -----	50 shares
Geo. W. Burbank -----	50 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		410 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Marin -----	\$3,000 00	\$6,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Marin -----	\$52,018 95	\$75,000 00
Sonoma -----	58,553 40	85,000 00
Mendocino -----	1,250 00	2,500 00
Totals -----	\$111,822 35	\$162,500 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
73 shares capital stock Bank of Tomales -----	\$7,300 00	\$9,000 00	\$10,200 00

BANK OF UKIAH.

[Incorporated January 10, 1874.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

R. McGARVEY, President.

SAMUEL WHEELER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$15,538 10	Capital paid in coin	\$249,200 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	1,104 05	Reserve fund and profit and loss	35,127 44
Loans on real estate	266,284 78	Due depositors	100,682 69
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	100,878 19	Due banks and bankers	8,647 01
Money on hand	9,852 02		
Total resources	\$393,657 14	Total liabilities	\$393,657 14

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$249,200; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$249,200. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,492; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

G. Hagenmeyer	367 shares	J. P. Hoffman	66 shares
J. S. Reed	150 shares	J. H. Seawell	20 shares
R. McGarvey	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		703 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.
Mendocino	\$244,391 20
Humboldt	18,305 04
Trinity	3,588 54
Total	\$266,284 78

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Russian River Road Company	\$2,500 00	\$1,104 05	\$1,800 00

BANK OF VACAVILLE.

[Incorporated April 23, 1883.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

R. D. ROBBINS, President.

EDW. FISIHER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate	\$47,220 00	Capital paid in coin	\$30,000 00
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	1,285 00	Due depositors	41,579 86
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	51,505 01	Due banks and bankers	33,399 41
Money on hand	3,982 73	Other liabilities	2,199 47
Furniture and fixtures	1,178 36		
Expenses and taxes	2,007 64		
Total resources	\$107,178 74	Total liabilities	\$107,178 74

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$100,000; the amount subscribed is \$100,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$30,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$30.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. D. Robbins	525 shares	E. R. Thurber	15 shares
W. B. Parker	250 shares	D. Dutton	30 shares
W. B. Davis	10 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is		330 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Solano	\$47,220 00	\$75,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat and barley	\$1,285 00	\$2,000 00

BANK OF VENTURA—SAN BUENAVENTURA.

[Incorporated September 19, 1874.]

THOS. R. BARD, President.

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

HENRY CLAY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$3,000 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$90,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	2,304 97	Reserve fund and profit and	
County warrants -----	20 00	loss -----	10,356 95
Loans on real estate -----	31,753 44	Due depositors -----	138,187 66
Loans on personal security (in-			
cluding overdrafts) -----	124,416 02		
Money on hand -----	19,473 72		
Due from banks and bankers --	52,476 46		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,000 00		
Interest accrued -----	3,100 00		
Total resources -----	\$238,544 61	Total liabilities -----	\$238,544 61

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$250,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$90,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$36.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Thos. R. Bard -----	315 shares	L. Snodgrass -----	770 shares
D. S. Blackburn -----	200 shares	E. P. Foster -----	400 shares
H. Clay -----	80 shares	G. W. Cheeseman -----	35 shares
L. C. McKeeby -----	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		1,900 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Ventura -----	\$2,304 97	\$2,304 97

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Ventura -----	\$31,753 44	\$50,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Invested.
Ventura County warrants -----	\$20 00

BANK OF VISALIA.

[Incorporated August 21, 1874.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

R. E. HYDE, President.

C. J. GIDDINGS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises.....	\$7,600 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$200,000 00
Real estate taken for debt.....	16,218 59	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	23,397 16
United States bonds.....	5,465 62	Due depositors.....	107,525 94
County warrants.....	218 00	Due banks and bankers.....	48,154 37
Loans on real estate.....	177,027 00	Other liabilities.....	23,950 00
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	157,238 14		
Money on hand.....	13,076 59		
Due from banks and bankers.....	233 53		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,400 00		
Interest accrued.....	23,950 00		
Other assets.....	600 00		
Total resources.....	\$403,027 47	Total liabilities.....	\$403,027 47

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$200,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. E. Hyde.....	778 shares	Tipton Lindsay.....	23 shares
C. Burrel.....	588 shares	J. D. Hyde.....	22 shares
C. J. Giddings.....	40 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		1,451 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Tulare.....	\$16,218 59	\$18,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Tulare.....	\$175,527 00	\$275,000 00
Fresno.....	1,500 00	3,000 00
Totals.....	\$177,027 00	\$278,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
U. S. four per cent bonds.....	\$5,000 00	\$5,465 62	\$6,000 00
County warrants—Tulare County.....	218 00	218 00	218 00
Totals.....	\$5,218 00	\$5,683 62	\$6,218 00

BANK OF WATSONVILLE.

[Incorporated May 11, 1874.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

G. M. BOCKIUS, President.

J. N. BESSE, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$12,954 05	Capital paid in coin	\$140,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	9,100 75	Reserve fund and profit and loss	21,442 92
County warrants	745 16	Due depositors	225,341 20
Loans on real estate	276,727 00	Due banks and bankers	46,738 13
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	3,721 75	Other liabilities	409 20
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	20,705 91		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	93,715 79		
Money on hand	10,052 08		
Due from banks and bankers ..	1,891 25		
Furniture and fixtures	2,129 90		
Expenses and taxes	2,187 81		
Total resources	\$433,931 45	Total liabilities	\$433,931 45

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$140,000; the amount subscribed is \$140,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$140,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 400; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$350.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Chs. Ford	45 shares	T. Snodgrass	29 shares
G. M. Bockius	43 shares	W. G. Hudson	5 shares
Jno. T. Porter	20 shares	J. N. Besse	3 shares
P. J. Kelley	20 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is165 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Santa Cruz	\$9,100 75	\$10,500 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Santa Cruz	\$163,225 00	\$260,000 00
Monterey	95,502 00	150,000 00
Ventura	18,000 00	30,000 00
Totals	\$276,727 00	\$440,000 00

BANK OF WATSONVILLE—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
County and school warrants, Santa Cruz and Monterey County warrants.-----	\$745 16	\$745 16	\$745 16

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bank of Watsonville stock-----	\$19,600 00	\$2,721 75	\$20,710 00
Bank of Santa Cruz County stock-----	1,140 00	1,000 00	1,140 00
Totals -----	\$20,740 00	\$3,721 75	\$21,850 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for grain stored -----	\$20,705 91	\$23,000 00

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated February 5, 1866.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

LLOYD TEVIS, President.

H. WADSWORTH, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.	\$113,500 00	Capital paid in coin.	\$500,000 00
United States bonds.	157,409 60	Reserve fund and profit and loss.	2,792,673 86
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.	3,000 00	Due depositors.	1,636,097 93
Loans on real estate.	204,833 33	Due banks and bankers.	62,295 63
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.	175,850 23	Other liabilities.	7,044 39
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	481,959 35		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	1,765,278 73		
Money on hand.	829,204 95		
Due from banks and bankers.	42,196 24		
Furniture and fixtures.	4,461 25		
Other assets.	1,220,418 13		
Total resources.	\$4,998,111 81	Total liabilities.	\$4,998,111 81

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$6,250,000; the amount subscribed is ———; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$500,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 62,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is ———.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

Lloyd Tevis.	200 shares	Chas. Crocker.	2,421 shares
Leland Stanford.	71½ shares	J. J. Valentine.	1 share
Chas. F. Crocker.	100 shares	Chas. Fargo.	5 shares
Geo. E. Gray.	20 shares	J. C. Fargo.	200 shares
O. Eldridge.	10 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.			3,028½ shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Francisco.	\$40,000 00	\$50,000 00
Salt Lake, Utah.	30,000 00	40,000 00
Denver, Colorado.	10,000 00	15,000 00
Las Vegas, New Mexico.	10,000 00	12,000 00
Carson, Nevada.	4,000 00	5,000 00
Alameda, California.	5,000 00	5,000 00
Chicago, Illinois.	2,500 00	2,500 00
Lincoln, Nebraska.	3,350 00	3,350 00
Sacramento, California.	4,650 00	4,650 00
El Paso, Texas.	4,000 00	4,000 00
Totals.	\$113,500 00	\$141,500 00

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK—Continued.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Siskiyou.....	\$2,838 05	\$6,000 00
Alameda.....	5,172 23	17,000 00
San Francisco.....	11,310 22	15,000 00
Santa Clara.....	3,600 00	5,000 00
Santa Rosa.....	4,250 00	6,000 00
Chicago, Illinois.....	112,461 37	150,000 00
Nevada.....	55,805 42	75,000 00
Maine.....	9,446 04	12,000 00
Totals.....	\$204,883 33	\$286,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States bonds. Utah Railroad bonds.....	\$124,000 00	\$128,258 77	\$147,700 00
Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, U. S. bonds....	32,000 00	32,150 83	32,150 83
Totals.....	\$156,000 00	\$160,409 60	\$179,850 83

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Southern Pacific Railroad bonds, mining stocks, bank stocks, coal stock, savings banks stock, insurance stocks, gas, powder, water, and ice stock, warrants of several counties.....	\$262,750 00	\$175,850 23	\$207,250 00

BANK OF WILLOWS.

[Incorporated September 1, 1880.]

(Office hours : 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.

W. C. MURDOCK, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$6,650 00	Capital paid in coin -----	\$100,000 00
Real estate taken for debt -----	5,450 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	37,296 43
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	12,740 00	Due depositors -----	168,311 56
Loans on real estate -----	88,800 75	Due banks and bankers -----	63,485 68
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	11,600 00		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	3,125 00		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	225,352 49		
Money on hand -----	13,130 74		
Due from banks and bankers --	244 69		
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,000 00		
Totals -----	\$369,093 67	Total liabilities -----	\$369,093 67

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$200,000; the amount subscribed is \$200,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$100,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$50.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

N. D. Rideout -----	1,120 shares	W. C. Belcher -----	200 shares
N. A. Rideout -----	80 shares	W. C. Murdock -----	200 shares
Warren Green -----	160 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----		1,760 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Colusa -----	\$5,450 00	\$6,000 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Colusa -----	\$88,800 75	\$200,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Willows Warehouse Association -----	\$26,000 00	\$12,740 00	\$26,000 00

BANK OF WILLOWS—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Willows Warehouse Association -----	\$24,000 00	\$11,600 00	\$24,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Wheat in warehouse-----	\$3,125 00	4,000 00

BANK OF WOODLAND.

[Incorporated November 16, 1868.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.)

J. D. STEPHENS, President.

C. F. THOMAS, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises and furniture.....	\$15,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$600,000 00
Real estate, old bank.....	5,000 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	89,463 69
United States bonds.....	230,937 50	Due depositors.....	370,283 55
County warrants.....	10,957 26	Due banks and bankers.....	67,928 48
Loans on real estate.....	645,437 38	Other liabilities.....	300,000 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	1,248 40		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	18,435 12		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	370,822 44		
Money on hand.....	90,258 75		
Checks and other cash items.....	1,911 80		
Interest accrued.....	36,844 92		
Expenses and taxes.....	822 15		
Total resources.....	\$1,427,675 72	Total liabilities.....	\$1,427,675 72

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$600,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$600,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 6,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

J. D. Stephens.....	2,521 shares	J. H. Harlan.....	80 shares
J. Hollingsworth.....	264 shares	C. Nelson.....	133 shares
F. S. Freeman.....	10 shares	L. D. Stephens.....	223 shares
H. Fredricks.....	95 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		3,326 shares	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Yolo.....	\$630,937 38	\$1,000,000 00
Solano.....	2,300 00	12,000 00
Colusa.....	12,200 00	20,000 00
Totals.....	\$645,437 38	\$1,032,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
United States 4 and 4½ per cent bonds.....	\$200,000 00	\$230,937 50	\$229,750 00
Yolo County warrants.....	10,957 26	10,957 26	10,957 26
Totals.....	\$210,957 26	\$241,894 76	\$240,707 26

BANK OF WOODLAND—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Yolo County warrants-----	\$1,262 80	\$1,248 40	\$1,262 80

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts for grain-----	\$3,605 00	\$3,800 00
Bills of lading for sugar-----	14,830 12	16,000 00
Totals-----	\$18,435 12	\$19,800 00

BANK OF YOLO—WOODLAND.

[Incorporated January 27, 1883.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.)

H. P. MERRITT, President.

C. W. BUSH, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises	\$6,650 60	Capital paid in coin	\$295,500 00
Loans on real estate	292,560 21	Reserve fund and profit and loss	72 30
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	10,200 00	Due depositors	208,602 35
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	300 00	Due banks and bankers	31,688 18
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	249,113 21	Other liabilities	71,109 71
Money on hand	20,774 30		
Checks and other cash items	167 80		
Furniture and fixtures and safe	2,987 89		
Interest accrued	17,300 00		
Expenses and taxes	6,918 53		
Total resources	\$606,972 54	Total liabilities	\$606,972 54

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$295,500. The total number of shares of stock issued is 2,955; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

H. P. Merritt	100 shares	D. N. Hershey	100 shares
E. R. Lowe	100 shares	Benj. Peart	50 shares
W. W. Brownwell	100 shares	J. W. Freeman	80 shares
A. D. Porter	100 shares	Chs. F. Reed	35 shares
S. N. Mering	100 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			765 shares

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Yolo	\$276,267 72	\$350,000 00
Solano	6,292 49	20,000 00
Colusa	10,000 00	16,000 00
Totals	\$292,560 21	\$386,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Bank of Woodland stock and Bank of Yolo stock	\$10,200 00	\$10,870 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Barley	\$300 00	\$300 00

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK (LIMITED).

[Incorporated April 5, 1873.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

F. F. LOW,
I. STEINHART, } Managers.

P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises -----	\$97,244 63	Due head office -----	\$3,571,798 17
United States bonds -----	4,260 00	Due depositors -----	2,367,167 99
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	6,000 00	Due banks and bankers -----	428,082 89
Loans on real estate -----	232,842 19	Other liabilities -----	113,506 29
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	201,846 94		
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	100,660 00		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	3,234,618 15		
Money on hand -----	1,570,604 16		
Due from banks and bankers -----	248,053 23		
Furniture and fixtures -----	11,122 32		
Other assets -----	773,303 72		
Total resources -----	\$6,480,555 34	Total liabilities -----	\$6,480,555 34

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$3,000,000; the amount subscribed is \$3,000,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$1,501,500. The total number of shares of stock issued is 600 deferred and 29,970 common; the amount paid up on each share of stock is £1 for deferred and £10 for common.

The names of the Directors are as follows: W. F. Schofield, E. H. Lushington, J. Sebag, I. Seligman, J. Singleton.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Washington Territory -----	\$100,000 00	\$320,000 00
San Bernardino -----	44,960 35	
San Francisco -----	50,200 00	
Santa Cruz -----	13,181 84	
Alameda -----	2,500 00	
San Mateo -----	7,000 00	
Arizona -----	15,000 00	
Totals -----	\$232,842 19	\$320,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Market Value.
Thirty-five hundred and fifty dollars face value United States four per cent bonds -----	\$3,550 00	\$4,260 00	\$4,260 00
Six thousand dollars face value Solano County bonds -----	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Totals -----	\$9,550 00	\$10,260 00	\$10,260 00

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK (LIMITED)—
Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
The bank held on first July, 1884, sundry stocks, bonds, warrants, etc., as collateral for loans amounting to-----	\$201,846 94	\$375,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.
The bank held bills of lading, warehouse receipts, crude silver bullion, etc., for loans amounting to-----	\$100,660 00

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.)

W. POWELL, Manager.

S. C. ALEXANDER, Accountant.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants-----	\$162,749 61	Amount due head office-----	\$899,169 96
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)-----	217,908 72	Due depositors-----	467,445 08
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)-----	644,047 44	Due banks and bankers-----	8,811 24
Money on hand-----	325,400 96		
Due from banks and bankers--	25,319 55		
Total resources-----	\$1,375,426 28	Total liabilities-----	\$1,375,426 28

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is £500,000; the amount subscribed is £500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is £346,000.

The names of the Directors are as follows: Robert Gillespie, E. Colville, James Anderson, H. D. Harrison, H. E. Ransom, Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Oregon City warrants-----	\$5,000 00	\$2,264 18	\$1,900 00
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds-----		160,485 43	350,000 00
Totals-----	\$5,000 00	\$162,749 61	\$354,900 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Bills of lading, warehouse receipts for wheat, barley, bags, and canned salmon, etc.-----	\$217,908 42	\$285,000 00

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA— SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.)

J. LAWSON, Agent.

C. TAYLOR, Agent.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	\$161,168 79	Due head office, London -----	\$870,033 05
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	266,752 82	Due depositors -----	316,929 79
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	461,149 29	Due banks and bankers -----	3,358 46
Money on hand -----	226,998 60		
Checks and other cash items ---	74,144 88		
Due from banks and bankers --	106 92		
Total resources -----	\$1,190,321 30	Total liabilities -----	\$1,190,321 30

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$4,866,666 66; the amount subscribed is \$4,866,666 66; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$4,866,666 66. The total number of shares of stock issued is 20,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$243 33.

The names of the Directors are as follows: J. H. Bodie, J. T. Cater, H. R. Farren, R. H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, F. Lubbock, A. H. Phillpotts, J. M. Robertson.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Water, railroad, county bonds, etc. -----	\$231,100 00	\$161,168 79	\$227,135 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Warehouse receipts, bullion, etc. -----	\$266,752 82	\$321,233 00

LONDON, PARIS, AND AMERICAN BANK (LIMITED).

[Incorporated in London, January 9, 1884.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.)

D. CAHN, Manager.

E. MEYER, Assistant Manager.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on real estate -----	\$93,000 00	Capital paid in coin, due head office -----	\$2,286,887 45
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	142,784 70	Due depositors -----	1,340,111 74
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.) -----	391,122 66	Other liabilities -----	910 61
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts) -----	2,226,017 40		
Money on hand -----	661,649 21		
Checks and other cash items -----	805 36		
Due from banks and bankers -----	95,573 88		
Furniture and fixtures -----	3,500 00		
Interest accrued -----	7,076 87		
Other assets -----	6,379 72		
Total resources -----	\$3,627,909 80	Total liabilities -----	\$3,627,909 80

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$2,500,000; the amount subscribed is \$2,500,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$1,500,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 25,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$60.

The names of the Directors are as follows: Wm. Paterson, J. Whittall, Jas. La Fontaine, S. L. Simon, S. Lazard, and E. Lazard.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Los Angeles -----	\$46,000 00	} \$190,000 00
San Francisco -----	12,000 00	
Butte -----	35,000 00	
Totals -----	\$93,000 00	\$190,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.
Sundry stocks, bonds, etc., as collaterals for loans amounting to -----	\$142,784 70	\$175,000 00

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Bills of lading, warehouse receipts, etc., for loans amounting to -----	\$391,122 66	\$495,000 00

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK (LIMITED).

[Incorporated September 13, 1880.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.)

ARTHUR SCRIVENER, Manager.

WM. STEELE, Assistant Manager.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$30,369 89	Capital paid in coin, due our head office.....	\$2,715,101 72
Loans on real estate	105,466 08	Reserve fund and profit and loss	50,021 38
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	435,330 07	Due depositors	1,348,213 89
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.).....	501,713 26	Due banks and bankers	105,148 87
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	1,272,487 90	Other liabilities	50,249 14
Money on hand.....	575,839 10		
Checks and other cash items.....	198,161 32		
Due from banks and bankers ..	749,297 40		
Expenses and taxes.....	22,937 65		
Other assets.....	377,132 33		
Total resources	\$4,268,735 00	Total liabilities.....	\$4,268,735 00

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock of the bank of which this is a branch, is £420,000; the amount subscribed is £420,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is £420,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 60,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is £7.

The names of the Directors are as follows: W. F. Babcock, G. W. Campbell, H. Goschen, E. H. Green, Chs. Hemery, Wm. Newbold, R. D. Peebles, F. Rodewald, R. Ryrie, Baron Herman de Steen.

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Los Angeles	\$7,977 55	} \$30,369 89
Santa Barbara	7,261 33	
Sonoma	7,464 58	
San Francisco	7,666 43	
Totals	\$30,369 89	\$30,369 89

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.
San Francisco.....	\$26,500 00
San Diego	5,000 00
Alameda	22,994 67
Inyo	20,064 24
Santa Cruz	24,917 20
Kitsap, W. T.	6,889 97
Total	\$105,466 08

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK (LIMITED)—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Mining stocks, bonds, and miscellaneous stocks-----	\$435,330 07	\$596,396 87

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

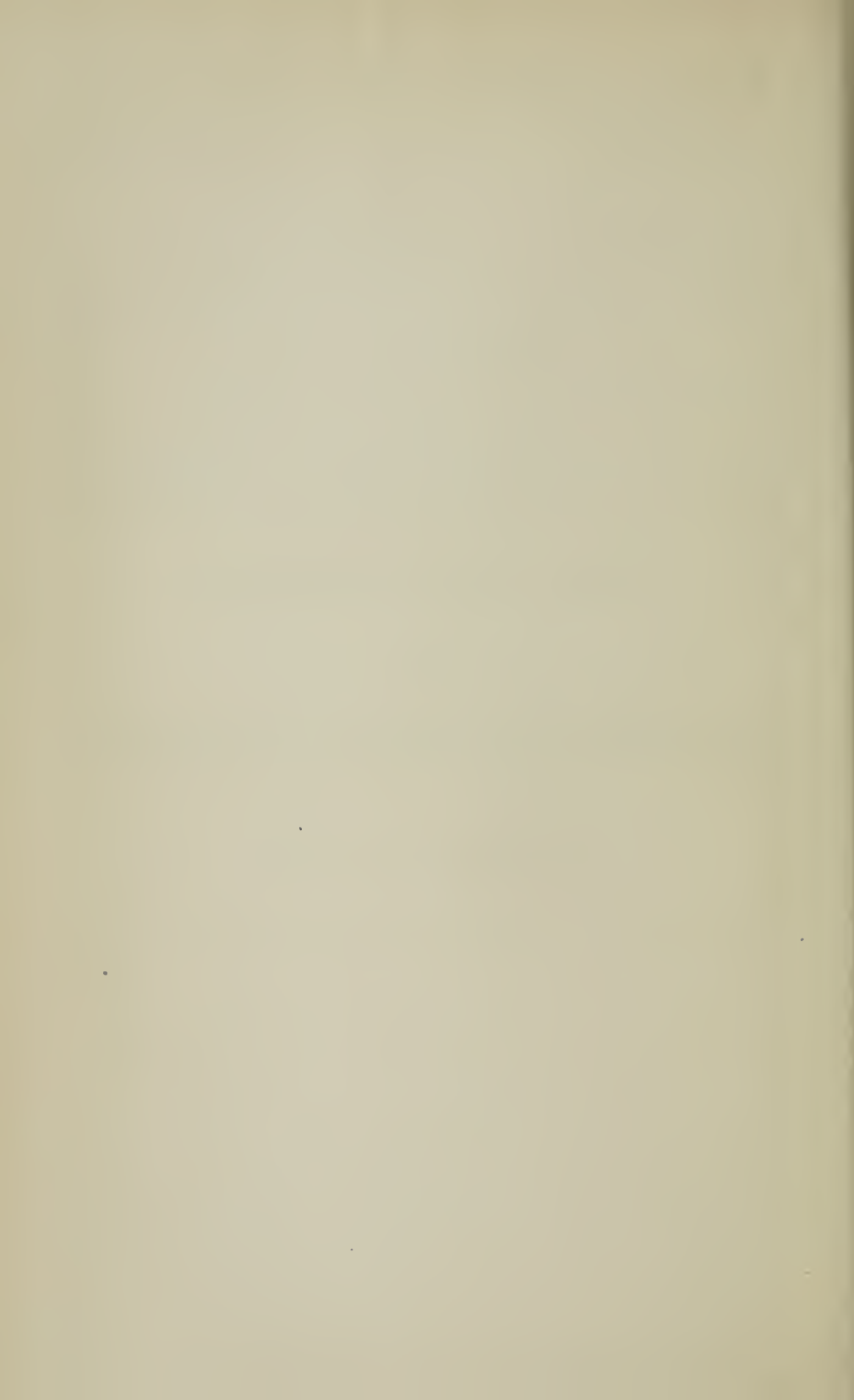
Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.	Value of Securities.
Bills lading, warehouse receipts, life policy, pass book of savings and loan society, bullion, and deposit of other notes as collateral security-----	\$501,713 26	\$575,763 39

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION,

FILED JULY 1, 1884.



REPORTS OF BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK—SACRAMENTO.*

[Incorporated February 8, 1869.]

R. S. CAREY, President.

JAS. N. PORTER, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt -----	\$266,966 02	Capital paid in coin -----	\$300,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	11,950 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss -----	2,299 62
County warrants -----	241 67	Due depositors -----	27,652 48
Loans on real estate -----	44,752 82	Due banks and bankers -----	52,159 30
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants -----	42,151 50		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts) -----	14,761 21		
Suspense account -----	1,288 18		
Total resources -----	\$382,111 40	Total liabilities -----	\$382,111 40

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$300,000; the amount subscribed is \$300,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$300,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 3,000; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$100.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

R. S. Carey -----	92 $\frac{2}{3}$ shares	A. Gallatin -----	90 shares
D. W. Earl -----	182 $\frac{2}{3}$ shares	Fred. Cox -----	120 shares
L. Williams -----	152 $\frac{2}{3}$ shares	C. T. Wheeler -----	182 $\frac{2}{3}$ shares
C. W. Clarke -----	90 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is -----			909 $\frac{2}{3}$ shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.
Sacramento -----	} \$266,966 02
Butte -----	
Colusa -----	
Yolo -----	

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.
Sacramento -----	\$44,752 82

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK—Continued.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
Capital Savings Bank stock	\$12,000 00	\$11,950 00
Alpine and Amador County warrants	-----	241 67
Totals	\$12,000 00	\$12,191 67

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Amount Loaned.
Bank stock	{ \$39,851 50
	{ 2,300 00
Total	\$42,151 50

*NOTE.—Depositors paid in full.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SAVINGS—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June 1, 1867.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

ABNER DOBLE, President.

L. G. HARVEY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt	\$73,510 28	Capital paid in coin	\$60,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks	6,495 53	Due depositors	150,469 78
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	14,441 97	Dividends unpaid due depositors	2,356 81
Loans on other securities (grain, etc.)	5,004 55	Interest accrued	4,171 45
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	18,118 09		
Money on hand	2,512 77		
Furniture and fixtures	500 00		
Interest accrued	4,171 45		
Other assets	8,873 99		
Depreciation	83,369 41		
Total resources	\$216,998 04	Total liabilities	\$216,998 04

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$150,000; the amount subscribed is \$150,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$60,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,500; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$40.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

I. E. Davis	150 shares	John Blair	150 shares
A. Doble	50 shares	Chas. Clayton	1 share
S. E. Dutton	5 shares	G. W. Swan	150 shares
Wm. Ede	150 shares	N. W. Spaulding	50 shares
L. G. Harvey	145 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is			851 shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.
San Francisco	\$41,877 47
San Mateo	3,160 07
Santa Clara	16,000 00
Alameda	1,034 50
Contra Costa	6,432 24
San Joaquin	5,006 00
Total	\$73,510 28

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.
Amador Canal Company stock	\$50,000 00	\$6,470 28
Swamp land warrants	1,868 50	25 25
Totals	\$51,868 50	\$6,495 53

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SAVINGS—Continued.

AMOUNT LOANED ON STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Loaned.
400 shares California Fruit Growing Association -----	\$40,000 00	\$7,970 00
Swamp land warrants -----	6,870 00	6,471 97
Totals -----	\$46,870 00	\$14,441 97

AMOUNT LOANED ON OTHER SECURITIES.

Description of Loans on other Securities.	Amount Loaned.
Deed to 160 acres of land -----	\$5,004 55

THE FRENCH SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated January 31, 1860.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

L. C. BABIN, President.

A. BRAND, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt -----	\$69,775 00	Due depositors -----	\$1,765,985 00
Miscellaneous bonds and stocks -----	150,000 00		
Loans on real estate -----	15,910 00		
Money on hand -----	35 59		
Due from banks and bankers -----	10,200 00		
Furniture and fixtures -----	200 00		
Deficit -----	1,519,864 41		
Total resources -----	\$1,765,985 00	Total liabilities -----	\$1,765,985 00

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Estimated Market Value.
Alameda -----	\$19,000 00
San Francisco -----	50,775 00
Totals -----	\$69,775 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco -----	\$14,760 00	\$20,000 00
San Mateo -----	1,150 00	2,000 00
Totals -----	\$15,910 00	\$22,000 00

AMOUNT INVESTED IN STOCKS, BONDS, AND WARRANTS.

Description of Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, and Warrants.	Par Value.	Amount Invested.	Estimated Value.
150 bonds Amador Canal and Mining Company -----	\$150,000 00	\$135,500 00	\$150,000 00

MARYSVILLE SAVINGS BANK (MUTUAL).

[Incorporated April 8, 1869.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Open on Saturdays only.)

MARCUS MARCUSE, President.

F. W. H. AARON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bank premises and furniture ..	\$2,500 00	Reserve fund and profit and loss	\$48,202 99
Real estate taken for debt.	30,373 67	Due depositors	102,798 74
Loans on real estate	87,297 03		
Money on hand	2,549 80	Dividends unpaid due depositors, \$13,737 29.	
Due from banks and bankers ..	20,739 92		
Interest accrued	6,996 78		
Other assets	544 53		
Total resources	\$151,001 73	Total liabilities	\$151,001 73

DETAILS.

The names of the Directors are as follows: Marcus Marcuse, R. G. Stanwood, I. S. Belcher, D. E. Knight, and L. T. Crane.

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
Yuba	\$7,000 00	} \$30,373 67
Sutter	23,373 67	
Totals	\$30,373 67	\$30,373 67

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
Yuba	\$12,471 24	\$19,750 00
Sutter	81,822 57	139,500 00
Totals	\$94,293 81	\$159,250 00

* Accrued interest amounting to \$6,996 78 included in this amount.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated November 4, 1869.]

PETER DEAN, President.

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt (appraised value)-----	\$115,163 00	Capital paid in coin \$150,000	
Loans on real estate-----	8,244 44	Due depositors-----	\$229,541 28
Money on hand-----	3,449 13	Dividends unpaid due depositors, \$15,796.	
Checks and other cash items-----	481 80		
Due from banks and bankers-----	41,377 64		
Furniture and fixtures-----	1,775 00		
Interest accrued-----	1,696 31		
Apparent deficiency, being estimated depreciation in real estate-----	57,353 96		
Total resources-----	\$229,541 28	Total liabilities-----	\$229,541 28

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$150,000; the amount subscribed is \$150,000; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$150,000. The total number of shares of stock issued is 300; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$500.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

L. E. Pratt-----	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	Wm. T. Garratt-----	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares
Wm. H. Culver-----	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	Peter Dean-----	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares
Geo. Robins-----	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	James Simpson-----	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares
F. Smith-----	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	J. K. C. Hobbs-----	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares
J. F. Snow-----	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares	T. V. O'Brien-----	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares
H. T. Graves-----	20 shares		

Total number of shares held by the Directors is ----- 166 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Estimated Market Value.
San Francisco-----	\$145,325 81	\$98,063 00
Alameda-----	27,191 15	17,100 00
Totals-----	\$172,516 96	\$115,163 00

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.	Market Value.
San Francisco-----	\$8,244 44	\$8,244 44

ODD FELLOWS' SAVINGS BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated October 13, 1866.]

(Office hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

DAVID HUNTER, President.

ROBERT CRICHTON, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.	\$462,645 80	Capital paid in coin.....	\$128,975 00
Loans on real estate.....	52,542 35	Due depositors.....	740,992 26
Money on hand.....	2,531 73	Other liabilities.....	49,324 75
Due from banks and bankers.....	98,000 00		
Furniture and fixtures.....	923 40		
Other assets.....	94 99		
Balance depreciation.....	302,553 74		
Total resources.....	\$919,292 01	Total liabilities.....	\$919,292 01

DETAILS.

The amount of capital stock is \$250,000; the amount subscribed is \$133,500; the total amount actually paid in coin by stockholders for capital stock is \$128,975. The total number of shares of stock issued is 1,249; the amount paid up on each share of stock is \$103 14.

The names of the Directors, and number of shares of stock held by each, are as follows:

David Hunter.....	50 shares	Jas. Henderson.....	10 shares
H. J. Tilden.....	10 shares	Chas. Montgomery.....	10 shares
L. B. Sonnenbery.....	50 shares	Daniel Hicks.....	10 shares
Louis Zeh.....	35 shares		
Total number of shares held by the Directors is.....		175 shares	

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.
Alameda.....	\$4,000 00
Napa.....	4,000 00
San Francisco.....	168,045 80
San Mateo.....	45,600 00
Santa Clara.....	120,000 00
Sonoma.....	46,000 00
Sutter.....	75,000 00
Total.....	\$462,645 80

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE BY COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Amount Loaned.
Alameda.....	\$800 00
Napa.....	4,290 00
San Francisco.....	20,950 00
Santa Clara.....	8,000 00
Sonoma.....	18,502 35
Total.....	\$52,542 35

BANK OF STOCKTON.*

[Incorporated February 3, 1868.]

(Office hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.)

ROBERT K. REID, President.

R. W. TULLY, Cashier.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$5,703 17	Capital paid in coin.....	\$37,325 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	7,910 73	Reserve fund and profit and loss.....	8,815 90
Due from banks and bankers ..	22,871 59	Other liabilities.....	309 60
Expenses and taxes.....	10,128 93	Difference.....	163 92
Total resources.....	\$46,614 42	Total liabilities.....	\$46,614 42

REAL ESTATE TAKEN FOR DEBT.

County Situated In.	Cost on Books.	Market Value.
San Joaquin.....	\$3,300 00	\$3,300 00
Fresno.....	2,403 17	2,403 17
Totals.....	\$5,703 17	\$5,703 17

* NOTE.—Depositors paid in full.

BANK COMMISSIONERS' EXAMINATIONS
OF THE
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANKS OF CALIFORNIA
AND OF
BANKS IN LIQUIDATION,
SHOWING THE DATES WHEN THEY WERE EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JULY 1, 1884.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CALIFORNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[January 19, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate taken for debt-----	\$51,078 84	Capital paid in coin-----	\$72,900 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants----	15,000 00	Reserve fund-----	295 35
Loans on real estate-----	377,370 59	Due depositors-----	400,246 58
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants-----	1,796 61	Dividends unpaid-----	746 17
Money on hand-----	25,304 26	Interest collected-----	664 76
Due from banks and bankers----	5,020 99	Rents and exchange-----	9 85
Furniture and fixtures-----	200 00	Suspense account-----	1,142 48
Expenses and taxes-----	2,916 91	Other liabilities-----	2,699 62
Other assets-----	16 61		
Total resources-----	\$478,704 81	Total liabilities-----	\$478,704 81

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

FRENCH SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[April 14, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
United States bonds (cost)-----	\$1,164,435 50	Capital paid in coin-----	\$147,650 00
Loans on real estate-----	1,020,807 62	Reserve fund-----	16,394 84
Money on hand-----	19,015 37	Due depositors-----	2,068,612 98
Due from banks and bankers----	55,283 35	Dividends unpaid-----	734 38
Expenses and taxes-----	11,387 70	Interest collected-----	25,816 91
		Suspense account-----	11,720 43
Total resources-----	\$2,270,929 54	Total liabilities-----	\$2,270,929 54

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[January 28, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$70,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Other real estate	723,440 51	Reserve fund	120,000 00
Stocks and bonds (par value) ..	1,842,000 00	Due depositors	11,259,625 88
Loans on real estate	6,280,236 36	Dividends unpaid	1,750 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	2,422,900 00	Interest collected	49,557 79
Money on hand	315,095 29	Rents and exchange	1,127 05
Furniture and fixtures	500 00	Contingent fund	32,023 53
Interest accrued	89,389 82	Other liabilities—suspense ac-	
Expenses and taxes	401 16	count	15,000 00
Other assets	35,120 11		
Total resources	\$11,779,084 25	Total liabilities	\$11,779,084 25

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[February 13, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$200,000 00	Reserve fund	\$1,272,589 66
Other real estate	697,173 86	Due depositors	19,884,441 59
United States bonds (cost)	11,659,115 53	Interest collected	36,341 95
Loans on real estate	8,209,812 91	Rents and exchange	575 43
Money on hand	203,986 93	Other liabilities	30,523 10
Due from banks and bankers ..	200,000 00	Interest in suspense	43,917 92
Expenses and taxes	54,205 14		
Other assets	177 31		
Uncollected interest	43,917 92		
Total resources	\$21,268,389 65	Total liabilities	\$21,268,389 65

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

(Special examination.)

[September 24, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$73,105 89	Capital paid in coin	\$80,000 00
Other real estate	23,431 44	Reserve fund	50,690 78
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	202,087 50	Due depositors	1,864,646 45
Loans on real estate	1,663,441 27	Dividends unpaid	160 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	12,495 10	Interest collected	26,137 57
Loans on other securities	7,907 33	Rents, etc.	1,563 04
Money on hand	17,153 33	Suspense	15,294 24
Due from banks and bankers in San Francisco	8,260 66	Other liabilities	718 99
Interest accrued	28,430 60		
Expenses and taxes	2,597 95		
Total resources	\$2,039,211 07	Total liabilities	\$2,039,211 07

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[May 26, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$73,105 89	Capital paid in coin	\$80,000 00
Other real estate	23,572 44	Reserve fund	52,596 04
United States bonds	177,032 76	Due depositors	1,882,242 25
Loans on real estate	1,656,990 31	Interest collected	39,680 74
Money on hand	16,262 01	Rents and exchange	2,963 45
Due from banks and bankers	106,114 20	Other liabilities	1,639 18
Expenses and taxes	5,744 05		
Total resources	\$2,059,121 66	Total liabilities	\$2,059,121 66

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION.

[March 24, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$100,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$400,000 00
Other real estate	957,195 34	Reserve fund	72,603 57
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,816,505 30	Due depositors	12,028,983 26
Loans on real estate	7,338,161 28	Dividends unpaid	210 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,811,686 00	Interest collected	124,662 26
Loans on personal security	390,000 00	Rents and exchange	4,812 76
Money on hand	47,830 49	Profit and loss	14,028 34
Due from banks and bankers	89,649 90	Contingent fund	12,671 40
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00	Other liabilities	37,257 90
Uncollected interest	122,059 00		
Expenses and taxes	11,062 23		
Suspense	9,466 91		
Other assets	613 04		
Total resources	\$12,695,229 49	Total liabilities	\$12,695,229 49

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[February 23, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$45,500 00	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Other real estate	1,506,746 33	Reserve fund	204,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants (cost)	482,697 65	Due depositors	2,620,791 59
Loans on real estate	611,428 23	Dividends unpaid	162 42
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	331,090 88	Interest collected	11,950 13
Loans on personal security	320,000 00	Profit and loss	11,381 20
Money on hand	34,498 39	Other liabilities	332 50
Due from banks and bankers	14,608 39		
Expenses and taxes	2,047 97		
Total resources	\$3,348,617 84	Total liabilities	\$3,348,617 84

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[January 22, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$187,441 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$150,000 00
Stocks and bonds.....	95,161 67	Due depositors.....	1,427,694 17
Loans on real estate.....	791,780 38	Interest collected.....	3,024 10
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	549,547 50	Rents and exchange.....	119 53
Money on hand.....	17,596 91	Suspense account.....	9,643 98
Due from banks and bankers.....	11,976 98	Stockholders' dividend ac- count.....	66,063 68
Furniture and fixtures.....	150 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	363 65		
Other assets.....	2,527 37		
Total resources.....	\$1,656,545 46	Total liabilities.....	\$1,656,545 46

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

MERCED SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

[September 18, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises, furniture, etc....	\$12,147 11	Capital paid in coin.....	\$45,000 00
Other real estate.....	432 43	Reserve fund.....	13,073 84
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	64,080 51	Due depositors.....	417,663 15
Loans on real estate.....	231,419 57	Due banks and bankers.....	10,939 41
Loans on other securities.....	48,865 89	Interest collected.....	969 23
Money on hand.....	34,179 81	Rents and exchange.....	3,053 87
Due from banks and bankers.....	89,943 91	Taxes.....	372 38
Interest accrued.....	8,985 26		
Expenses and taxes.....	1,017 39		
Total resources.....	\$491,071 88	Total liabilities.....	\$491,071 88

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS.

[September 29, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$80,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$175,000 00
Other real estate	125,118 81	Reserve fund	20,680 05
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	785,242 80	Due depositors	1,929,010 47
Loans on real estate	737,392 55	Dividends unpaid	1,206 27
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	282,018 18	Interest collected	21,054 67
Loans on other securities	42,533 06	Rents and exchange	862 61
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	241,586 87	Taxes (reserve)	7,076 25
Money on hand	80,090 25	Other liabilities	12,050 00
Due from banks and bankers	65,835 93	Suspense	1,185 95
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Interest accrued	21,204 55		
Expenses and taxes	5,036 31		
Other assets	566 96		
Total resources	\$2,468,126 27	Total liabilities	\$2,468,126 27

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[October 26, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate	\$3,315 50	Capital paid in coin	\$225,273 95
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	11,220 00	Reserve fund and interest accrued	7,942 32
Loans on real estate	422,983 56	Due depositors	252,228 26
Money on hand	42,743 15	Dividends unpaid	3,504 71
Due from banks and bankers	11,528 91	Interest collected	11,583 24
Furniture and fixtures	2,479 00	Rents and exchange	1,282 17
Interest accrued	3,177 26		
Expenses and taxes	4,367 27		
Total resources	\$501,814 65	Total liabilities	\$501,814 65

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[May 1, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$3,315 50	Capital paid in coin.....	\$225,237 10
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	11,220 00	Reserve fund.....	9,013 32
Loans on real estate.....	462,901 72	Due depositors.....	263,296 90
Money on hand.....	27,492 01	Dividends unpaid.....	3,467 47
Due from banks and bankers.....	164 09	Interest collected.....	9,050 63
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,479 00	Profit and loss.....	25 00
Expenses and taxes.....	3,116 50	Other liabilities.....	598 40
Total resources.....	\$510,688 82	Total liabilities.....	\$510,688 82

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

SANTA CRUZ BANK OF SAVINGS AND LOAN.

[September 4, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$6,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$20,000 00
Other real estate.....	22,575 00	Reserve fund.....	3,300 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	10,960 00	Due depositors.....	154,038 20
Loans on real estate.....	124,943 55	Dividends unpaid.....	509 89
Money on hand.....	12,997 65	Interest collected.....	1,863 49
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,500 00	Rents and exchange.....	285 00
Interest accrued.....	2,400 00	Profit and loss.....	1,757 92
Expenses and taxes.....	378 30		
Total resources.....	\$181,754 50	Total liabilities.....	\$181,754 50

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

STOCKTON SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

[October 22, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$5,180 23	Capital paid in coin.....	\$500,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	1,548,554 71	Reserve fund.....	54,600 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	111,408 83	Due depositors.....	2,134,828 48
Loans on other securities.....	313,167 13	Due banks and bankers.....	1,078 57
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	119,470 77	Rents and exchange.....	722 17
Money on hand.....	138,596 24	Contingent fund.....	86,693 22
Due from banks and bankers.....	534,540 60	Interest uncollected.....	52,952 79
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,000 00		
Interest accrued.....	52,952 79		
Expenses and taxes.....	3,821 67		
Other assets.....	2,182 26		
Total resources.....	\$2,830,875 23	Total liabilities.....	\$2,830,875 23

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

STOCKTON SAVINGS BANK.

[October 24, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate.....	\$302,142 58	Capital paid in coin.....	\$300,000 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	37,636 65	Due depositors.....	443,139 09
Loans on other securities.....	18,464 72	Interest collected.....	5,781 26
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	103,524 79	Rents and exchange.....	292 00
Money on hand.....	265,910 90	Profit and loss.....	955 09
Due from banks and bankers.....	20,471 53	Other liabilities.....	1,262 80
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,145 58		
Expenses and taxes.....	1,133 49		
Total resources.....	\$751,430 24	Total liabilities.....	\$751,430 24

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

STOCKTON SAVINGS BANK.

[April 29, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate.....	\$416,350 96	Capital paid in coin.....	\$300,000 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	3,827 00	Due depositors.....	437,542 72
Loans on other securities.....	1,600 00	Interest collected.....	10,419 36
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	121,510 99	Rents and exchange.....	335 45
Money on hand.....	75,792 75	Profit and loss.....	10,069 83
Due from banks and bankers..	135,660 33	Other liabilities.....	2,165 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,545 58		
Expenses and taxes.....	2,244 75		
Total resources.....	\$760,532 36	Total liabilities.....	\$760,532 36

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

UNION SAVINGS BANK OF OAKLAND.

[September 12, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$60,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$200,000 00
Other real estate.....	55,631 23	Reserve fund.....	100,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants....	120,733 89	Due depositors.....	1,675,331 66
Loans on real estate.....	1,475,378 55	Dividends unpaid.....	3,029 10
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	143,660 80	Taxes.....	10,022 74
Loans on personal security.....	22,222 79	Profit and loss.....	12,857 18
Money on hand.....	24,728 10	Other liabilities.....	1,068 83
Due from banks and bankers..	64,706 43		
Interest accrued.....	32,101 19		
Expenses and taxes.....	2,432 25		
Other assets.....	714 28		
Total resources.....	\$2,002,309 51	Total liabilities.....	\$2,002,309 51

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

VALLEJO SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK.

[January 7, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate	\$18,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$67,238 63
Loans on real estate	60,309 00	Due depositors	110,407 75
Loans on other securities	13,071 84	Due banks and bankers	248 86
Money on hand	21,602 67	Interest collected	10 50
Due from banks and bankers	66,642 63	Rents and exchange	2 35
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00	Profit and loss	3,776 21
Expenses and taxes	12 00	Other liabilities	953 84
Total resources	\$182,638 14	Total liabilities	\$182,638 14

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

COMMERCIAL BANKS.

BANK OF ANAHEIM.

[November 22, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$3,069 03	Capital paid in coin	\$20,000 00
Other real estate	8,539 87	Reserve fund	5,500 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	3,000 00	Due depositors	54,409 53
Loans on real estate	14,763 80	Due banks and bankers	4,824 58
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	35,829 28	Dividends unpaid	247 02
Money on hand	10,009 72	Interest collected	844 88
Due from banks and bankers	6,482 19	Rents and exchange	174 67
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00	Profit and loss	36 50
Expenses and taxes	1,078 97		
Other assets	764 32		
Total resources	\$86,037 18	Total liabilities	\$86,037 18

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF BENICIA.

[February 11, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$13,270 01	Capital paid in coin	\$39,000 00
Warrants	955 55	Reserve fund	2,000 00
Loans on real estate	17,750 00	Due depositors	44,504 09
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	57,853 05	Due banks and bankers	24,948 47
Money on hand	19,520 65	Interest collected	745 94
Furniture and fixtures	1,523 59		
Expenses and taxes	325 65		
Total resources	\$111,198 50	Total liabilities	\$111,198 50

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

BANK OF BUTTE COUNTY—CHICO.

[October 11, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$30,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$250,000 00
Other real estate	35,132 23	Due depositors	412,155 47
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	51,595 91	Due banks and bankers	136,230 20
Loans on real estate	152,406 50	Interest collected	16,897 95
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	63,466 88	Rents and exchange	898 89
Loans on other securities	153,589 49	Profit and loss	21,866 96
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	311,601 97	Other liabilities	373 05
Money on hand	28,978 20		
Furniture and fixtures	3,547 50		
Expenses and taxes	2,345 65		
Other assets	5,758 19		
Total resources	\$838,422 52	Total liabilities	\$838,422 52

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

[November 3, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$250,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$3,000,000 00
Other real estate	559,559 16	Reserve fund	1,000,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	650,317 85	Due depositors	6,748,190 54
Loans on real estate	354,088 24	Due banks and bankers	1,311,670 41
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	894,165 61	Dividends unpaid	4,327 50
Loans on other securities	671,779 53	Interest collected	1,592 90
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	5,233,364 77	Rents and exchange	26,095 66
Money on hand	1,200,169 73	Profit and loss	539,852 30
Due from banks and bankers	2,515,205 54		
Expenses and taxes	798 88		
Bullion	209,231 83		
Other assets	93,048 17		
Total resources	\$12,631,729 31	Total liabilities	\$12,631,729 31

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[August 3, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	\$7,470 25	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate	56,100 00	Reserve fund	1,057 74
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	37,700 00	Due depositors	465,224 99
Loans on other securities	11,171 85	Due banks and bankers	18,270 88
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	311,519 62	Interest collected	9,938 15
Money on hand	31,853 49	Rents and exchange	125 65
Due from banks and bankers	131,629 50		
Furniture and fixtures	800 00		
Expenses and taxes	6,342 04		
Other assets	30 66		
Total resources	\$594,617 41	Total liabilities	\$594,617 41

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[April 23, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate	\$57,550 00	Capital paid in coin	\$150,000 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	22,750 00	Reserve fund	18,490 15
Loans on other securities	13,400 00	Due depositors	460,643 25
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	452,666 83	Due banks and bankers	94,623 89
Money on hand	78,287 78	Interest collected	9,400 74
Due from banks and bankers	104,707 57	Rents and exchange	293 13
Furniture and fixtures	861 00		
Expenses and taxes	3,056 88		
Other assets	171 10		
Total resources	\$733,451 16	Total liabilities	\$733,451 16

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[January 10, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$550,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$899,805 50
Safe Deposit vaults and fixtures	250,000 00	Due depositors	234,756 17
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	45,800 00	Dividends unpaid	3,386 92
Loans on other securities	132,650 00	Interest collected	551 02
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	140,280 00	Rents and exchange	3,210 55
Money on hand	32,180 07	Profit and loss	16,849 76
Due from banks and bankers	7,546 15		
Expenses and taxes	103 70		
Total resources	\$1,158,559 92	Total liabilities	\$1,158,559 92

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

BANK OF CHICO.

[October 12, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$13,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Other real estate	5,586 23	Reserve fund	30,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	26,418 75	Due depositors	179,651 50
Loans on real estate	88,861 88	Due banks and bankers	7,890 67
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	7,494 85	Interest collected	17,605 19
Loans on other securities	30,624 98	Rents and exchange	710 61
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	119,569 96	Profit and loss	14,079 21
Money on hand	52,750 45		
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00		
Expenses and taxes	3,130 08		
Total resources	\$349,937 18	Total liabilities	\$349,937 18

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEVADA CITY.

[July 27, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$5,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$30,000 00
Other real estate	5,159 65	Reserve fund	8,633 63
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	34,672 15	Due depositors	133,140 67
Loans on real estate	30,965 89	Dividends unpaid	530 50
Loans on other securities	3,016 09	Interest collected	1,712 89
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	35,978 73	Rents and exchange	488 13
Money on hand	38,441 19		
Due from banks and bankers	18,163 62		
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00		
Expenses and taxes	108 50		
Total resources	\$174,505 82	Total liabilities	\$174,505 82

Examined by Commissioner White.

COLUSA COUNTY BANK—COLUSA.

[October 6, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$21,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Other real estate	29,454 38	Due depositors	489,823 77
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,377 67	Due banks and bankers	316,214 00
Loans on real estate	580,503 35	Dividends unpaid	905 00
Loans on other securities	358,517 51	Rents and exchange	170 29
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	287,420 21	Profit and loss	20,295 28
Money on hand	46,357 13	Accrued interest	40,370 62
Furniture and fixtures	2,688 95		
Interest accrued	40,370 62		
Expenses and taxes	89 14		
Total resources	\$1,367,778 96	Total liabilities	\$1,367,778 96

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK OF SAN JOSÉ.

[August 30, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$83,097 89	Capital paid in coin.....	\$300,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	321,796 23	Reserve fund.....	130,396 21
Loans on real estate.....	345,140 85	Due depositors.....	766,757 49
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	7,947 50	Due banks and bankers.....	684 82
Loans on other securities.....	19,342 00	Dividends unpaid.....	540 00
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	207,881 57	Interest collected.....	5,063 21
Money on hand.....	109,969 05	Rents and exchange.....	697 60
Due from banks and bankers.....	106,756 04	Contingent fund.....	19,399 03
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,415 00		
Interest accrued.....	17,082 93		
Expenses and taxes.....	1,109 30		
Total resources.....	\$1,223,538 36	Total liabilities.....	\$1,223,538 36

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SANTA ANA.

[November 22, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$14,796 17	Capital paid in coin.....	\$50,000 00
Bonds and warrants.....	19,362 05	Due depositors.....	114,832 80
Loans on real estate.....	51,567 00	Interest collected.....	2,446 13
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	45,983 01	Rents and exchange.....	305 38
Money on hand.....	12,875 65	Profit and loss.....	248 16
Due from banks and bankers.....	19,721 70		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,174 87		
Expenses and taxes.....	1,352 02		
Total resources.....	\$167,832 47	Total liabilities.....	\$167,832 47

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF DIXON.

[April 19, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$7,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$223,100 00
Other real estate.....	21,418 03	Reserve fund.....	20,112 27
Warrants.....	72 66	Due depositors.....	140,166 27
Loans on real estate.....	205,013 78	Due banks and bankers.....	58,271 13
Loans on other securities.....	2,200 00	Rents and exchange.....	80 95
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	193,905 43		
Money on hand.....	8,439 65		
Due from banks and bankers.....	1,906 22		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,000 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	774 85		
Total resources.....	\$441,730 62	Total liabilities.....	\$441,730 62

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

FARMERS' BANK OF WHEATLAND.

[August 2, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$6,463 30	Capital paid in coin.....	\$38,375 00
Other real estate.....	1,516 12	Reserve fund.....	8,700 73
Loans on real estate.....	8,900 00	Due depositors.....	68,336 09
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	200 00	Due banks and bankers.....	24,715 63
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	116,195 49	Interest collected.....	532 63
Money on hand.....	6,435 50		
Furniture and fixtures.....	733 70		
Expenses and taxes.....	215 97		
Total resources.....	\$140,660 08	Total liabilities.....	\$140,660 08

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE BANK—SAN BERNARDINO.

[November 23, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$4,167 57	Capital paid in coin	\$30,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	3,330 93	Due depositors	134,349 57
Loans on real estate	22,318 01	Interest collected	1,782 39
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	92,743 48	Rents and exchange	551 35
Money on hand	16,919 55	Profit and loss	4,686 47
Due from banks and bankers ..	28,586 41		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Expenses and taxes	1,526 89		
Other assets	276 94		
Total resources	\$171,369 78	Total liabilities	\$171,369 78

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK—HEALDSBURG.

[January 14, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$9,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$84,460 00
Loans on real estate	102,248 00	Due depositors	117,373 48
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	94,226 61	Due banks and bankers	11,097 02
Money on hand	9,944 86	Profit and loss	11,654 37
Due from banks and bankers ..	7,823 30		
Expenses and taxes	1,342 10		
Total resources	\$224,584 87	Total liabilities	\$224,584 87

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—LOS ANGELES.

[November 19, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$33,640 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$200,000 00
Bonds and warrants.....	357,768 13	Reserve fund.....	308,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	247,366 23	Due depositors.....	1,435,877 92
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	70,400 00	Due banks and bankers.....	8,362 86
Loans on other securities.....	22,095 99	Dividends unpaid.....	1,965 00
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	540,669 69	Interest collected.....	37,853 07
Money on hand.....	357,066 20	Rents and exchange.....	1,986 81
Due from banks and bankers.....	93,984 20	Profit and loss.....	4,640 02
Furniture and fixtures.....	7,472 39	Suspense account.....	18,310 53
Expenses and taxes.....	8,495 92		
Call loans.....	278,037 46		
Total resources.....	\$2,016,996 21	Total liabilities.....	\$2,016,996 21

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

[September 20, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$8,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$41,900 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	2,807 01	Reserve fund.....	4,647 81
Loans on real estate.....	39,072 50	Due depositors.....	83,759 24
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	1,800 00	Due banks and bankers.....	12,600 99
Loans on other securities.....	14,285 00	Interest collected.....	2,059 85
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	53,212 12	Rents and exchange.....	1,231 48
Money on hand.....	22,816 50		
Due from banks and bankers.....	198 23		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,800 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	2,208 01		
Total resources.....	\$146,199 37	Total liabilities.....	\$146,199 37

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

FRESNO COUNTY BANK—FRESNO.

[September 19, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$6,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$35,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	776 35	Due depositors	103,725 31
Loans on real estate	30,102 50	Rents and exchange	325 36
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	9,005 00	Profit and loss	1,771 95
Loans on other securities	1,700 00		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	55,624 25		
Money on hand	18,697 07		
Due from banks and bankers	15,937 23		
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00		
Interest accrued	721 05		
Expenses and taxes	1,041 17		
Other assets	218 00		
Total resources	\$140,822 62	Total liabilities	\$140,822 62

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

GRANGERS' BANK OF CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

[December 17, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises (two thirds interest)	\$95,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$542,500 00
Other real estate	104,339 21	Reserve fund	5,076 05
Loans on real estate	212,344 85	Due depositors	503,234 13
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	24,903 46	Dividends unpaid	2,836 00
Loans on other securities	953,838 99	Interest collected	68,424 68
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	71,568 59	Rents and exchange	1,342 61
Money on hand	129,788 29	Other liabilities	519,102 30
Due from banks and bankers	17,900 16		
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00		
Expenses and taxes	24,054 31		
Other assets	5,777 91		
Total resources	\$1,642,515 77	Total liabilities	\$1,642,515 77

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

BANK OF GILROY.

[September 7, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$4,078 51	Capital paid in coin.....	\$68,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	4,941 03	Due depositors.....	148,543 46
Loans on real estate.....	72,319 29	Dividends unpaid.....	337 50
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	1,303 78	Rents and exchange.....	67 50
Loans on other securities.....	12,671 57	Profit and loss.....	6,510 59
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	86,569 31		
Money on hand.....	17,179 57		
Due from banks and bankers.....	16,628 04		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,265 56		
Interest accrued.....	5,605 95		
Expenses and taxes.....	896 44		
Total resources.....	\$223,459 05	Total liabilities.....	\$223,459 05

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

BANK OF HAYWARDS.

[January 9, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bonds and warrants.....	\$11,757 28	Capital paid in coin.....	\$18,760 00
Loans on other securities.....	18,285 00	Due depositors.....	23,362 73
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	6,967 81	Due banks and bankers.....	397 64
Money on hand.....	3,519 06	Interest collected.....	105 81
Due from banks and bankers.....	35 71	Rents and exchange.....	278 46
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,101 88	Other liabilities.....	400 10
Expenses and taxes.....	638 00		
Total resources.....	\$43,304 74	Total liabilities.....	\$43,304 74

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF HEALDSBURG.

[January 14, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$17,788 02	Capital paid in coin.....	\$85,600 00
Warrants.....	504 58	Due depositors.....	138,037 04
Loans on real estate.....	104,325 00	Due banks and bankers.....	58 03
Loans on other securities.....	1,800 00	Dividends unpaid.....	1,368 50
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	94,573 16	Interest collected.....	108 69
Money on hand.....	10,667 09	Profit and loss.....	9,503 42
Due from banks and bankers.....	238 43		
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,000 00		
Other assets.....	1,779 40		
Total resources.....	\$234,675 68	Total liabilities.....	\$234,675 68

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

BANK OF HOLLISTER.

[March 20, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$8,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$227,000 00
Other real estate.....	4,000 00	Due depositors.....	206,632 14
Loans on real estate.....	223,067 25	Due banks and bankers.....	61,184 12
Loans on other securities.....	80,315 65	Interest collected.....	4,462 42
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	196,528 33	Rents and exchange.....	152 63
Money on hand.....	14,135 26	Profit and loss.....	29,583 38
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,000 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	968 20		
Total resources.....	\$529,014 69	Total liabilities.....	\$529,014 69

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BANK—EUREKA.

[July 19, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate	\$13,671 11	Capital paid in coin	\$60,000 00
Warrants	157 80	Due depositors	193,077 06
Loans on real estate	68,930 60	Interest collected	387 63
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	9,000 00	Rents and exchange	170 91
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	46,651 84	Profit and loss	25,188 03
Money on hand	63,380 81	Other liabilities	546 00
Due from banks and bankers	68,122 61		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Interest accrued	7,720 51		
Other assets	234 35		
Total resources	\$279,369 63	Total liabilities	\$279,369 63

Examined by Commissioner Litchfield.

KERN VALLEY BANK—BAKERSFIELD.

[November 14, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$2,771 17	Capital paid in coin	\$53,000 00
Other real estate	18,237 84	Due depositors	88,837 84
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	7,826 16	Due banks and bankers	27,696 91
Loans on real estate	36,559 56	Interest collected	1,445 62
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,127 00	Rents and exchange	267 09
Loans on other securities	1,881 60	Profit and loss	8,907 98
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	93,852 47		
Money on hand	11,379 32		
Due from banks and bankers	260 50		
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00		
Expenses and taxes	453 01		
Other assets	3,306 81		
Total resources	\$180,155 44	Total liabilities	\$180,155 44

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK—LOS ANGELES.

[November 17, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$17,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	278,697 24	Reserve fund.....	100,000 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	197,470 20	Due depositors.....	339,751 17
Money on hand.....	52,478 56	Dividends unpaid.....	6,851 67
Due from banks and bankers.....	39,000 17	Interest collected.....	10,666 50
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,900 00	Rents and exchange.....	2,702 32
Expenses and taxes.....	6,423 03	Profit and loss.....	36,000 00
Other assets.....	3,002 46		
Total resources.....	\$595,971 66	Total liabilities.....	\$595,971 66

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF MARTINEZ.

[February 12, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$5,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$100,000 00
Other real estate.....	1,937 86	Reserve fund.....	45,090 46
Warrants.....	1,834 45	Due depositors.....	184,039 65
Loans on real estate.....	104,931 40	Interest collected.....	1 39
Loans on other securities.....	5,829 73		
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	184,646 64		
Money on hand.....	17,129 26		
Due from banks and bankers.....	6,015 71		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,500 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	306 45		
Total resources.....	\$329,131 50	Total liabilities.....	\$329,131 50

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

MERCED BANK.

[September 17, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$11,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$44,775 00
Other real estate	25,648 90	Due depositors	97,575 53
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	305 73	Due banks and bankers	1,428 70
Loans on real estate	9,076 41	Interest collected	22 34
Loans on other securities	1,240 00	Profit and loss	2,830 03
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	81,230 10	Other liabilities	14 90
Money on hand	7,161 99		
Due from banks and bankers	8,936 15		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Expenses and taxes	26 07		
Other assets	521 15		
Total resources	\$146,646 50	Total liabilities	\$146,646 50

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

MODESTO BANK.

[September 22, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$2,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$150,000 00
Other real estate	3,839 44	Reserve fund	7,526 70
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	10,430 98	Due depositors	425,608 06
Loans on real estate	245,972 80	Due banks and bankers	1,986 31
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	1,200 00	Interest collected	664 25
Loans on other securities	20,805 00	Rents and exchange	588 44
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	181,719 15	Profit and loss	57,865 45
Money on hand	45,849 90		
Due from banks and bankers	116,767 08		
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00		
Interest accrued	13,802 21		
Expenses and taxes	852 65		
Total resources	\$644,239 21	Total liabilities	\$644,239 21

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

MONO COUNTY BANK—BODIE.

[July 25, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$3,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$20,000 00
Other real estate	1,000 00	Reserve fund	9,106 64
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	206 75	Due depositors	35,330 68
Loans on real estate	1,023 45	Interest collected	374 78
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	12,860 60		
Loans on other securities (bullion)	3,147 44		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	12,251 88		
Money on hand	14,029 49		
Due from banks and bankers	13,124 88		
Furniture and fixtures	2,375 00		
Other assets (bullion)	1,792 61		
Total resources	\$64,812 10	Total liabilities	\$64,812 10

Examined by Commissioner White.

BANK OF NAPA.

[June 3, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$16,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$186,300 00
Other real estate	33,183 59	Reserve fund	69,095 63
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	34,000 00	Due depositors	143,309 05
Loans on real estate	69,586 31	Dividends unpaid	836 82
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	49,915 38		
Loans on other securities	1,859 74		
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	82,312 64		
Money on hand	23,998 15		
Due from banks and bankers	88,685 69		
Total resources	\$399,541 50	Total liabilities	\$399,541 50

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[October 15, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$400,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$3,000,000 00
Other real estate	49,395 87	Reserve fund	5,000,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	564,981 20	Due depositors	4,223,706 74
Loans on real estate	139,005 61	Due banks and bankers	2,146,772 43
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	658,433 46	Interest collected	7,423 32
Loans on other securities	1,460,576 04	Rents and exchange	31,827 89
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	3,320,472 71	Taxes	13,804 14
Money on hand	1,332,153 83	Profit and loss	244,585 54
Due from banks and bankers	6,739,068 10	Other liabilities	9,017 37
Expenses and taxes	2,002 85		
Other assets	11,047 76		
Total resources	\$14,677,137 43	Total liabilities	\$14,677,137 43

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

PACIFIC BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[December 1, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$150,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$1,000,000 00
Other real estate	14,996 60	Reserve fund	417,930 82
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	111,300 05	Due depositors	2,196,669 53
Loans on real estate	173,971 93	Due banks and bankers	119,922 30
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	226,604 28	Dividends unpaid	106 00
Loans on other securities	669,824 54	Interest collected	71,571 61
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	1,248,815 67	Rents and exchange	7,344 69
Money on hand	601,525 50		
Due from banks and bankers	593,968 33		
Expenses and taxes	19,378 44		
Other assets	3,159 61		
Total resources	\$3,813,544 95	Total liabilities	\$3,813,544 95

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

PACIFIC TRUST COMPANY—STOCKTON.

[April 30, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate	\$44,450 00	Capital paid in coin	\$62,250 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	30,734 79	Due depositors	40,625 04
Money on hand	14,985 60	Interest collected	692 59
Due from banks and bankers ..	6,079 34	Rents and exchange	83 64
Furniture and fixtures	3,638 97		
Expenses and taxes	3,631 34		
Other assets	131 23		
Total resources	\$103,651 27	Total liabilities	\$103,651 27

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

PETALUMA SAVINGS BANK.

[February 6, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$5,500 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Other real estate	2,750 00	Reserve fund	42,774 13
Stocks, bonds, and warrants ..	5,000 00	Due depositors	230,779 75
Loans on real estate	162,272 00	Due banks and bankers	37,906 84
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	217,659 13	Dividends unpaid	127 50
Money on hand	15,680 37		
Due from banks and bankers ..	1,126 62		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Expenses and taxes	31 25		
Other assets	68 85		
Total resources	\$411,588 22	Total liabilities	\$411,588 22

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

POMONA VALLEY BANK—POMONA.

[November 24, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Warrants.....	\$106 70	Capital paid in coin.....	\$12,500 00
Loans on real estate.....	2,650 00	Due depositors.....	26,879 10
Loans on other securities.....	535 00	Interest collected.....	58 19
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	3,957 75		
Money on hand.....	12,004 78		
Due from banks and bankers.....	18,041 70		
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,675 62		
Expenses and taxes.....	465 74		
Total resources.....	\$39,437 29	Total liabilities.....	\$39,437 29

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

NOTE.—This bank opened for business October 10, 1883.

SACRAMENTO BANK.

[October 25, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$20,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$150,000 00
Other real estate.....	31,148 06	Reserve fund.....	8,193 26
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	1,295 80	Due depositors.....	1,932,990 34
Loans on real estate.....	2,082,104 14	Interest collected.....	57,203 88
Loans on other securities.....	13,831 91	Rents and exchange.....	3,823 58
Money on hand.....	39,311 80	Profit and loss.....	42,838 41
Due from banks and bankers.....	46,578 49	Other liabilities.....	2,333 81
Expenses and taxes.....	9,842 97	Taxes and mortgage tax.....	46,749 92
Other assets.....	20 03		
Total resources.....	\$2,244,133 20	Total liabilities.....	\$2,244,133 20

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

SALINAS CITY BANK.

[March 18, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$13,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$200,000 00
Other real estate.....	13,874 51	Due depositors.....	234,396 56
Warrants.....	2,343 07	Due banks and bankers.....	9,010 21
Loans on real estate.....	179,815 47	Interest collected.....	5,304 04
Loans on other security.....	156,435 17	Rents and exchange.....	466 15
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	92,277 85	Profit and loss.....	35,030 63
Money on hand.....	22,214 59		
Due from banks and bankers.....	1,208 77		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,300 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	738 16		
Total resources.....	\$484,207 59	Total liabilities.....	\$484,207 59

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY—SANTA CLARA.

[August 28, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$1,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$105,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	214 90	Reserve fund.....	45,096 29
Loans on real estate.....	149,437 62	Due depositors.....	175,645 18
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	8,789 35	Due banks and bankers.....	34,293 31
Loans on other securities.....	14,162 00	Dividends unpaid.....	326 20
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	165,381 99	Interest collected.....	741 52
Money on hand.....	23,998 47	Profit and loss.....	5,331 37
Due from banks and bankers.....	2,863 94		
Furniture and fixtures.....	175 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	410 60		
Total resources.....	\$366,433 87	Total liabilities.....	\$366,433 87

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

BANK OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY—SANTA CRUZ.

[September 4, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$6,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$80,000 00
Other real estate.....	40,146 34	Reserve fund.....	4,700 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	65,697 50	Due depositors.....	185,085 99
Loans on real estate.....	49,948 80	Dividends unpaid.....	488 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	58,751 07	Interest collected.....	766 07
Money on hand.....	15,316 40	Rents and exchange.....	271 00
Due from banks and bankers.....	32,015 72	Other liabilities.....	80 52
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,500 00		
Interest accrued.....	1,700 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	315 75		
Total resources.....	\$271,391 58	Total liabilities.....	\$271,391 58

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Lithfield, and White.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BANK—STOCKTON.

[October 22, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$190 05	Capital paid in coin.....	\$132,150 00
Loans on real estate.....	187,035 51	Due depositors.....	275,627 53
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	1,900 00	Dividends unpaid.....	1,511 75
Loans on other securities.....	6,550 00	Interest collected.....	2,745 25
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	89,187 89	Rents and exchange.....	30 79
Money on hand.....	129,207 93	Profit and loss.....	23,393 06
Due from banks and bankers.....	18,865 95		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,000 00		
Other assets.....	521 05		
Total resources.....	\$435,458 38	Total liabilities.....	\$435,458 38

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

BANK OF SAN JOSÉ.

[August 29, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$120,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$218,125 00
Other real estate	12,385 30	Reserve fund	100,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	99,699 35	Due depositors	637,218 83
Loans on real estate	301,108 59	Due banks and bankers	966 24
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	91,265 00	Dividends unpaid	540 38
Loans on other securities	20,800 00	Interest collected	6,571 69
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	151,481 19	Rents and exchange	1,844 66
Money on hand	89,063 82	Profit and loss	21,080 76
Due banks and bankers	96,782 07	Other liabilities	732 35
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00		
Expenses and taxes	1,310 74		
Other assets	183 85		
Total resources	\$987,079 91	Total liabilities	\$987,079 91

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

BANK OF SAN LUIS OBISPO.

[May 15, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises and furniture	\$17,500 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Other real estate	49,340 28	Due depositors	296,540 36
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	2,519 91	Due banks and bankers	71,133 37
Loans on real estate	136,837 68	Interest collected	800 15
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	339,040 25	Rents and exchange	264 95
Money on hand	8,535 59	Profit and loss	91,127 10
Due from banks and bankers	783 65		
Expenses and taxes	408 57		
Other assets	4,900 00		
Total resources	\$559,865 93	Total liabilities	\$559,865 93

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

SANTA ROSA BANK.

[January 15, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$11,209 15	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Other real estate	43,188 69	Reserve fund	50,000 00
Warrants	1,601 00	Due depositors	430,071 16
Loans on real estate	335,117 65	Due banks and bankers	600 49
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	18,250 00	Dividends unpaid	1,772 00
Loans on other securities	124,586 79	Interest collected	574 83
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	154,319 24	Rents and exchange	175 00
Money on hand	53,346 50	Profit and loss	3,028 33
Due from banks and bankers	21,998 23		
Expenses and taxes	5,581 36		
Other assets	17,023 20		
Total resources	\$786,221 81	Total liabilities	\$786,221 81

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

SAVINGS BANK OF SANTA ROSA.

[January 16, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$10,629 25	Capital paid in coin	\$150,000 00
Other real estate	8,900 54	Due depositors	283,288 95
Warrants	4,908 87	Due banks and bankers	26,858 63
Loans on real estate	219,063 75	Dividends unpaid	523 00
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	17,666 55	Interest collected	136 36
Loans on other securities	30,930 15	Rents and exchange	1,512 00
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	139,626 59	Profit and loss	18,873 90
Money on hand	46,060 54		
Furniture and fixtures	3,124 93		
Expenses and taxes	281 67		
Total resources	\$481,192 84	Total liabilities	\$481,192 84

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

SISKIYOU COUNTY BANK—YREKA.

[August 11, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	\$416 82	Capital paid in coin.....	\$30,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	46,858 50	Due depositors.....	118,400 67
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	88,914 18	Due banks and bankers.....	40,310 93
Money on hand.....	44,665 37	Interest collected.....	241 82
Due from banks and bankers.....	1,148 17	Profit and loss.....	2,979 11
Furniture and fixtures.....	6,000 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	49 50		
Other assets.....	3,879 99		
Total resources.....	\$191,932 53	Total liabilities.....	\$191,932 53

Examined by Commissioner Farnum.

BANK OF SONOMA COUNTY—PETALUMA.

[February 7, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$18,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$300,000 00
Other real estate.....	1,502 00	Due depositors.....	230,283 12
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	12,000 00	Due banks and bankers.....	96,399 40
Loans on real estate.....	374,153 00	Dividends unpaid.....	240 00
Loans on other securities.....	9,645 14	Interest collected.....	97 45
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	230,808 37	Profit and loss.....	28,668 15
Money on hand.....	7,575 11		
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,000 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	4 50		
Total resources.....	\$655,688 12	Total liabilities.....	\$655,688 12

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

SONOMA VALLEY BANK—SONOMA.

[June 4, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$1,109 59	Capital paid in coin.....	\$52,100 00
Loans on real estate.....	72,902 80	Due depositors.....	37,496 69
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	18,798 62	Interest collected.....	3,087 99
Money on hand.....	9,068 48	Profit and loss.....	16,804 78
Due from banks and bankers.....	5,156 06	Other liabilities.....	10 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	700 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	1,763 91		
Total resources.....	\$109,499 46	Total liabilities.....	\$109,499 46

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

BANK OF ST. HELENA.

[June 3, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$10,600 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$60,890 00
Loans on real estate.....	42,300 00	Due depositors.....	49,593 48
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	10,329 48	Due banks and bankers.....	6,594 98
Loans on other securities.....	2,091 80	Interest collected.....	277 01
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts).....	41,082 82	Rents and exchange.....	21 90
Money on hand.....	10,062 94	Profit and loss.....	2,307 12
Due from banks and bankers.....	42 25		
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,000 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	175 20		
Total resources.....	\$119,684 49	Total liabilities.....	\$119,684 49

Examined by Commissioners Litchfield and White.

BANK OF SUISUN.

[October 3, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Stocks, bonds, and warrants----	\$27,820 30	Capital paid in coin-----	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate-----	302,226 23	Reserve fund-----	60,754 70
Loans on other securities-----	34,736 00	Due depositors-----	283,124 62
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	107,898 41	Due banks and bankers-----	67,865 91
Money on hand-----	18,528 00	Dividends unpaid-----	192 00
Due from banks and bankers-----	3,379 53	Profit and loss-----	8,674 00
Furniture and fixtures-----	3,007 05	Mortgage tax-----	243 15
Interest accrued-----	23,258 86		
Total resources-----	\$520,854 38	Total liabilities-----	\$520,854 38

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF SUISUN.

[June 10, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate-----	\$368,321 12	Capital paid in coin-----	\$100,000 00
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)-----	122,240 21	Reserve fund-----	69,703 80
Money on hand-----	9,445 31	Due depositors-----	265,505 58
Due from banks and bankers-----	575 92	Due banks and bankers-----	87,625 33
Furniture and fixtures-----	2,500 00	Dividends unpaid-----	594 00
Other assets-----	35,388 17	Profit and loss-----	14,941 49
Total resources-----	\$538,470 73	Other liabilities-----	100 53
		Total liabilities-----	\$538,470 73

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

BANK OF TEHAMA COUNTY—RED BLUFF.

[October 10, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate	\$19,900 00	Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants ..	11,259 18	Reserve fund	45,000 00
Loans on real estate	191,182 91	Due depositors	336,298 47
Loans on personal security (in-		Due banks and bankers	206,369 21
cluding overdrafts)	551,821 92	Interest collected	3,994 03
Money on hand	32,753 87	Rents and exchange	619 15
Furniture and fixtures	2,700 00	Profit and loss	13,230 02
Expenses and taxes	1,493 00	Other liabilities	5,600 00
Total resources	\$811,110 88	Total liabilities	\$811,110 88

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF TOMALES.

[February 8, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$3,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Other real estate	3,000 00	Reserve fund	25,000 00
Loans on real estate	111,896 00	Due depositors	77,415 80
Loans on personal security (in-		Due banks and bankers	28,280 24
cluding overdrafts)	103,166 62	Interest collected	2,053 26
Money on hand	7,622 63		
Due from banks and bankers ..	234 43		
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00		
Expenses and taxes	2,829 62		
Total resources	\$232,749 30	Total liabilities	\$232,749 30

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF WATSONVILLE.

[September 6, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$12,954 05	Capital paid in coin	\$140,000 00
Other real estate	22,726 43	Reserve fund	5,559 99
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	71,117 71	Due depositors	294,140 65
Loans on real estate	225,524 50	Due banks and bankers	866 98
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	8,250 00	Dividends unpaid	405 00
Loans on other securities	3,056 95	Rents and exchange	225 25
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	64,539 48	Profit and loss	5,749 03
Money on hand	15,187 79	Other liabilities (suspense)	302 16
Due from banks and bankers	10,515 29		
Furniture and fixtures	2,129 90		
Interest accrued	9,125 26		
Expenses and taxes	2,121 70		
Total resources	\$447,249 06	Total liabilities	\$447,249 06

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[December 8, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate	\$110,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Stocks and bonds	99,948 91	Reserve fund	2,579,624 76
Loans on real estate	68,572 53	Due depositors	1,497,952 69
Loans on stocks and bonds	25,797 84	Due banks and bankers	27,254 26
Loans on other securities	126,548 57	Rents and exchange	7,019 44
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	2,338,065 03	Profit and loss, and interest collected	16,175 34
Money on hand	595,220 18	Other liabilities	467 31
Due from banks and bankers	81,646 98		
Due from agencies	1,169,821 63		
Other assets	12,872 13		
Total resources	\$4,628,493 80	Total liabilities	\$4,628,493 80

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

BANK OF WILLOWS.

[October 9, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$6,650 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	8,840 00	Reserve fund	13,203 14
Loans on real estate	120,180 00	Due depositors	137,970 72
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	8,000 00	Due banks and bankers	111,491 71
Loans on other securities	118,553 51	Interest collected	13,982 68
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	156,801 75	Bills payable	62,000 00
Money on hand	13,170 60	Other liabilities	224 03
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00		
Expenses and taxes	3,990 96		
Other assets	685 46		
Total resources	\$438,872 28	Total liabilities	\$438,872 28

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF WOODLAND.

[October 5, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$13,484 45	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Other real estate	4,262 30	Reserve fund	25,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	211,990 86	Due depositors	470,963 78
Loans on real estate	460,174 56	Due banks and bankers	261,802 32
Loans on other securities	280,213 48	Interest collected	13,638 61
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts)	369,520 22	Rents and exchange	276 69
Money on hand	50,978 90	Bills payable	150,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	556 96	Other liabilities	7 20
Furniture and fixtures	1,429 00		
Expenses and taxes	3,010 75		
Other assets	26,067 12		
Total resources	\$1,421,688 60	Total liabilities	\$1,421,688 60

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF WOODLAND.

[April 21, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises and furniture ..	\$15,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$550,000 00
Other real estate	5,000 00	Reserve fund	25,000 00
Bonds and warrants	241,894 76	Due depositors	451,992 02
Loans on real estate	556,847 90	Due banks and bankers	232,255 57
Loans on other securities	42,867 55	Interest collected	44,625 70
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	452,364 23	Rents and exchange	884 60
Money on hand	70,730 20	Bills payable	100,000 00
Due from banks and bankers ..	6,865 87		
Expenses and taxes	12,609 86		
Other assets	577 52		
Total resources	\$1,404,757 89	Total liabilities	\$1,404,757 89

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litebfield.

BANK OF YOLO—WOODLAND.

[October 5, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$6,527 10	Capital paid in coin	\$150,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants ..	169 34	Due depositors	270,989 15
Loans on real estate	150,892 74	Due banks and bankers	34,592 50
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	2,070 00	Interest collected	1,229 10
Loans on other securities	77,769 39	Rents and exchange	54 47
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	167,691 03	Other liabilities	24 01
Money on hand	38,692 07		
Due from banks and bankers ..	7,108 09		
Furniture and fixtures	2,884 29		
Expenses and taxes	2,935 18		
Other assets	150 00		
Total resources	\$456,889 23	Total liabilities	\$456,889 23

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

BANK OF YOLO—WOODLAND.

[April 22, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises	\$6,650 60	Capital paid in coin	\$239,500 00
Loans on real estate	215,624 91	Due depositors	167,901 34
Loans on other securities	9,850 00	Due banks and bankers	155,235 49
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	299,977 86	Interest collected	2,261 05
Money on hand	23,287 77	Rents and exchange	159 65
Due from banks and bankers	629 15		
Furniture and fixtures	2,987 89		
Expenses and taxes	6,049 35		
Total resources	\$565,057 53	Total liabilities	\$565,057 53

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCHES OF FOREIGN BANKS.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK (LIMITED)—SAN FRANCISCO.

[December 11, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank building	\$99,139 42	Due head office, London	\$3,602,013 56
Bonds	3,003 18	Due depositors	3,003,534 13
Loans on real estate	262,169 94	Due banks and bankers	485,592 75
Loans on stocks and bonds	166,825 68	Interest collected	129,802 75
Loans on other securities	329,973 40	Rents and exchange	46,368 74
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	2,962,050 99	Profit and loss	12,168 03
Money on hand	1,708,126 04	Other liabilities	872 56
Due from banks and bankers	571,060 08		
Furniture and fixtures	11,700 00		
Expenses and taxes	47,297 78		
Bullion	978,070 59		
Other assets	140,935 42		
Total resources	\$7,280,352 52	Total liabilities	\$7,280,352 52

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

[September 13, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Stocks, bonds, and warrants	\$120,234 35	Amount due head office, Lon- don	\$754,444 34
Loans on real estate	45,000 00	Due depositors	584,683 64
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants	24,900 00	Due banks and bankers	43,513 20
Loans on other securities	251,538 41	Interest collected	8,427 70
Loans on personal security (in- cluding overdrafts)	426,895 50	Rents and exchange	3,694 17
Money on hand	509,649 72	Other liabilities	533 61
Due from banks and bankers	10,171 78		
Expenses and taxes	5,130 76		
Other assets	1,776 14		
Total resources	\$1,395,296 66	Total liabilities	\$1,395,296 66

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

[September 27, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	\$309,402 48	Amount due head office, London.....	\$982,735 85
Loans on other securities.....	62,081 88	Due depositors.....	380,373 10
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	631,013 41	Due banks and bankers.....	7,585 53
Money on hand.....	157,521 45	Interest collected and commissions.....	15,492 28
Due from banks and bankers.....	195,971 62	Other liabilities.....	2 35
Expenses and taxes.....	21,198 41		
Other assets.....	8,999 86		
Total resources.....	\$1,386,189 11	Total liabilities.....	\$1,386,189 11

Examined by Commissioners Farnum, Litchfield, and White.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK (LIMITED).

[October 29, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate.....	\$31,316 17	Due head office, London.....	\$4,406,839 77
Loans on real estate.....	125,408 61	Due depositors.....	1,774,154 37
Loans on stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	265,149 46	Due banks and bankers.....	461,819 04
Loans on other securities.....	1,639,807 61	Profit and loss.....	76,643 95
Loans on personal security (including overdrafts).....	2,059,739 13	Other liabilities.....	716 04
Money on hand.....	1,186,023 43		
Due from banks and bankers.....	859,237 94		
Expenses and taxes.....	5,454 52		
Other assets.....	140,874 60		
Letters of credit.....	407,161 70		
Total resources.....	\$6,720,173 17	Total liabilities.....	\$6,720,173 17

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

MARYSVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

[July 31, 1883.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bank premises.....	\$4,334 84	Reserve fund and interest un-	
Other real estate.....	59,392 25	collected.....	\$41,683 19
Loans on real estate.....	172,327 58	Due depositors.....	222,618 90
Loans on personal security (in-		Dividends unpaid (in liquida-	
cluding overdrafts).....	2,400 00	tion).....	10,874 96
Money on hand.....	2,167 61	Profit and loss.....	132 00
Due from banks and bankers.....	12,562 23		
Interest uncollected.....	21,062 94		
Expenses for July.....	241 75		
Other assets (mortgage tax).....	819 85		
Total resources.....	\$275,309 05	Total liabilities.....	\$275,309 05

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and White.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SAVINGS—SAN FRANCISCO.

[April 16, 1884.]

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Real estate taken for debt.....	\$46,962 59	Capital paid in coin.....	\$60,000 00
Stocks, bonds, and warrants.....	5,025 25	Due depositors.....	149,469 78
Loans on real estate.....	8,572 29	Dividends unpaid (due depos-	
Loans on other securities.....	16,714 40	itors).....	2,513 55
Loans on personal security (in-		Interest collected.....	127 90
cluding overdrafts).....	3,208 05	Other liabilities.....	1,000 00
Money on hand.....	2,855 30		
Furniture and fixtures.....	500 00		
Expenses and taxes.....	679 97		
Judgments.....	950 00		
Deficiency in assets.....	127,643 38		
Total resources.....	\$213,111 23	Total liabilities.....	\$213,111 23

Examined by Commissioners Farnum and Litchfield.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

OF THE

LIVE SAVINGS BANKS OF CALIFORNIA,

FILED JANUARY 1, 1884.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

1.	Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884	583
2.	Number of deposit accounts opened during past year	230
3.	Number of deposit accounts closed during past year	167
4.	Amount deposited during the past year	\$524,471 12
5.	Amount withdrawn during the past year	\$473,449 61
6.	Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year	\$13,169 42
7.	Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest { Term	4 1/2 per cent
	{ Ordinary	3 1/2 per cent
8.	Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$4,371 00
9.	Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital	6 per cent
10.	Amount added to reserve fund during past year	\$1,795 35
11.	Amount of gross earnings during past year	\$29,465 92
12.	Amount of net earnings during past year	\$19,185 77
13.	As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger	Dec. 31, 1883
14.	What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date	None

1.	Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884	4,648
2.	Number of deposit accounts opened during past year	556
3.	Number of deposit accounts closed during past year	401
4.	Amount deposited during the past year	\$941,400 00
5.	Amount withdrawn during the past year	\$862,915 00
6.	Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year	\$64,375 00
7.	Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest—Ordinary	3 ⁴⁵ / ₁₀₀ per cent
8.	Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$6,316 00
9.	Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital	4 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀ per cent
10.	Amount added to reserve fund during past year	\$4,202 00
11.	Amount of gross earnings during past year	\$106,519 00
12.	Amount of net earnings during past year	\$71,150 00
13.	As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger	Dec. 31, 1883
14.	What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of "The German Savings and Loan Society," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884	13,259
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year	3,125
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year	1,591
4. Amount deposited during the past year	\$6,047,784 62
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year	\$4,923,690 42
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year	\$387,701 55
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest { Term	4 $\frac{32}{100}$ per cent
Ordinary	3 $\frac{10}{100}$ per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$40,000 00
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year	\$20,000 00
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year	\$552,454 34
12. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$443,904 63
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger	July 1, 1883
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of "The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884	28,352
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year	9,431
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year	7,144
4. Amount deposited during the past year	\$7,487,042 35
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year	\$6,633,316 01
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year	\$702,766 20
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest—Ordinary	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	No stockholders
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital	No capital
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year	\$13,186 14
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year	\$874,096 10
12. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$791,294 87
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger	June 30, 1883
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "Humboldt Savings and Loan Society," on the morning of
January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884	2,709
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year	461
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year	281
4. Amount deposited during the past year	\$1,537,265 84
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year	\$1,390,354 64
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year	\$76,189 44
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Term</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">5 per cent</div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Ordinary</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">4 per cent</div> </div>
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$8,000 00
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital	10 per cent
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year	\$2,000 00
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year	\$137,525 67
12. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$97,477 32
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger	Dec. 31, 1883
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "Bank of Mendocino," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884	548
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year	166
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year	234
4. Amount deposited during the past year, including dividends credited	\$201,167 32
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year	\$230,039 67
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year	\$15,011 84
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest	<div> <div>Allowed on final settlements between terms</div> <div>3 per cent</div> </div>
	<div> <div>Ordinary</div> <div> <div>for first 6 mos.</div> <div>4 per cent</div> <div>for sec'd 6 mos.</div> <div>4½ per cent</div> </div> </div>
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	No stock
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital	No capital
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year (besides \$5,218 74 to surplus)	\$790 10
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year	\$30,609 35
12. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$21,020 68
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger	June 30, and Dec. 31, 1883
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date	Dec. 31, \$0 95

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "Merced Security Savings Bank," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884.....	452
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year.....	171
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year.....	34
4. Amount deposited during the past year.....	\$662,230 20
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year.....	\$593,299 62
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year.....	\$14,041 87
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest—Term.....	5 per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$2,250 00
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital.....	5 per cent
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year.....	\$3,285 77
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year.....	\$31,319 34
12. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$21,104 85
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger.....	Jan. 1, 1884
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date.....	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of "The Oakland Bank of Savings," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884.....	2,845
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year.....	1,107
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year.....	950
4. Amount deposited during the past year.....	\$790,401 42
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year.....	\$733,181 40
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year.....	\$63,450 19
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest—Term.....	4 $\frac{30}{100}$ per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$33,250 00
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital.....	7 per cent
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year.....	
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year.....	\$137,206 87
12. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$99,044 91
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger.....	Jan. 1, 1883
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date.....	\$1 85

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "People's Savings Bank, Sacramento," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884.....	335
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year.....	182
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year.....	149
4. Amount deposited during the past year.....	\$472,211 99
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year.....	\$467,505 96
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year.....	8,584 05
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest—Ordinary.....	4 $\frac{8}{10}$ per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$10,805 83
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital.....	4 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year.....	\$2,291 00
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year.....	\$42,917 00
12. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$21,987 88
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger.....	Dec. 31, 1883
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date.....	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "San Francisco Savings Union," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884.....	16,360
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year.....	3,417
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year.....	2,609
4. Amount deposited during the past year.....	\$6,637,060 00
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year.....	\$5,851,582 56
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year.....	\$451,899 90
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest } Term.....	4 $\frac{32}{100}$ per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	3 $\frac{96}{100}$ per cent
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital.....	\$48,000 00
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year.....	12 per cent
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year.....	\$10,477 85
12. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$657,296 59
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger.....	\$525,049 28
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date.....	July 1, 1883
	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "Savings and Loan Society," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884	3,349
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year	815
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year	705
4. Amount deposited during the past year	\$1,246,877 46
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year	\$1,011,005 29
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year	\$93,249 57
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest	4 per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$35,000 00
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital	7 per cent
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year	
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year	\$173,338 62
12. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$141,627 15
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositor's ledger	
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same time	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "Santa Cruz Bank of Savings and Loan," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884	406
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year	83
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year	197
4. Amount deposited during the past year	\$88,989 82
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year	\$130,991 03
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year	\$3,733 68
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest—Term	3½ per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$2,000 00
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital	10 per cent
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year	\$1,000 00
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year	\$12,094 92
12. Amount of net earnings during past year (exclusive of reserve)	\$4,282 36
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger	
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "Security Savings Bank of San Francisco," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884.....	1,202
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year.....	245
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year.....	209
4. Amount deposited during the past year.....	\$558,442 85
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year.....	\$556,024 21
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year.....	\$52,189 21
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest { Term.....	4 per cent
Ordinary.....	3½ per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$9,000 00
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital.....	6 per cent
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year.....	No reserve fund
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year.....	\$88,314 41
12. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$85,004 01
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger.....	Dec. 31, 1883
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date.....	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "Stockton Savings and Loan Society," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884.....	1,570
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year.....	518
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year.....	480
4. Amount deposited during the past year.....	\$681,548 87
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year.....	\$664,051 90
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year.....	\$47,749 82
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest—Term.....	4@5 per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$50,000 00
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital.....	10 per cent
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year { Reserve.....\$5,415 00 } Contingent ..52,685 32 }	\$58,100 32
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year.....	\$195,493 75
12. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$108,100 32
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger.....	Jan. 1, 1884
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances, and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date.....	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "Stockton Savings Bank," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884.....	98
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year.....	112
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year.....	36
4. Amount deposited during the past year.....	\$80,533 79
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year.....	\$42,542 91
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year.....	\$1,203 87
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest—Term.....	4@5 per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	None
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital.....	
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year.....	
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year.....	\$27,603 08
12. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$20,473 70
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger.....	Dec. 31, 1883
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date.....	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "Union Savings Bank, Oakland," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884.....	2,901
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year.....	905
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year.....	723
4. Amount deposited during the past year.....	\$973,019 35
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year.....	\$978,540 92
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year.....	\$68,370 69
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest—Term.....	4 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀ per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$16,000 00
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital.....	8 per cent
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year.....	
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year.....	\$112,785 32
12. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$73,696 64
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger.....	June 14, 1882
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date.....	None

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Supplementary to the Report of the "Vallejo Savings and Commercial Bank," on the morning of January 1, 1884.

1. Number of deposit accounts open January 1, 1884	80
2. Number of deposit accounts opened during past year	4
3. Number of deposit accounts closed during past year	46
4. Amount deposited during the past year	\$8,576 85
5. Amount withdrawn during the past year	\$28,505 18
6. Amount of dividends or interest to depositors for past year	\$1,142 50
7. Rate per cent per annum of such dividends or interest—Term	4 per cent
8. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	None
9. Rate per cent per annum of same on paid up capital	-----
10. Amount added to reserve fund during past year	\$2,861 64
11. Amount of gross earnings during past year	\$12,119 91
12. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$4,601 66
13. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by depositor's ledger	Dec. 31, 1883
14. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date	None



SEMI-ANNUAL TABULAR STATEMENTS

OF THE

Active Savings and Commercial Banks of California,

JANUARY 1 AND JULY 1, 1884.

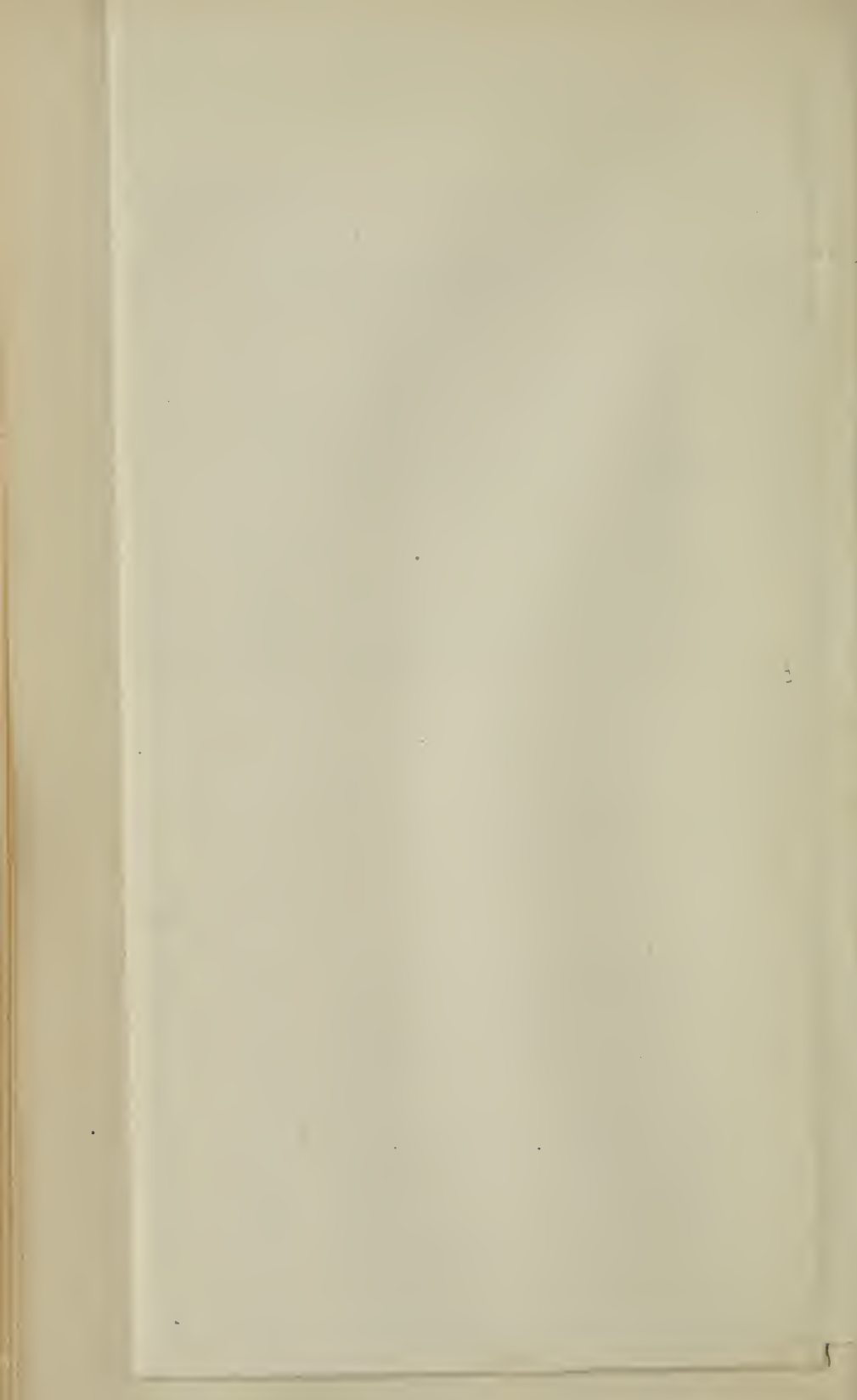
Showing the financial condition of the Live Savings Banks of California on the first day of January, 1934, as reported to the Bank Commissioners.

- One local office in London

SEMI-ANNUAL TABULAR STATEMENT:
Showing the financial condition of the Live Savings Banks of 'Alabama on the first day of July, 1884, as reported to the Bank Commissioners

Showing the financial condition of the Live Savings Banks of California on the first day of July, 1884, as reported to the Bank Commissioners

* These bonds off to the \mathbb{R}^2 are



AN ACT

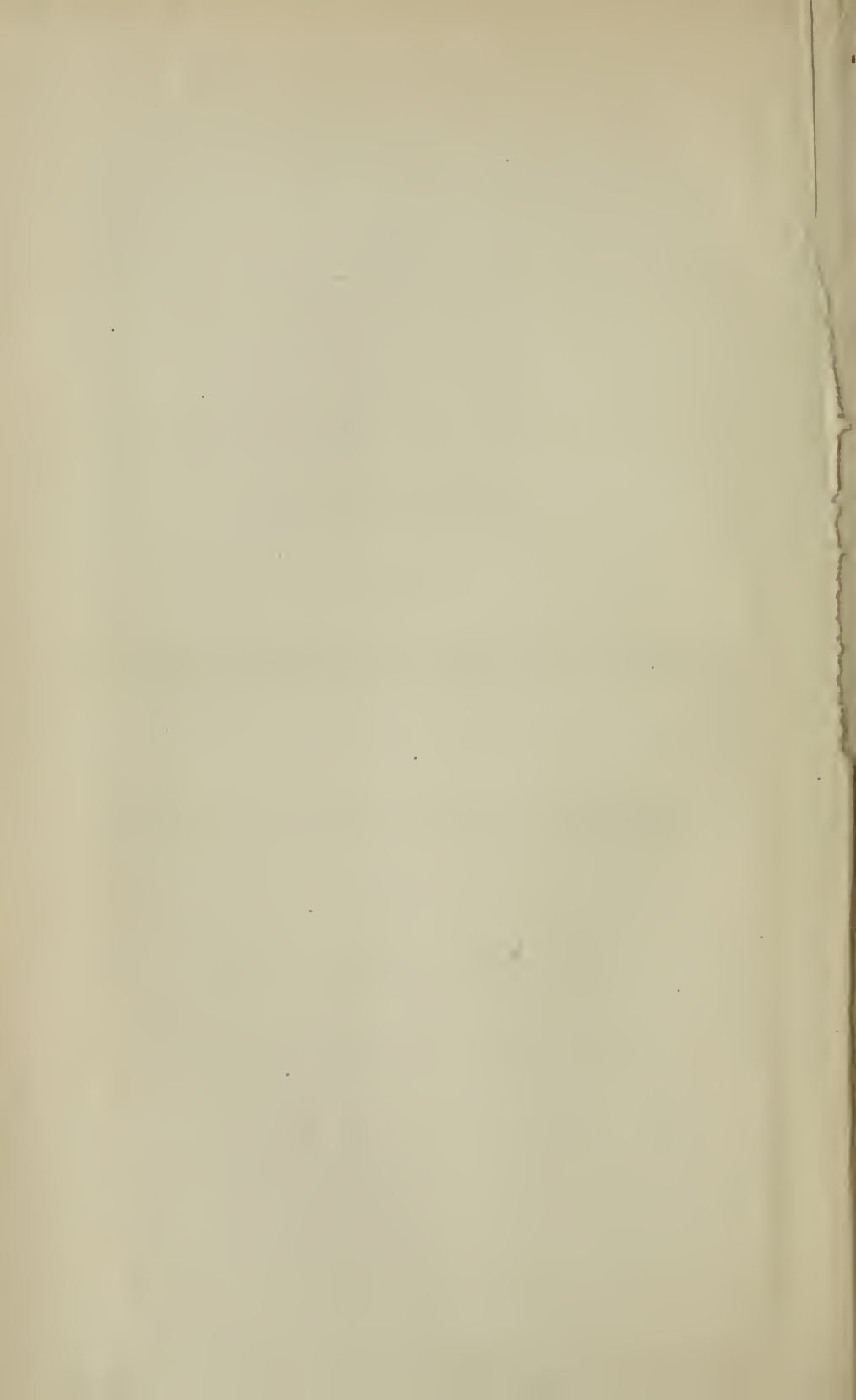
CREATING

A BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS,

AND

PRESCRIBING THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS.

APPROVED MARCH 30, 1878.



ACT CREATING BANK COMMISSIONERS.

CHAPTER CCCCLXXXI.

An Act creating a Board of Bank Commissioners, and prescribing their duties and powers.

[Approved March 30, 1878.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. On or before the fifteenth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, the Governor shall appoint three competent persons, one of whom shall be an expert of accounts, to be styled Bank Commissioners, who shall hold office for the period of four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; and no two Commissioners to be appointed under this Act shall be residents of the same county. The persons who are so appointed shall have no official connection with, nor be in the employ of any saving bank, or bank, or banking company, or banking society, nor shall they, during their term of office, own or be interested in the stock or other property thereof. Said Commissioners shall have their office in the City of San Francisco.

Commissioners appointed; who qualified.

SEC. 2. The Bank Commissioners, before entering upon the duties of their office, must each execute an official bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and take the oath of office, all as prescribed by the Political Code for State officers in general.

Must give bond.

SEC. 3. The duties of the Bank Commissioners shall be, within sixty days after their qualification, to prepare and furnish to every savings bank, bank, and banking company, incorporated under the laws of this State, or any other State or country, and doing business in this State, applying therefor in writing, a license, in the form to be prescribed by them, authorizing such corporations to use the name and to transact the business of a savings bank, bank, or banking company, for one year from the date of issuance thereof; *provided*, that such license may be issued at any time after said sixty days, subject to the disqualification mentioned in section seven of this Act; to receive and place on file in their office the semi-annual reports required to be made by savings banks, or banks, or banking corporations, by this Act; to prepare and furnish, on demand, to savings banks' officers, and the officers of banks, or banking corporations, blank

Duties.

Issue license.

Receive reports.

forms for such statements or reports as may by law be required of them; to make, on or before the thirtieth day of June, in each year, a report to the Governor of this State, containing a tabular statement and synopsis of the several reports which have been filed in their office since their last report, and any other proceedings had or done by them under this Act, showing generally the condition of the savings bank, or banking business and interest in this State, and such other matters as, in their opinion, may be of interest to the public, with a detailed statement, verified by their oaths, of all moneys and fees of office received by them during the same period.

Visit and
examine
banks.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of one or more of the Bank Commissioners, as designated by the Commissioners, once in six months, and as often as in their judgment may be deemed necessary, without previous notice, to visit and to make personally a full examination of each bank, saving bank, saving and loan society, or other society, association, company, or institution incorporated under the laws of this State, or any other state or country, and doing business in this State, for the accumulation and investment of funds and savings, or any trust company receiving any valuable thing in trust, or money on special deposit, or any person publicly receiving money on deposit for safe keeping; to inspect all books, papers, notes, bonds, or evidence of debt of such corporations, and all securities; to ascertain the condition of every such corporation, its solvency, its ability to fulfill all its obligations, and report its condition to the Attorney-General as soon as may be after such examination.

Power to
examine
officers.

Refusal to
testify;
penalty.

SEC. 5. Such Commissioners must examine, under oath, any of the officers, agents, and servants of any such corporation or person, in relation to the affairs and condition of such corporation or person, and may administer such oath personally; and whoever shall neglect or refuse, after demand and notice thereof, and without justifiable cause, to appear, or testify under oath, before the said Commissioners in the discharge of their duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Insolvent
corpora-
tions; Com-
missioner to
report.

SEC. 6. If any Bank Commissioner shall have knowledge of the insolvency or unsafe condition of any corporation mentioned in this Act, and shall neglect to report the same, in writing, to the Attorney-General, as required by this Act, he shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars nor less than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one year nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and his office shall be declared vacant by the Governor, and a successor be appointed for the unexpired term.

Must pro-
cure license.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall, after the expiration of the time in that behalf limited by section three, use the name

or transact the business of a savings bank, or bank, or banking corporation, without first procuring from the Bank Commissioners the license provided for by this Act; and any corporation violating this provision shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars per day during the continuance of the offense; and any person who enters upon, engages in, or carries on, or in any manner attends to the business or management of a savings bank, or bank, or bank corporation, doing business without a license, after the expiration of such time, whether as manager, principal, agent, officer, employé, or otherwise, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for every day he so enters upon, engages in, or carries on, or attends to such business; and any violation of this section is also hereby declared to be a misdemeanor.

SEC. 8. No savings bank shall receive the license in this Act provided for, unless at least fifty per cent of all its loans shall be secured by first mortgage, or other prior lien, upon real estate situate within this State; such loans, at the date when made, hereafter, not to exceed sixty per cent of the market value of the security, except when made for the purpose of facilitating the sale of property owned by the corporation. And it shall be unlawful for any savings and loan society, or savings bank, to purchase, invest, or loan its capital, or the money of its depositors, or any part of either, in mining shares or stocks. Any President or managing officer who knowingly consents to a violation of the above provision shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

License
received
on what
condition.

Unlawful
loans.

SEC. 9. Every savings bank, or bank, or banking corporation, doing business in this State, if incorporated before the passage of this Act, shall, twice in every year, to wit: within thirty days after the expiration of its semi-annual fiscal term, and every savings bank, or bank, or banking corporation, hereafter to be incorporated, shall, twice in each year, to wit: on the twentieth day of January and the twentieth day of July, make a report, in writing, to the Bank Commissioners, verified by the oath of its President and Secretary, or Cashier, or its two principal officers; and the semi-annual fiscal term of the savings banks, or banks, or banking corporations, hereafter incorporated, shall expire on the last day of June and the last day of December, in each year. Such report shall show the actual financial condition of the bank making such report, upon the thirtieth day of June and thirty-first day of December, of each year, by stating—

Semi-annual
reports.

First—The amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which it is divided.

Report to
show.

Second—The names of its Directors, and the number of shares of stock held by each.

Third—The total amount actually paid, in coin, by stockholders for capital stock, and the total amount of reserve fund, if any.

Fourth—The total amount due to depositors.

Fifth—The total amount and character of any other liabilities it may have.

Sixth—The amount at which the lot and building, occupied

Report to
show.

by the bank for the transaction of its regular business, stands debited on its books, together with the market value of all other real estate held, whether acquired in settlement of loans or otherwise; the amount at which it stands debited on the bank books; in what county situated, and in what name the title is vested, if not in the name of the corporation itself.

Seventh—The amount loaned on real estate, specifying the amount secured on real estate in each county separately; also, specifying the name of the person in whose name the property is held in trust, or as security, in case it is held in any name other than that of the savings bank, and when the instrument creating the security does not of itself disclose the name of the savings bank.

Eighth—The amount invested in bonds, designating each particular class, and the amount thereof.

Ninth—The amount loaned on stocks and bonds, designating each particular class, and the amount thereof.

Tenth—The amount of money loaned on other securities, with a particular designation of each class, and the amount loaned on each.

Eleventh—The actual amount of money on hand or deposited in any other bank or place, with the name of the place where deposited, and the amount in each place.

Twelfth—Any other property held or any amount of money loaned, deposited, invested, or placed, not otherwise herein enumerated, with the place where situate, and the value of such property, and the amount so loaned, deposited, or placed.

The oaths of the officers to the statements above required shall state that they, and each of them, have a personal knowledge of the matters therein contained, and that they believe every allegation, statement, matter, and thing therein contained is true; and any willfully false statement in the premises shall be perjury, and shall be punished as such.

Penalty.

SEC. 10. Any saving bank, or bank, or bank incorporation, failing to furnish to the Bank Commissioners the report required by this Act, within the time required herein, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars per day during the time of such default.

Proceedings
against
unsafe cor-
porations.

SEC. 11. If such Commissioners, on examination of the affairs of any corporation mentioned in this Act, shall find that any of said corporations or persons have been guilty of violating its charter or law, or is conducting business in an unsafe manner, they shall, by an order addressed to the corporation so offending, direct discontinuance of such illegal and unsafe practices and a conformity with the requirements of its charter and of law, and with safety and security in its transactions; and if any of said corporations or persons shall refuse or neglect to comply with such order, or whenever it shall appear to these Commissioners that it is unsafe for any of the said corporations to continue to transact business, they shall communicate with the Attorney-General, who shall immediately commence suit in the

proper Court against such corporation to enjoin and prohibit it from transacting any further business; and upon the hearing of the case, if the Judge of the Court where the case is tried shall be of the opinion that it is unsafe for the parties interested for such corporation or person to continue to transact business, and that such corporation or person is insolvent, he shall issue the injunction applied for by the said Commissioners, who shall cause said injunction to be served according to law; and he shall further direct said Commissioners to take such proceedings against such corporation or person as may be decided upon by its creditors.

SEC. 12. The Bank Commissioners shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars, and necessary traveling expenses, not to exceed five hundred dollars for each Commissioner per year, to be audited by the State Controller and paid by the State Treasurer in the same manner as the salaries of other State officers. Salary of Commissioners.

SEC. 13. The Bank Commissioners shall make a general report of the business of their office to the Legislature, at each session, during the first week of the session. Report required.

SEC. 14. The Bank Commissioners shall have power to appoint a clerk, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per month. The said Commissioners shall keep their office open for business from nine o'clock A. M. until three o'clock P. M. every day, except non-judicial days. They shall procure rooms necessary for their office, at a rent not to exceed seventy-five dollars per month, and may provide a safe and necessary furniture therefor, at an expense not exceeding five hundred dollars. They may also provide stationery, fuel, and other conveniences necessary for the transaction of duties, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of two hundred dollars per annum. All expenditures authorized in this section shall be audited and paid in the same manner as the salary of the Commissioners. Commissioners to appoint Clerk; office hours.

SEC. 15. The semi-annual reports provided for by this Act shall be filed and kept on file by the Bank Commissioners, in their office, and shall be open to the inspection of the public during their office hours. Semi-annual report.

SEC. 16. To meet the annual expenses provided for by this Act, the Bank Commissioners shall receive in advance, in gold coin, from each savings bank, or bank, or banking corporation applying for a license, its pro rata amount of the salaries, and all other necessary expenses of the Commissioners, such amount to be raised by an assessment on the amount of deposits of such bank. But in estimating the amount to be paid by each savings bank, bank, or banking corporation, on applying for its first license under this Act, the amount as shown by its last semi-annual statement, published for the information of its depositors, shall be taken as the amount on deposit with it. They shall receive, for furnishing copies of papers, statements, and reports filed in their office, twenty cents per folio of one hundred words, and for certifying copies, one dollar, to be paid for by the parties applying for the same. They shall pay to the State Assessments against banks.

Treasurer every month all such amounts received by them under the provisions of this Act, to be paid into the General Fund of the State. The Commissioners may recover the amounts assessed against said banks in the name of the people, and must pay the same to the State Treasurer as aforesaid.

Commissioners to keep books.

SEC. 17. The Bank Commissioners shall keep proper books of record of all acts, matters, and things done by them under the provisions of this Act, which shall be open to the inspection of the public during their office hours.

Subpoenas to be issued.

SEC. 18. The Bank Commissioners may issue subpoenas for witnesses to attend and testify before them, on any examination by this Act authorized, which must be served, obeyed, and enforced as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure for civil cases; the Commissioners to issue attachments, and impose the penalty for disobedience, and the witnesses may be punished as provided in the Penal Code.

Commissioners to recover money.

SEC. 19. The Bank Commissioners may sue for and recover, in the name of the people, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, all sums of money which become due, payable, or forfeited by any of the provisions of this Act.

Commissioners to deliver property.

SEC. 20. The Commissioners shall, upon the expiration of their term of office, deliver to their successors, or if there be none, then to the Controller of State, all property, books, reports, and papers of every description pertaining to their office.

SEC. 21. All Acts are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 22. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE, JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1884.

PRELIMINARY.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the California Insurance Commissioner.

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER, }
SAN FRANCISCO, February 4, 1884. }

To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN,
Governor of the State of California:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual preliminary report of this department, giving the amount of fire, marine, and life insurance business transacted in the State during the year ending December 31, 1883, together with the names and locations of the respective companies:

FIRE INSURANCE.

Amount written	\$278,872,257 00
Premiums on same	4,191,820 96
Losses paid	1,639,818 56
Ratio of losses to premiums	39.1

MARINE INSURANCE.

Amount written	\$115,275,933 00
Premiums on same	1,587,350 16
Losses paid	966,784 81
Ratio of losses to premiums	60.9

TOTAL FIRE AND MARINE.

Amount written	\$394,058,190 00
Premiums on same	5,779,171 12
Losses paid	2,606,603 37

Apportioned as follows:

TO COMPANIES OF THIS STATE—FIRE INSURANCE.

Amount written	\$70,315,395 00
Premiums on same	1,002,136 20
Losses paid	366,370 73

MARINE INSURANCE.

Amount written	\$20,814,646 00
Premiums on same	399,144 90
Losses paid	186,119 26

TO COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—FIRE INSURANCE.

Amount written	\$85,932,019 00
Premiums received	1,413,236 78
Losses paid	562,904 96

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MARINE INSURANCE.

Amount written	\$10,666,830 00
Premiums on same	192,438 67
Losses paid	60,730 51

TO COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—FIRE INSURANCE.

Amount written	\$122,534,843 00
Premiums on same	1,776,447 98
Losses paid	710,542 86

MARINE INSURANCE.

Amount written	\$83,794,457 00
Premiums on same	995,766 59
Losses paid	719,935 04

Since the date of the last annual report from this office, the following named companies have been admitted to transact insurance business in this State:

Penn Mutual Life	Philadelphia.
Boatman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh.
German	Freeport, Ills.
United States Life	New York.
Howard	New York.
American	Newark.
National Marine	London.
Citizens	New York.
Union Insurance Society	Hong Kong.

The following named companies have ceased to do business in the State:

Lorillard	New York.
Standard Fire Office	London.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. KNIGHT,
Insurance Commissioner.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the business of the California Insurance Companies for the year 1883—California business.

NAME.	Location.	FIRE.			
		Risks Written.	Premiums on same.	Losses Paid.	Ratio of Losses to Premiums.
California	San Francisco	\$6,640,911 00	\$85,600 94	\$19,418 38	22.7
Commercial	San Francisco	4,500,063 00	76,003 81	26,614 41	35.0
Fireman's Fund	San Francisco	8,817,390 00	128,618 91	50,427 03	39.2
Home Mutual	San Francisco	15,076,853 00	220,435 56	74,679 33	33.9
Oakland Home	Oakland	5,932,980 00	87,839 93	29,679 60	33.8
State Investment	San Francisco	9,158,553 00	121,243 87	48,169 27	39.7
Sun	San Francisco	4,193,315 00	63,076 71	19,615 06	31.1
Union	San Francisco	7,347,537 00	89,865 05	9,654 89	10.7
Western Fire and Marine	San Francisco	8,047,793 00	129,451 42	88,112 76	68.1
Totals		\$70,315,395 00	\$1,002,136 20	\$366,370 73	36.6

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	MARINE.			
		Marine and Inland.		Marine Time.	
		Risks Written.	Premiums on same.	Risks Written.	Premiums on same.
California.....	San Francisco.....	\$4,506,585 00	\$26,146 24	\$732,859 00	\$48,618 54
Commercial.....	San Francisco.....	926,340 00	7,607 45	325,173 00	28,391 40
Fireman's Fund.....	San Francisco.....	4,576,682 00	59,474 97	1,153,146 00	81,023 12
Home Mutual.....	San Francisco.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oakland Home.....	Oakland.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
State Investment.....	San Francisco.....	256,449 00	3,825 13	49,823 00	4,372 11
Sun.....	San Francisco.....	1,604,127 00	21,313 52	441,997 00	39,940 80
Union.....	San Francisco.....	5,964,912 00	49,598 16	276,553 00	28,833 46
Western Fire and Marine.....	San Francisco.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals.....	-----	\$17,855,095 00	\$167,965 47	\$2,979,551 00	\$231,179 43
NAME.	Location.	MARINE.			
		Total Risks Written.	Total Premiums on same.	Losses Paid.	Ratio of Losses to Premiums.
California.....	San Francisco.....	\$5,239,444 00	\$74,764 78	\$27,033 53	36.1
Commercial.....	San Francisco.....	1,251,513 00	35,998 85	30,787 04	85.5
Fireman's Fund.....	San Francisco.....	5,729,828 00	140,498 09	43,202 97	30.7
Home Mutual.....	San Francisco.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oakland Home.....	Oakland.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
State Investment.....	San Francisco.....	306,272 00	8,107 24	12,959 52	158.1
Sun.....	San Francisco.....	2,046,124 00	61,254 32	25,198 71	41.1
Union.....	San Francisco.....	6,241,465 00	78,431 62	46,937 49	59.9
Western Fire and Marine.....	San Francisco.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals.....	-----	\$20,814,646 00	\$399,144 90	\$186,119 26	46.6

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Amount and Description of Risks in Force December 31, 1883, of California Insurance Companies—California business.

NAME.	Location.	FIRE.		MARINE AND ISLAND.	
		Risks.	Premiums.	Risks.	Premiums.
California	San Francisco	\$8,749,456 00	\$119,858 32	\$267,656 00	\$5,591 24
Commercial	San Francisco	3,286,620 00	57,002 85	494,096 00	1,018 09
Fireman's Fund	San Francisco	9,629,217 96	141,847 17	533,070 00	11,764 43
Home Mutual	San Francisco	19,095,351 00	280,014 94		
Oakland Home	Oakland	6,596,778 00	91,337 85		
State Investment	San Francisco	9,494,088 00	128,751 63		
Sun	San Francisco	4,320,593 00	61,979 95	312,136 00	6,093 98
Union	San Francisco	8,247,447 00	99,131 40	614,724 00	9,911 55
Western Fire and Marine	San Francisco	8,517,556 00	127,393 63		
Totals		\$77,937,106 96	\$1,107,317 74	\$2,221,702 00	\$34,379 29
NAME.	Location.	MARINE TIME.		TOTALS.	
		Risks.	Premiums.	Amount of Risks in force.	Premiums on same.
California	San Francisco	\$513,249 00	\$46,857 90	\$9,530,561 00	\$172,307 46
Commercial	San Francisco	278,629 00	31,988 55	4,059,341 00	90,009 49
Fireman's Fund	San Francisco	934,371 00	81,169 21	11,096,658 96	234,780 81
Home Mutual	San Francisco			19,095,351 00	280,014 94
Oakland Home	Oakland			6,596,778 00	91,337 85
State Investment	San Francisco	16,000 00	1,465 00	9,510,088 00	130,216 63
Sun	San Francisco	391,026 00	31,892 02	5,023,775 00	99,965 95
Union	San Francisco	271,700 00	23,316 00	9,433,871 00	132,358 95
Western Fire and Marine	San Francisco			8,517,556 00	127,393 63
Totals		\$2,404,971 00	\$216,688 68	\$82,563,779 96	\$1,358,585 71

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Fire business of Companies of other States for the year 1883—California business.

NAME.	Location.	Amount Written.	Premiums Thereon.	Losses Paid.	Ratio of Losses to Premiums.
Ætna	Hartford	\$7,652,428 00	\$115,511 54	\$33,138 69	28.7
Agricultural	Watertown, New York	2,259,949 00	25,644 69	959 99	3.8
Allemania	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	332,703 00	7,234 02	2,044 89	28.2
Amazon	Cincinnati	1,309,173 00	25,863 61	14,683 27	56.7
American	Newark	550,868 00	7,920 25	1,184 54	14.9
American Central	St. Louis	2,751,242 00	41,235 68	21,945 70	53.2
American Fire	Philadelphia	670,775 00	9,868 54	9,203 53	93.2
Boatman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh	340,307 00	6,702 42	5,955 00	88.8
Buffalo German	Buffalo	1,427,226 00	16,908 39	5,902 39	34.9
Citizens'	St. Louis	479,270 00	6,758 90	3,910 00	57.8
Commercial Fire	New York	1,136,730 00	20,525 19	8,968 81	43.7
Connecticut	Hartford	2,370,639 00	37,659 26	17,837 78	47.4
Continental	New York	2,265,228 00	34,084 87	10,771 95	31.1
Elion	Boston	836,785 00	13,483 20	9,151 33	67.8
Farragut Fire	New York	186,125 00	2,591 65	3,682 93	142.1
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1,703,159 00	23,812 07	16,603 00	64.3
Firemen's	Baltimore	505,895 00	7,886 24	4,991 00	65.8
German	Freeport, Illinois	745,762 00	14,918 20	2,565 40	17.2
German-American	New York	2,049,786 00	31,758 05	12,498 14	39.3
German Fire	Pittsburgh	913,570 00	18,761 07	12,694 00	67.6
Germania	New York	2,187,907 00	24,939 58	7,637 17	30.7
Girard	Philadelphia	1,030,875 00	14,864 75	7,595 90	51.1
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls, New York	1,011,012 00	15,169 77	5,142 81	33.9
Hanover	New York	2,187,907 00	24,939 57	7,637 17	30.7
Hartford	Hartford	7,021,082 00	104,999 57	34,723 25	33.1
Home	New York	3,652,558 00	48,739 88	24,353 42	50.0
Howard	New York	148,737 00	2,672 86	47 00	1.8
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	2,423,271 00	39,085 76	19,166 81	49.0
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	561,948 00	8,959 88	1,705 86	19.0
Lorillard	New York	233,650 00	4,024 21	3,086 98	76.4
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	3,809,703 00	68,330 53	24,325 95	35.3
Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	333,882 00	5,307 31	5,868 00	110.6
Merchants'	Newark	1,051,420 00	21,028 40	10,194 60	48.5
National Fire	New York	459,290 00	8,676 28	5,318 68	61.3
New Hampshire Fire	Manchester, New Hampshire	1,034,681 00	18,264 20	9,434 57	51.6

New Orleans Insurance Association	New Orleans	1,746,143 00	37,394 27	13,354 03	35.7
Niagara	New York	1,440,775 00	26,923 71	5,977 52	22.9
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	761,358 00	10,892 62	4,221 92	39.5
Orient	Hartford	630,892 00	10,124 84	2,964 70	29.3
Pacific Fire	New York	965,047 00	13,985 31	8,467 87	62.3
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	376,417 00	7,152 31	5,853 50	81.8
Pennsylvania Fire	Philadelphia	1,315,768 00	24,922 99	23,040 46	92.5
Pheux of Brooklyn	New York	6,680,310 00	156,350 90	23,614 26	15.1
Phoenix	Hartford	3,652,558 00	48,739 88	24,353 42	50.0
Prescott	Boston	259,934 00	5,417 20	5,287 84	97.7
Providence-Washington	Providence	926,395 00	17,019 70	13,313 00	78.2
St. Paul	St. Paul, Minnesota	753,110 00	11,155 56	6,063 57	54.3
Security	New Haven	422,358 00	7,004 18	1,566 38	22.3
Shoe and Leather	Boston	1,173,976 00	24,337 42	13,909 57	57.1
Springfield Fire	Springfield, Massachusetts	2,133,936 00	35,089 40	11,147 70	31.7
Star Fire	New York	986,829 00	21,385 19	5,348 49	25.0
Teutonia	New Orleans	738,617 00	15,810 85	4,831 10	30.6
Traders	Chicago	533,460 00	10,669 19	2,942 70	27.6
Union	Philadelphia	1,083,315 00	18,958 49	9,756 09	51.5
United States Fire	New York	271,093 00	2,620 00	425 00	16.2
Washington Fire and Marine	Boston	836,785 00	13,483 20	9,151 33	67.8
Williamsburg City Fire	Brooklyn	867,200 00	13,269 18	2,344 00	17.6
Totals		\$85,932,019 00	\$1,413,236 78	\$562,904 97	39.9

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Fire Risks in force in California on December 31, 1883—Companies of other States.

NAME.	Location.	FIRE.	
		Risks.	Premiums.
Ætna	Hartford	\$8,894,596 00	\$138,334 93
Agricultural	Watertown, N. Y.	1,865,004 00	19,927 11
Allemannia	Pittsburgh	332,713 00	7,234 02
Amazon	Cincinnati	1,271,731 00	23,650 93
American	Newark	532,668 00	7,830 32
American Central	St. Louis	3,516,198 00	53,515 48
American Fire	Philadelphia	673,177 00	10,263 84
Boatman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh	360,807 00	7,111 67
Buffalo German	Buffalo	1,085,216 00	16,254 14
Citizens'	St. Louis	498,620 00	6,998 46
Commercial Fire	New York	1,040,512 00	19,631 50
Connecticut	Hartford	2,689,634 00	40,120 01
Continental	New York	2,062,029 00	33,065 81
Eliot	Boston	697,321 00	11,136 20
Farragut Fire	New York	201,725 00	2,925 90
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1,852,925 00	28,610 53
Firemen's	Baltimore	585,641 00	8,244 94
German	Freeport, Ills.	732,623 00	14,810 15
German-American	New York	2,319,539 00	36,675 63
German Fire	Pittsburgh	1,019,041 00	20,661 82
Germania	New York	2,231,835 00	28,271 73
Girard	Philadelphia	1,336,022 00	18,081 00
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls, N. Y.	985,364 00	14,872 61
Hanover	New York	2,231,835 00	28,271 72
Hartford	Hartford	7,703,037 00	114,882 66
Home	New York	4,088,182 00	63,009 08
Howard	New York	192,222 00	3,236 89
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	2,636,498 00	44,264 56
Insurance Co. of the State of Penn.	Philadelphia	515,578 00	7,987 58
Lorillard	New York	267,850 00	3,963 83
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	3,766,419 00	69,388 64
Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	368,132 00	5,782 31
Merchants'	Newark	1,002,340 00	20,344 32
National Fire	New York	557,102 00	10,190 33
New Hampshire Fire	Manchester, N. H.	1,021,756 00	18,418 35
New Orleans Insurance Association	New Orleans	1,776,691 00	36,920 61
Niagara	New York	1,364,568 00	25,535 65
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	824,708 00	11,764 92
Orient	Hartford	648,292 00	10,044 84
Pacific Fire	New York	945,307 00	13,595 21
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	395,917 00	7,599 31
Pennsylvania Fire	Philadelphia	1,215,561 00	24,161 25
Phenix	New York	7,578,232 00	198,688 48
Phoenix	Hartford	4,088,182 00	63,009 08
Prescott	Boston	256,808 00	5,290 19
Providence-Washington	Providence	937,442 00	17,165 38
St. Paul	St. Paul, Minn.	924,961 00	13,173 06
Security	New Haven	497,458 00	7,617 29
Shoe and Leather	Boston	1,131,522 00	23,642 57
Springfield Fire	Springfield, Mass.	2,141,517 00	34,346 15
Star Fire	New York	969,965 00	21,028 29
Teutonia	New Orleans	732,356 00	15,230 87
Traders'	Chicago	504,673 00	10,236 61
Union	Philadelphia	1,039,461 00	18,221 33
United States Fire	New York	200,000 00	2,245 00
Washington Fire and Marine	Boston	697,321 00	11,136 20
Williamsburg City Fire	Brooklyn	650,400 00	12,279 65
Totals .....	.....	\$90,657,234 00	\$1,542,910 94

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the business of Fire Companies of foreign countries for the year 1883—California business.

NAME.	Location.	Amount Written.	Premiums on same.	Losses Paid.	Ratio of Losses to Premiums.
British America	Toronto	\$980,182 00	\$15,138 10	\$11,443 26	75.6
City of London Fire	London	2,169,338 00	36,370 22	14,513 88	38.9
Commercial Union	London	7,743,285 00	117,204 75	63,889 81	54.5
Confiance	Paris	1,045,097 00	22,501 46	7,116 35	31.7
Fire Insurance Association	London	3,488,889 00	88,813 02	31,821 83	35.8
Guardian	London	3,140,031 00	53,551 95	16,152 50	30.2
Hamburg-Bremen	Hamburg	6,007,166 00	89,136 82	25,208 40	28.3
Hamburg-Magdeburg	Hamburg	3,281,584 00	48,302 25	15,669 77	32.8
Helvetia Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	3,708,224 00	54,983 80	22,734 49	41.4
Imperial	London	2,810,284 00	36,850 54	15,113 85	41.0
Lancashire	Manchester	3,808,344 00	47,979 16	24,372 91	50.8
Lion Fire	London	3,331,660 00	58,418 33	16,376 71	28.0
Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	17,361,714 00	210,661 06	69,311 19	32.9
London Assurance	London	2,810,284 00	36,850 54	15,113 85	41.0
London and Lancashire	Liverpool	3,666,344 00	66,273 41	22,359 09	33.7
London and Provincial Fire	London	2,383,263 00	38,611 80	5,654 59	14.6
London and Northwestern	London	1,545,257 00	26,856 48	14,936 38	55.9
Manchester Fire	Manchester	2,163,232 00	39,408 12	14,750 30	37.4
National Fire and Marine	Dunedin, New Zealand	1,809,638 00	28,155 87	15,002 95	55.4
New Zealand	Auckland	5,098,251 00	60,608 00	8,340 21	13.8
North British and Mercantile	London	5,598,044 00	84,565 98	31,415 15	37.2
North German Fire	Hamburg	3,843,832 00	58,660 56	34,793 32	59.5
Northern Assurance	London	2,810,284 00	36,850 54	15,113 85	41.0
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	3,808,344 00	47,979 16	24,372 91	50.8
Phoenix Assurance	London	2,869,691 00	46,165 40	30,380 62	65.8
Prussian National	Stettin	883,165 00	13,626 15	7,732 12	56.7
Queen	Liverpool	2,810,284 00	36,850 54	15,113 85	41.0
Royal	Liverpool	3,808,344 00	47,979 16	24,372 91	50.8
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	1,920,962 00	27,370 31	15,430 25	55.2
Standard Fire	London	3,080,597 00	52,942 57	15,222 67	28.7
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	1,809,638 00	28,155 87	15,602 95	55.4

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Amount Written.	Premiums on same.	Losses Paid.	Ratio of Losses to Premiums.
Transatlantic Fire.....	Hamburg.....	\$3,608,502 00	\$60,774 68	\$17,847 87	29.4
Union Fire and Marine.....	Christchurch, New Zealand.....	1,697,551 00	26,399 68	10,050 62	38.0
Western Assurance.....	Toronto.....	1,663,538 00	30,851 70	22,611 45	73.3
Totals.....	.....	\$122,534,843 00	\$1,770,447 98	\$710,542 86	40.0

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Fire Risks in force on December 31, 1883—Companies of foreign countries—California business.

NAME.	Location.	FIRE.	
		Risks.	Premiums.
British America	Toronto	\$1,072,197 00	\$16,927 95
City of London Fire	London	1,924,450 00	34,388 00
Commercial Union	London	6,512,767 00	97,394 81
Confiance	Paris		
Fire Insurance Association	London	5,773,753 00	91,550 33
Guardian	London	3,540,472 00	57,300 58
Hamburg-Bremen	Hamburg	5,907,390 00	88,673 84
Hamburg-Magdeburg	Hamburg	3,696,246 00	52,581 97
Helvetia Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	3,760,950 00	55,662 06
Imperial	London	3,099,284 00	45,023 81
Lancashire	Manchester	3,785,567 00	56,070 03
Lion Fire	London	2,475,727 00	45,383 19
Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	17,697,551 00	240,777 10
London Assurance	London	3,099,284 00	45,023 81
London and Lancashire	Liverpool	3,366,895 00	67,878 76
London and Provincial Fire	London	2,417,150 00	39,160 94
London and Northwestern	Manchester	1,497,262 00	26,915 13
Manchester Fire	Manchester	1,953,075 00	38,837 19
National Fire and Marine	Dunedin	1,866,666 00	30,908 23
New Zealand	Auckland	5,472,472 00	63,602 00
North British and Mercantile	London	6,481,355 00	96,209 87
North German Fire	Hamburg	3,601,832 00	59,720 04
Northern Assurance	London	3,099,284 00	45,023 81
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	3,785,567 00	56,070 03
Phoenix Assurance	London	3,156,132 00	51,678 30
Prussian National	Stettin	851,613 00	13,435 05
Queen	Liverpool	3,099,284 00	45,023 81
Royal	Liverpool	3,785,567 00	56,070 03
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	3,331,930 00	30,929 29
Standard Fire	London	2,819,317 00	49,087 67
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	1,866,666 00	30,908 23
Transatlantic Fire	Hamburg	3,923,877 00	65,403 55
Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, New Zealand	1,729,799 00	28,323 12
Western Assurance	Toronto	1,699,645 00	32,074 85
Totals .....	.....	\$121,151,026 00	\$1,854,017 38

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the business of Marine Companies for the year 1883—California business.

NAME.	Location.	Amount Written.	Premiums on same.	Losses Paid.	Ratio of Losses to Premiums.
Alliance Marine	London	\$2,183,761 00	\$2,617 87	\$11,349 19	52.5
Baloise	Basle, Switzerland	5,517,938 00	24,497 00	3,022 00	12.4
British and Foreign Marine.	Liverpool	9,895,710 00	181,490 67	292,380 00	161.1
Boston Marine	Boston	396,605 00	10,535 25	4,060 66	38.5
Canton	Hong Kong	2,305,601 00	29,982 00	8,642 45	28.8
China Traders'	Hong Kong	1,004,975 00	5,007 18	None.	---
Chinese	Hong Kong	3,244,066 00	20,570 26	19,335 12	93.9
Commercial Union	London	2,978,225 00	42,339 95	37,967 99	89.7
Danube	Vienna	1,208,165 00	8,265 05	4,076 38	49.3
Fonciere	Paris	2,443,336 00	27,033 25	7,570 26	28.0
Globe Marine	London	667,660 00	7,909 14	None.	---
Great Western	New York	7,003,661 00	117,555 15	43,870 38	37.3
Helvetia Marine	St. Gall, Switzerland	5,517,938 00	24,497 00	3,022 00	12.4
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	921,062 00	20,315 71	3,374 80	16.6
International Marine.	Liverpool	556,200 00	6,510 00	None.	---
London Assurance	London	2,183,761 00	21,617 87	11,349 19	52.5
London and Provincial Marine	London	841,152 00	14,054 60	None.	---
Magdeburg General	Magdeburg, Germany	1,612,408 00	11,983 50	4,831 20	40.3
Man On	Hong Kong	1,511,427 00	10,664 71	64 15	.1
Maritime	Liverpool	824,693 00	12,034 15	8,217 66	68.3
National Fire and Marine	Dunedin	1,018,863 00	34,193 97	21,949 95	64.2
National Marine	London	68,751 00	568 70	None.	---
New Orleans Insurance Association	New Orleans	1,024,848 00	14,844 35	5,083 01	34.2
New Zealand	Auckland	2,161,517 00	20,748 00	13,875 00	66.9
North China.	Shanghai	1,487,010 00	9,871 87	None.	---
On Tai	Hong Kong	900,560 00	5,075 00	34 20	.1
Providence-Washington	Providence	811,608 00	24,878 21	3,501 68	14.1
Reliance Marine	Liverpool	864,538 00	15,728 19	6,465 88	41.1
St. Paul	St. Paul, Minnesota	509,046 00	4,310 00	839 98	19.5
Sea	Liverpool	2,734,445 00	56,175 00	9,420 00	16.7
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	1,018,863 00	34,193 97	21,949 95	64.2
Standard Marine*	Liverpool	5,517,938 00	24,497 00	3,023 00	12.4
Switzerland Marine	Zurich, Switzerland	7,186,183 00	117,000 00	49,981 00	42.7
Thames and Mersey	Liverpool				

The Marine	London	4,601,240 00	98,269 90	157,656 00	160.4
Transatlantic Marine	Berlin	7,941,464 00	54,390 76	9,860 00	18.1
Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, New Zealand	929,426 00	18,590 98	4,850 48	26.1
Union Insurance Society*	Hong Kong	824,693 00	12,034 21	4,676 43	38.8
Union Marine	Liverpool	626,272 00	10,139 00	None.	---
Universal Marine	London	1,415,678 00	14,215 84	4,615 56	32.5
Yangtze	Shanghai				---
Totals		\$94,461,287 00	\$1,188,205 26	\$780,665 55	65.7

* Did no business.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Marine Risks in force December 31, 1883—California business.

NAME.	Location.	MARINE.	
		Risks.	Premiums.
Alliance Marine.....	London.....	\$364,523 00	\$6,052 44
Baloise	Basle, Switzerland.....	108,726 00	1,898 00
British Foreign Marine.....	Liverpool.....	5,987,165 00	74,938 37
Boston Marine.....	Boston.....	122,010 00	6,101 52
Canton	Hong Kong.....	620,098 00	12,385 08
China Traders'.....	Hong Kong.....	157,538 00	696 38
Chinese	Hong Kong.....	475,754 00	8,859 65
Commercial Union.....	London.....	764,637 00	16,267 72
Danube	Vienna.....	35,205 00	604 70
Fonciere	Paris.....	528,669 00	9,642 90
Globe Marine.....	London.....	203,940 00	3,552 24
Great Western.....	New York.....	769,834 00	53,099 55
Helvetia Marine.....	St. Gall, Switzerland.....	108,726 00	1,898 00
Insurance Co. of North America.....	Philadelphia.....	133,764 00	9,886 06
International Marine.....	Liverpool.....	121,760 00	1,845 00
London Assurance.....	London.....	364,523 00	6,052 44
London and Provincial Marine.....	London.....	280,706 00	6,218 25
Magdeburg General.....	Magdeburg, Germany.....	56,656 00	730 94
Man On.....	Hong Kong.....	349,033 00	2,251 15
Maritime.....	Liverpool.....	333,090 00	5,827 50
National Fire and Marine.....	Dunedin.....	286,710 00	21,337 09
National Marine.....	London.....	48,751 00	501 20
New Orleans Insurance Association.....	New Orleans.....	242,668 00	5,226 65
New Zealand.....	Auckland.....	173,539 00	3,372 68
North China.....	Shanghai.....	316,035 00	2,884 81
On Tai.....	Hong Kong.....	74,586 00	356 73
Providence-Washington.....	Providence.....	220,770 00	15,552 11
Reliance Marine.....	Liverpool.....	428,850 00	8,792 04
St. Paul.....	St. Paul, Minnesota.....	25,626 00	421 30
Sea.....	Liverpool.....	1,009,225 00	21,780 00
South British Fire and Marine.....	Auckland.....	286,710 00	21,337 09
Standard Marine.....	Liverpool.....		
Switzerland Marine.....	Zurich.....	108,727 00	1,898 00
Thames and Mersey.....	Liverpool.....	3,017,782 00	49,131 00
The Marine.....	London.....	2,257,636 00	47,498 30
Transatlantic Marine.....	Berlin.....	196,564 00	2,540 64
Union Fire and Marine.....	Christchurch, N. Z.	221,478 00	12,570 17
Union Marine.....	Liverpool.....	333,090 00	5,827 50
Universal Marine.....	London.....	448,234 00	6,477 00
Yangtze.....	Shanghai.....	239,446 00	3,593 15
Totals.....		\$21,822,814 00	\$459,905 35

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing new policies written during the year, policies renewed, and amount of policies in force on December 31, 1883, of Life Insurance Companies doing business in California—California business.

NAME.	Location.	NEW POLICIES WRITTEN.			POLICIES RENEWED.			POLICIES IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1882.			Losses and Endorsements Paid.
		Number.	Amount.	Premium.	Number.	Amount.	Premium.	Number.	Amount.		
Pacific Mutual Life	San Francisco	242	\$687,695 00	\$32,721 66	1,634	\$4,193,516 00	\$190,327 17	1,867	\$4,885,211 00	\$110,969 00	
Alma Life	Hartford	25	62,500 00	3,143 03	261	738,541 00	26,853 22	494	929,393 00	46,146 00	
Brooklyn Life	New York				38	133,500 00	4,247 84	138	518,133 00	7,360 00	
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford	47	123,819 00	22,101 17	607	3,081,100 00	97,021 31	976	3,865,219 00	131,022 00	
Equitable Life	New York	320	1,490,000 00	62,229 58	955	4,608,600 00	187,140 47	1,439	6,306,887 00	201,210 24	
Germania Life	New York	17	103,000 00	5,990 90	2,123	2,980,168 00	80,738 10	2,254	3,490,807 00	132,182 34	
Manhattan Life	New York	33	159,500 00	6,537 95	508	1,700,864 00	40,863 38	556	1,859,804 00	102,268 00	
Mutual Benefit Life	Newark	104	368,800 00	16,461 10	267	1,177,200 00	43,863 65	400	1,527,387 00	35,000 00	
Mutual Life	New York	282	962,915 00	46,545 90	3,361	11,243,591 00	324,103 58	3,582	11,961,006 00	510,433 99	
National Life*	Chicago										
New England Mutual Life	Boston	306	840,161 00	39,999 28	671	1,894,500 00	70,912 99	1,234	3,329,671 00	93,135 84	
New York Life	New York	132	692,500 00	44,047 04	650	3,027,000 00	111,076 50	1,260	4,461,000 00	82,070 75	
Northwestern Mutual Life	Milwaukee	157	571,723 00	25,452 89	165	358,000 00	11,962 94	491	1,190,876 00	63,200 00	
Penn Mutual Life*	Philadelphia										
Travelers	Hartford	32	89,905 00	2,363 71	104	224,338 00	9,275 50	123	320,494 00	None.	
Union Mutual Life	Portland, Me	19	68,000 00	2,082 16	215	648,366 00	19,616 62	234	716,366 00	7,108 10	
United States Life	New York	24	43,500 00	2,234 21	40	78,425 00	1,500 71	64	121,925 00	None.	
Washington Life	New York	15	48,500 00	3,966 03	88	179,895 00	6,357 67	103	228,395 00	8,227 35	
Charter Oak Life	Hartford				88	219,430 00	7,720 98	334	604,686 00	27,901 00	
Phoenix Mutual Life	Hartford				125	363,405 00	11,663 93	200	418,029 00	7,365 60	
Totals		1,755	\$6,312,519 00	\$315,876 61	11,900	\$36,856,439 00	\$1,245,796 56	15,719	\$46,735,409 00	\$1,565,709 61	

*No report.

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing the business of Accident, Fidelity and Casualty, and Plate Glass Insurance Companies, for the year ending December 31, 1883 — California business.

NAME.	Location.	NEW POLICIES WRITTEN.			POLICIES RENEWED.			POLICIES IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1883.		Losses Paid.
		Number.	Amount.	Premium.	Number.	Amount.	Premium.	Number.	Amount.	
Accident Ins. Co. of North America	Montreal	666	\$1,444,500 00	\$11,922 90	180	\$390,000 00	\$2,977 75	805	\$1,687,000 00	\$7,739 87
Travelers'	Hartford	4,041	10,983,000 00	54,579 56	1,606	4,337,000 00	31,251 79	3,804	11,499,500 00	20,407 47
Fidelity and Casualty	New York	558	1,156,200 00	10,938 15	154	538,700 00	3,595 25	664	1,553,900 00	1,360 00
Metropolitan Plate Glass	New York	85	63,707 00	2,972 65						834 79
Totals		5,350	\$13,647,407 00	\$80,413 26	1,940	\$5,865,700 00	\$37,824 79	5,273	\$14,740,400 00	\$30,342 13

REPORT.

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER, }
SAN FRANCISCO, July 22, 1884. }

To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, *Governor of California:*

In accordance with law, I submit the sixteenth annual report of this department, showing in detail the condition and business of the several California Insurance Companies; and in tabulated form, that of the fire, fire marine, marine, and life insurance companies of other States and foreign countries doing business in this State during the year ending December 31, 1883.

Below are given the receipts and an itemized statement of the expenditures of this office for the year 1883:

RECEIPTS.

Received during the year, for taxes and fees.....	\$17,100 01
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EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$6,849 96
Office rent	775 00
Janitor and Messenger	620 00
Blanks, stationery, and postage	271 33
Fuel	25 75
Commissioner's traveling expenses	10 00
Newspapers	26 45
Incidentals	112 50
	<hr/>
	\$8,690 99
Balance	<hr/>
	\$8,409 02

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. A. KNIGHT,
Insurance Commissioner.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the year of organization, location, name of President, Secretary, and Agent, or Attorney for California, and date of certificate of authority issued by the Insurance Commissioner, and the date of commencement of business in California of Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Companies, authorized to transact business on July 15, 1884.

Year of organization	Name	Location	President	Secretary	Agent for California	Date of Certificate issued by Insurance Commissioner	Commenced business in California
1861	California Commercial	San Francisco	C. T. Hopkins	L. L. Brownell		June 24, 1868	February, 1861
1872	Commercial	San Francisco	John H. Wise	Chas. A. Eaton		March 1, 1872	March 1, 1872
1863	Fremont's Fund	San Francisco	D. J. Staples	Wm. J. Dutton		June 24, 1868	June, 1863
1864	Home Mutual	San Francisco	A. F. Foughton	Chas. S. Story		February 5, 1880	Dec. 13, 1864
1880	Oakland Home	Oakland	Wm. F. Jones	Wm. F. Blood		February 5, 1880	Feb. 5, 1880
1871	State Investment	San Francisco	A. B. Bryant	Chas. H. Cushing		January 13, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
1882	Union	San Francisco	C. G. Taylor	E. B. Potter		February 1, 1882	Feb. 1, 1882
1865	Western Fire and Marine	San Francisco	Gustave Touchard	Jos. D. Bailey		June 27, 1868	June 20, 1865
1878	Western	San Francisco	P. J. White	R. G. French		December 4, 1878	Dec. 5, 1878
1819	Ætna	Hartford	L. J. Hentee	J. Goodnow	G. C. Boardman	June, 1868	June 20, 1865
1879	Ætna	Hartford	Isaac Munson	J. M. Stevens	Hutchinson & Mann	August 2, 1876	August 2, 1876
1863	Agricultural	Watertown, N. Y.	R. C. Schmertz	C. P. Herroese	Hutchinson & Mann	April 21, 1879	April 21, 1879
1868	Albany	Pittsburgh	E. C. Schmertz	A. J. Montefiore	Farratt & Co.	May 28, 1881	May 28, 1881
1824	Alliance Marine	London	C. G. Barnett	J. H. Beattie		October 1, 1872	October 1, 1872
1871	Amazon	Cincinnati	Gazzam Gano	J. H. Worden	Smith & Snow	August 13, 1883	August 13, 1883
1846	American	Newark	F. H. Harris	C. Christensen	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	April 15, 1874	April 15, 1874
1823	American Central	St. Louis	G. T. Crum	C. Christensen	Smith & Snow	October 31, 1872	October 31, 1872
1840	American Fire	Philadelphia	T. H. Montgomery	A. C. L. Crawford	Brown, Craig & Co.	Nov. 28, 1876	Nov. 28, 1876
1864	Atlantic	Basle, Switzerland	R. P. Vischer	E. S. Gardner	Hutchinson & Mann	April 2, 1883	April 2, 1883
1863	Badman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh	O. P. Fuller	Thos. H. Lord	Hutchinson & Mann	August 22, 1882	August 22, 1882
1873	Boston Marine	Pittsburgh	R. B. Fuller	Thos. H. Lord	Butler & Haldan	March 11, 1875	March 11, 1875
1823	British America	Toronto	J. M. Chilton	Silas P. Wood	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	October 10, 1868	August 25, 1864
1881	British and Foreign Marine	Liverpool	Thos. Chilton	W. D. Pratt	Parrott & Co.	June 1, 1882	June 1, 1882
1881	Canton	Hong Kong	A. McIver	W. H. Ray	Williams, Dimond & Co.	Sept. 4, 1871	Sept. 4, 1871
1865	China Traders'	Hong Kong	A. McIver	S. J. Gower	Hutchinson & Mann	June 9, 1871	June 9, 1871
1871	Chinese	Hong Kong	A. McIver	S. J. Gower	Hutchinson & Mann	Sept. 5, 1873	Sept. 5, 1873
1837	Citizens'	St. Louis	J. B. M. Kehler	J. P. Harrison	Cesar Berthoin	Nov. 19, 1881	Nov. 25, 1883
1836	Citizens'	New York	Isaac W. McLean	F. M. Parker	W. J. Cullingham	August 7, 1880	August 7, 1880
1881	City of London Fire	London	H. E. Knight	L. C. Phillips	John Landers	June 22, 1870	June 22, 1870
1850	Commercial Fire	New York	D. Quackenbush	W. Lawrence	C. F. Mullins	August 20, 1873	August 20, 1873
1861	Commercial Union	Hartford	A. R. Browne	C. R. Bart	Wm. Macdonald	Sept. 21, 1872	Sept. 21, 1872
1850	Connecticut	Hartford	Geo. T. Hope	Cyrus Peck	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	March 31, 1879	March 31, 1879
1852	Confidential	New York	Geo. T. Hope	C. Golditz	H. Balfour & Co.	October 23, 1877	October 23, 1877
1867	Danube Marine	Vienna	L. Lichtenstein	A. P. Curtis	E. E. Potter & Co.	March 25, 1879	March 25, 1879
1872	Ellet	Boston	G. C. George	Sam'l Parhee	Hutchinson & Mann	December 9, 1873	Dec. 9, 1873
1872	Farragut Fire	New York	J. M. Furman	J. H. Lex	Chas. A. Eaton	Sept. 10, 1880	Sept. 10, 1880
1829	Fire Association	Philadelphia	Jesse Lightfoot	W. P. Church	Hutchinson & Mann		
1880	Fire Insurance Association	London	R. N. F. Kingscote	W. P. Church	Hutchinson & Mann		

1825	Firemen's	Baltimore	J. M. Anderson	Wm. Armstrong	Hutchinson & Mann	Nov. 24, 1880	Nov. 24, 1880
1879	Fontere	Paris	A. Fraissinet	M. Montier	Hutchinson & Mann	Nov. 20, 1880	Nov. 20, 1880
1885	German	Freeport, Illinois	M. Hattiger	F. Gund	Jacobs & Easton	April 9, 1883	April 9, 1883
1872	German-American	New York	E. Oelbman	J. A. Silvey	Tom. C. Grant	October 10, 1873	October 10, 1873
1862	German Fire	Pittsburgh	C. Bartheld	T. U. Gross	Hutchinson & Mann	April 8, 1879	April 8, 1879
1859	Germania	New York	R. Garrigue	H. Schuman	Gutts & Frank	October 23, 1869	October 23, 1869
1853	Girard	Philadelphia	A. S. Gillet	E. F. Merrill	Hutchinson & Mann	Sept. 23, 1872	Sept. 23, 1872
1849	Glen's Falls, N. Y.	London	R. M. Little	J. B. Cunningham	Jacobs & Easton & Co.	April 8, 1876	April 8, 1876
1870	Globe Marine	London	B. Whitworth	B. F. Cobb	Everard Steele	February 26, 1877	February 26, 1877
1855	Great Western	London	F. Molz	T. T. Lockwood	W. J. Landers	Nov. 3, 1881	Nov. 3, 1881
1821	Guardian	London	A. G. H. Gibbs	T. G. C. Browne	W. J. Landers	October 24, 1876	October 24, 1876
1854	Hamburg-Bremen	Hamburg	O. Schroeder	S. Von Dorrien	Speyer & Herold	Sept. 26, 1868	Sept. 26, 1868
1876	Hamburg-Magdeburg	Hamburg	A. Breidkow	T. Hupeden	Gutts & Frank	August 16, 1876	August 16, 1876
1832	Hauover	New York	B. S. Walcott	I. Remsen Lane	Cesar Bertheau	October 25, 1869	October 25, 1869
1810	Hartford	London	Geo. L. Chase	C. E. Whiting	W. W. Syz	January 17, 1870	January 17, 1870
1858	Helvetia Marine	St. Gall, Switzerland	Geo. L. Chase	M. T. Grossman	H. W. Syz	Nov. 28, 1876	Nov. 28, 1876
1861	Helvetia Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	C. B. Jacob	M. T. Grossman	H. W. Syz	Dec. 6, 1876	Dec. 6, 1876
1833	Horne	New York	C. J. Martin	J. H. Washburn	A. E. Magill	Nov. 13, 1868	Nov. 13, 1868
1825	Howard	New York	H. A. Oakley	C. A. Hull	O. Hawes	July 30, 1883	July 30, 1883
1803	Imperial	London	J. D. C. Ewing	G. E. Smith	Robt. Dickson	Sept. 26, 1868	Sept. 26, 1868
1794	Ins. Co. of North America	Philadelphia	Chas. Platt	G. E. Fryer	J. Hunt, Son & Co.	May 1, 1862	May 1, 1862
1794	Ins. Co. of the State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	H. B. Sherred	J. W. Clay	Brown, Craig & Co.	October 13, 1872	October 13, 1872
1879	International Marine	Liverpool	T. B. Royden	W. W. Gray	Donaldson & Co.	Feb. 15, 1878	Feb. 15, 1878
1872	Irving	New York	Albo de Bernales	W. F. R. Mills	Hutchinson & Mann	August 26, 1880	August 26, 1880
1852	Launceston	Manchester	N. Sheldermine	Geo. Stewart	Falkner, Bell & Co.	Feb. 29, 1884	Feb. 29, 1884
1879	Lion Fire	London	J. S. Forbes	Thos. B. Bell	Geo. D. Dornin	July 10, 1874	July 10, 1874
1836	Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	Juo. M. Dove	Alex. Duncan	Chs. D. Haven	April 12, 1880	April 12, 1880
1720	Liverpool Assurance	London	W. Rennie	J. P. Lawrence	Robt. Dickson	Sept. 26, 1868	Sept. 26, 1868
1861	London and Lancashire	Liverpool	C. G. Fothergill	J. P. Moffat	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	August 28, 1872	August 28, 1872
1879	London and Northwestern	Manchester	Jno. Storry	Sam'l Butler	Hutchinson & Mann	Nov. 6, 1879	Nov. 6, 1879
1881	London and Provincial Fire	London	E. C. Morgan	Henry Williams	H. W. Syz	January 3, 1882	January 3, 1882
1880	London and Provincial Marine	London	J. Borradielle	R. Tschumake	Hutchinson & Mann	April 13, 1882	April 13, 1882
1872	Magdeburg General	Magdeburg	Thos. Dammann	F. Tschumake	Gutts & Frank	August 31, 1878	August 31, 1878
1824	Manchester Fire	Manchester	J. B. Northcott	Thos. Dammann	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	April 22, 1880	April 22, 1880
1881	Man On	Hong Kong	Sam'l Appleton	Woo Lin Yuen	Tuck, Chung & Co.	October 31, 1881	October 31, 1881
1873	Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	W. H. Haynes	Sam'l H. Wiese	Jos. C. Jennings & Co.	Nov. 20, 1876	Nov. 20, 1876
1864	Maritime	Liverpool	J. K. Oakley	W. Belton	Falkner, Bell & Co.	July 3, 1874	July 3, 1874
1857	Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	Henry Powles	W. Nichols	Hutchinson & Mann	April 7, 1882	April 7, 1882
1858	Merchants' Fire	Newark	H. T. Drown	F. B. Mullikin	Jacobs & Easton	January 31, 1882	January 31, 1882
1858	National Fire	New York	J. M. Brehie	F. J. Walton	Wm. J. Dutton	May 13, 1879	May 13, 1879
1873	National Fire and Marine	Punetia, N. Z.	H. W. Petre	A. H. Jack	W. J. Callingham	Jan. 31, 1879	Jan. 31, 1879
1882	National Marine	Manchester, N. H.	J. A. Weston	J. C. French	Gutts & Frank	October 1, 1878	October 1, 1878
1869	New Hampshire Fire	Manchester, N. H.	G. Lanux	Leon Sere	Jos. C. Jennings & Co.	Nov. 30, 1880	Nov. 30, 1880
1869	New Orleans Insurance Association	New Orleans	J. A. Delaney, Jr.	H. Griffen	Hutchinson & Mann	June 20, 1873	June 20, 1873
1859	New York Bowery Fire	Auckland	P. Notman	G. P. Pierce	Hugh Craig	July 1, 1884	July 1, 1884
1859	New Zealand	New York	T. F. Goodrich	E. E. Partridge	Smith & Snow	March 27, 1884	March 27, 1884
1850	Niagara	Boston	A. Bowker	E. W. Lance	E. E. Potter	March 27, 1884	March 27, 1884
1872	North American	London	G. H. Burnett	F. W. Vance	Tom. C. Grant	Sept. 26, 1868	Sept. 26, 1868
1809	North British and Mercantile	London	Wm. Miller	J. K. Davis	Macdonay & Co.	June 13, 1876	June 13, 1876
1836	North China	Shanghai	E. H. Lavers	Jas. Valentine	Robt. Dickson	Sept. 26, 1868	Sept. 26, 1868
1863	North German	Hamburg	C. Bessler	C. Peger	Walter Speyer	Sept. 20, 1877	Sept. 20, 1877
1868	North German Fire	Hamburg	C. Bessler	J. P. McGregor	Smith & Snow	Feb. 19, 1877	Feb. 19, 1877
1869	Northwestern National	Milwaukee	A. Mitchell	J. P. McGregor	Smith & Snow	Feb. 19, 1877	Feb. 19, 1877

TABLE No. 11—Continued.

Year of organization.	NAME.	Location.	President.	Secretary.	Agent for California.	Date of Certificate issued by Insurance Commissioner.	Commenced business in California.
1797	Norwich Union	Norwich, England	H. S. Patteson	G. W. Bignold	Falkner, Bell & Co.	July 13, 1877	July 13, 1877
1807	On Tai	Hong Kong	Joe Sing	H. A. And	Lai, Bing Lung & Co.	Nov. 22, 1877	Nov. 22, 1877
1807	Orion	Burford	Jno. W. Brooks	G. W. W. W. W. W.	Geo. D. Dornin	March 10, 1881	March 10, 1881
1851	Pacific Fire	New York	T. F. Jerniah	F. T. Stinson	Smith & Snow	March 23, 1881	March 23, 1881
1854	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	C. Yeager	Thos. D. Keller	Hutchinson & Mann	August 24, 1882	August 24, 1882
1855	Pennsylvania Fire	Pittsburgh	J. Devereaux	J. L. Thomson	Hutchinson & Mann	Dec. 20, 1875	Dec. 20, 1875
1825	People's	Pittsburgh	James Herdman	Wm. F. Garduer	J. Hunt, Son & Co.	June 2, 1881	June 2, 1881
1863	Phoenix	New York	S. Crowell	P. Shaw	Hutchinson & Mann	June 2, 1881	June 2, 1881
1854	Phoenix Assurance	Hartford	H. Kellogg	D. W. C. Skilton	Brown, Craig & Co.	Nov. 9, 1868	Nov. 9, 1868
1782	Phenix	London	O. E. Coope	J. F. Bloomfield	A. E. Magill	July 16, 1868	July 16, 1868
1872	Prescott	Boston	F. Greene	J. F. Stevens	Butler & Haldan	Dec. 22, 1879	Dec. 22, 1879
1799	Providence-Washington	Providence, R. I.	F. H. DeWolf	J. F. H. Stevens	E. E. Potter	April 22, 1881	April 22, 1881
1845	Prussian National	Stettin	F. Drumm	J. F. L. Blanch	Wm. J. Dutton	Dec. 31, 1874	Dec. 31, 1874
1858	Queen	Liverpool	J. M. Wilson	T. M. Thomson	Robt. Dickson	March 10, 1874	March 10, 1874
1881	Royal	Liverpool	L. R. Bailey	F. W. Dixon	Henry Lund & Co.	Dec. 19, 1881	Dec. 19, 1881
1845	Scottish Union and National	Liverpool	J. H. McLaren	D. Johnson	Falkner, Bell & Co.	June 23, 1869	June 23, 1869
1824	Scottish Union and National	Pittsburgh	J. M. McDonald	P. Pattison	Hagan, Manheim & Co.	July 19, 1881	July 19, 1881
1875	Sea	Liverpool	J. Macdonald	H. Bates	Meyer, Wilson & Co.	July 19, 1876	July 19, 1876
1841	Security	New Haven	C. Peterson	H. Mason	Wm. Macdonald	January 12, 1877	January 12, 1877
1865	St. Paul	St. Paul, Minnesota	J. C. Albott	C. B. Gilbert	Hutchinson & Mann	Sept. 23, 1872	Sept. 23, 1872
1872	Shoe and Leather	Boston	J. C. Bigelow	C. B. Gilbert	Jacobs & Easton	March 14, 1881	March 14, 1881
1872	South British Fire and Marine	Auckland, N. Z.	W. G. Lobb	G. Johnston	W. J. Cullingham	August 23, 1877	August 23, 1877
1849	Springfield Fire and Marine	Springfield, Mass.	J. N. Dillman	S. J. Hall	Jacobs & Easton	April 6, 1881	April 6, 1881
1871	Standard Marine	Liverpool	T. Cockburn	John Hick	W. J. Cullingham	June 25, 1881	June 25, 1881
1864	Star Fire	New York	N. C. Miller	J. M. Hodges	Doan, Craig & Co.	Dec. 25, 1879	Dec. 25, 1879
1869	Switzerland Marine	Zurich	R. Sael	H. Knott	H. W. S. Y.	October 7, 1874	October 7, 1874
1871	Tenonia	New Orleans	W. B. Schmidt	A. P. Noll	Hutchinson & Mann	April 18, 1879	April 18, 1879
1860	Thames and Mersey	Liverpool	J. A. Tobin	J. Kidman	W. G. Harrison	August 24, 1876	August 24, 1876
1836	The Marine	London	J. R. Engledec	R. J. Lodge	G. W. McNear	Sept. 14, 1877	Sept. 14, 1877
1865	Traders	Chicago	E. Buckingham	R. J. Smith	Wm. F. Blood	June 6, 1873	June 6, 1873
1872	Transatlantic Fire	Hamburg	W. Jacobsen	J. A. Fichter	Geo. Marcus & Co.	August 2, 1872	August 2, 1872
1872	Transatlantic Marine	Berlin	E. Hergersberg	N. L. Edle	Thamhauser & Co.	June 24, 1873	June 24, 1873
1804	Union	Philadelphia	C. Heiskill	W. D. Meares	Jacobs & Easton	October 11, 1880	October 11, 1880
1835	Union	Hong Kong	P. Ryrie	W. D. Meares	Page Brothers	Dec. 18, 1883	Dec. 18, 1883
1877	Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, N. Z.	J. T. Paocek	W. D. Meares	C. T. Hopkins & L. L. Bromwell	Feb. 27, 1882	Feb. 27, 1882
1863	Union Marine	Liverpool	T. D. Hornby	G. E. Coek	Falkner, Bell & Co.	April 7, 1882	April 7, 1882
1824	United States Fire	New York	W. W. Underhill	A. Tozer	Donaldson & Co.	October 4, 1877	October 4, 1877
1860	Universal Marine	London	J. Lubbock	A. Tozer	W. B. Chapman	Nov. 1, 1877	Nov. 1, 1877
1872	Washington Fire and Marine	Toronto	I. Sweetser	A. W. Damon	Geo. D. Dornin	January 12, 1877	January 12, 1877
1851	Western Assurance	Boston	A. M. Smith	J. Bomper	Butler & Haldan	Nov. 1, 1877	Nov. 1, 1877
1853	Williamsburg City Fire	Brooklyn	E. Driggs	N. W. Moserole	E. E. Potter	Feb. 4, 1881	Feb. 4, 1881
1862	Yankee	Shanghai	F. D. Hinch	Russell & Co.	Macdonay & Co.	October 23, 1868	October 23, 1868
1868	Pacific Mutual Life	San Francisco	Geo. A. Moore	J. N. Patton	Macdonay & Co.	June 24, 1868	June 24, 1868

1820	Edna Life	Hartford	M. G. Bulkeley	J. L. English	Wm. H. Atkins	March 27, 1879	March 27, 1879
1864	Brooklyn Life	New York	Wm. M. Cole	Wm. Dutcher	A. J. Bryant	Nov. 11, 1878	Nov. 11, 1878
1846	Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford	J. L. Greene	J. M. Taylor	J. B. Roberts	June 21, 1880	June 21, 1880
1859	Equitable Life	New York	Henry B. Hyde	W. Alexander	W. D. Garland	July 9, 1878	July 9, 1878
1860	Germania Life	New York	H. Wescendonck	C. Doremus	Julius Jacobs	Feb. 11, 1879	Feb. 11, 1879
1850	Manhattan Life	New York	Henry Stokes	H. Y. Wemple	John Landers	Aug. 2, 1878	Aug. 2, 1878
1845	Mutual Benefit Life	Newark	Amzi Dodd	E. L. Dobbins	J. Munsell, Jr.	Sept. 7, 1880	Sept. 7, 1880
1842	Mutual Life	New York	F. S. Winston	L. F. Lloyd	A. B. Fortes	July 1, 1878	July 1, 1878
1835	New England Mutual Life	Boston	R. F. Stevens	J. M. Gibbons	H. K. Field	Sept. 25, 1868	June 17, 1867
1841	New York Life	New York	Morris Franklin	W. H. Beets	A. G. Hawes	Aug. 20, 1878	Aug. 20, 1878
1857	Northwestern Mutual Life	Milwaukee	H. L. Palmer	J. W. Skinner	Howell & Abbott	May 31, 1882	May 31, 1882
1817	Penn Mutual Life	Philadelphia	S. C. Huey	H. C. Brown	---	April 30, 1883	April 30, 1883
1863	Travelers	Hartford	J. G. Batterson	R. Dennis	Thos. Bennett	July 19, 1878	July 19, 1878
1848	Union Mutual Life	Portland, Maine	J. E. DeWitt	H. D. Smith	E. Hawkins	Sept. 11, 1868	Sept. 11, 1868
1850	United States Life	New York	T. H. Brosnan	C. P. Fraleigh	J. A. Melcher	May 14, 1883	May 14, 1883
1860	Washington Life	New York	W. A. Brewer, Jr.	C. Munn	Jno. H. Gray	Feb. 5, 1881	Feb. 5, 1881
1868	National Life	Chicago	---	---	J. R. Garuliss	Feb. 16, 1869	Feb. 16, 1869
---	Charter Oak Life	Hartford	---	---	Frank Eno	October 30, 1878	October 30, 1878
---	Phoenix Mutual Life	Hartford	---	---	E. P. Gray	August 26, 1880	August 26, 1880
1872	Accident Ins. Co. of North America	Montreal	A. T. Galt	E. Rawlings	H. D. Irwin	January 3, 1882	January 3, 1882
1876	Fidelity and Casualty	New York	W. M. Richards	J. M. Crane	J. R. Garniss	March 4, 1881	March 4, 1881
1874	Metropolitan Plate Glass	New York	H. Harteau	J. H. Taylor	Hutchinson & Mann	May 8, 1879	May 8, 1879

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT SAN FRANCISCO—ORGANIZED FEBRUARY, 1861.

C. T. HOPKINS, President.

L. L. BROMWELL, Secretary.

Joint stock capital authorized.....\$600,000 00
 Joint stock capital paid up in cash.....600,000 00

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company.....\$136,882 55
 Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which not more than one year's
 interest is due.....14,804 00
 Stocks, bonds, and other securities, owned absolutely by the company:

	Par Value.	Market Value.
150 United States 4 per cent bonds.....	\$150,000 00	\$185,250 00
25 Oakland Gas Company bonds.....	25,000 00	25,500 00
15 Los Angeles Gas Company bonds.....	15,000 00	15,750 00
50 Southern Pacific Railroad bonds.....	50,000 00	51,750 00
33 Spring Valley Water Company bonds.....	33,000 00	38,940 00
272 shares Bank of California stock.....	27,200 00	45,560 00
300 shares First National Gold Bank stock.....	30,000 00	37,350 00
150 shares Safe Deposit and Trust Company stock.....	15,000 00	7,425 00
200 shares Grangers' Bank stock.....	20,000 00	10,800 00
100 shares California Wire Works Company stock.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
200 shares Pacific Rolling Mills Company stock.....	20,000 00	24,000 00
200 shares Wells, Fargo & Company stock.....	20,000 00	22,800 00
400 shares Oakland Bank of Savings stock.....	40,000 00	22,400 00
250 shares Geary Street, Park, and Ocean Railroad Company stock.....	25,000 00	24,831 25
80 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds.....	80,000 00	82,400 00

604,756 25

Stocks, bonds, and other securities hypothecated to the company as collateral
 security for cash loaned by the company:

	Par Value.	Market Value.	Am't Loaned.
100 shares San Francisco Gas stock.....	\$10,000 00	\$5,100 00	\$3,800 00

3,800 00

Cash in office and in banks.....165,274 41
 Interest due and accrued on stocks, not included in "market value".....7,620 80
 Gross premiums in due course of collection.....21,083 81
 Bills receivable, not matured, taken for marine risks.....19,962 70

Total admitted assets.....\$974,184 52

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIABILITIES.				
Losses in process of adjustment.....	\$23,655	41		
Losses resisted	2,500	00		
			\$26,155	41
Gross premiums on fire risks, running one year or less, \$284,495 23; unearned premiums, 50 per cent.....	\$142,247	61		
Gross premiums on fire risks, running more than one year, \$54,- 808 55; unearned premiums, pro rata.....	35,338	61		
Gross premiums on marine and inland navigation risks, \$4,998 84; unearned premiums, 100 per cent.....	4,998	84		
Gross premiums on marine time risks; unearned premiums, 50 per cent	24,735	15		
			207,320	21
Commissions and brokerage due and to become due			3,162	57
Gross liabilities, except capital stock			\$236,638	19
Surplus as regards policy holders			\$737,546	33
Capital stock paid up in cash			600,000	00
Surplus over paid-up capital, and all other liabilities			\$137,546	33
INCOME.				
	Fire.	Marine.		
Gross premiums received in cash	\$371,505	\$60,456	71	
Gross cash received on notes taken for premiums.....		47,302	40	
Gross cash received for premiums.....	\$371,505	\$107,759	11	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate, abatement, and return premiums	49,822	28,472	93	
Net cash actually received for premiums.....	\$321,682	\$79,286	18	\$400,969 17
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....				1,519 75
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds.....				32,926 92
Received for rents.....				7,020 00
Aggregate income received in cash				\$442,435 84
EXPENDITURES.				
	Fire.	Marine.		
Gross amount paid for losses, including \$11,585 87 losses in previous years.....	\$107,936	\$27,233	53	\$135,170 16
Cash dividends paid stockholders.....				72,000 00
Commissions and brokerage.....				49,565 07
Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employés				33,641 47
State, national, and local taxes.....				9,159 12
All other payments and expenditures.....				46,146 83
Aggregate amount of expenditures in cash				\$345,682 65

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.	Marine and Inland Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on December 31 of pre- ceding year.....	\$17,980,292 00	\$247,790 80	\$785,515 00	\$54,415 64
Written during the year.....	26,351,022 00	358,127 87	5,734,905 00	106,610 05
Totals	\$43,431,314 00	\$605,918 67	\$6,520,420 00	\$162,025 69
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	19,065,775 00	252,644 88	5,514,934 00	96,930 80
In force at the end of the year....	\$24,365,539 00	\$353,273 79	\$1,005,486 00	\$65,094 89
Deduct amount reinsured.....	847,963 00	13,970 01	202,581 00	10,625 75
Net amount in force.....	\$23,517,576 00	\$339,303 78	\$802,905 00	\$54,469 14

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT SAN FRANCISCO—ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 26, 1872.

JOHN H. WISE, President.

CHARLES A. LATON, Secretary.

Joint stock capital authorized	\$200,000 00
Joint stock capital paid up in cash	200,000 00

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company	\$1,500 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which not more than one year's interest is due	184,636 26
Interest due and accrued on said bonds and mortgages	717 33
Stocks, bonds, and other securities owned by the company :	

	Par Value.	Market Value.	
1,900 shares Merchants Exchange Bank stock	\$190,000 00	\$43,700 00	
50 U. S. bonds, 4-20 registered	50,000 00	61,875 00	
16 Shasta County bonds, 7 per cent.	16,000 00	17,200 00	
150 shares Spring Valley Waterworks stock	15,000 00	12,900 00	
120 shares North Beach and Mission R. R. Co. stock	12,000 00	11,280 00	
			146,955 00

Stocks, bonds, and other securities hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company :

	Par Value.	Market Value.	Am't Loaned.	
120 shares California Furniture Manufacturing Company	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	\$4,000 00	
Merchandise in warehouse	500 00	500 00	250 00	
50 shares Safe Deposit Company	5,000 00	2,500 00	2,000 00	
				6,250 00
Indorsed commercial notes				2,950 00
Cash in office and banks				36,408 34
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans				40 29
Gross premiums in due course of collection				46,143 17
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for marine risks				10,773 10

Total admitted assets \$436,373 59

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$14,100 00
Gross premiums on fire risks, running one year or less, \$147,105 56; unearned premiums, 50 per cent	\$73,552 78
Gross premiums on fire risks, running more than one year, \$14,915 33; unearned premiums, pro rata	9,581 95
Gross premiums on marine and inland navigation risks, \$1,511 06; unearned premiums, 100 per cent.	1,511 06
Gross premiums on marine time risks, unearned premiums, 50 per cent.	15,994 27
	100,640 06
Commission and brokerage, due and to become due	7,781 07
Return premiums	6,900 00
Total liabilities, except capital stock	\$129,421 13
Surplus as regards policy holders	\$306,952 46
Capital stock paid up in cash	200,000 00
Surplus over paid-up capital, and all other liabilities	\$106,952 46

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

INCOME.		
	Fire.	Marine.
Net cash received for premiums.....	\$163,954 39	\$45,456 90
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....		13,562 98
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds.....		5,748 79
Received for rents.....		56 25
Discounts.....		193 35
Aggregate amount of income received in cash.....		\$228,972 66
EXPENDITURES.		
	Fire.	Marine.
Amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$52,181 70	\$34,537 04
Cash dividends paid stockholders.....		24,000 00
Commissions and brokerage.....		35,619 16
Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes.....		24,621 70
State, National, and local taxes.....		2,663 72
All other payments and expenditures.....		18,666 81
Aggregate amount of expenditures in cash.....		\$192,290 13

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.	Marine and Inland Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on December 31 of the preceding year.....	\$6,878,563 00	\$115,762 84	\$555,845 00	\$41,567 70
Written during the year.....	13,982,015 00	217,787 10	1,946,606 00	52,398 05
Totals.....	\$20,860,578 00	\$333,549 94	\$2,502,451 00	\$93,965 75
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	9,927,384 00	\$164,718 92	2,143,232 00	59,804 16
In force at the end of the year....	\$10,933,194 00	\$168,831 02	\$359,219 00	\$34,161 59
Deduct amount reinsured.....	330,363 00	6,810 13	22,950 00	761 98
Net amount in force.....	\$10,602,831 00	\$162,020 89	\$336,269 00	\$33,399 61

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT SAN FRANCISCO—ORGANIZED MAY 3, 1863.

D. J. STAPLES, President.

WM. J. DUTTON, Secretary.

Joint stock capital authorized	\$750,000 00
Joint stock capital paid up in cash	750,000 00

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company			\$212,000 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages (first liens) upon which not more than one year's interest is due			93,950 00
Interest due on said bond and mortgage loans			391 93
Stocks and bonds owned by the company :			
	Par Value.	Market Value.	
United States bonds, registered 4's	\$560,000 00	\$688,800 00	
United States bonds, coupon 4's	20,000 00	24,600 00	
Oakland City Gaslight Co. bonds	25,000 00	25,500 00	
Oakland City Sewer bonds	20,000 00	20,000 00	
California Dry Dock Co. bonds	12,000 00	12,540 00	
Market Street Cable R. R. Co. bonds	25,000 00	27,750 00	
99 shares First National Gold Bank of S. F. stock	9,900 00	12,375 00	
100 shares North Beach and Mission R. R. Co. stock	10,000 00	9,500 00	
100 shares Geary St. Park and Ocean R. R. Co. stock	10,000 00	10,000 00	
150 shares Pacific Rolling Mill stock	15,000 00	18,750 00	
250 shares Judson Manufacturing Co. stock	25,000 00	12,000 00	
100 shares California Dry Dock Co. stock	10,000 00	5,800 00	
200 shares Presidio and Ferries R. R. Co. stock	20,000 00	13,600 00	
100 shares California Street R. R. Co. stock	10,000 00	12,250 00	
120 shares Sutter Street R. R. Co. stock	12,000 00	11,430 00	
15 shares Pioneer Woolen Factory stock	15,000 00	14,100 00	
Pioneer Woolen Factory scrip	900 00	900 00	
			919,895 00
Stocks, bonds, and other securities hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company :			
	Par Value.	Market Value.	Am't Loaned.
440 shares Masonic Hall Association	\$4,400 00	\$4,400 00	\$3,000 00
60 shares Safe Deposit Co.	6,000 00	3,000 00	2,950 00
10 shares California Street R. R. Co.	1,000 00	1,225 00	
15 shares Presidio and Ferries R. R. Co.	1,500 00	1,000 00	
257 shares Risdon Iron Works Co.	25,700 00	7,710 00	6,000 00
200 shares Judson Manufacturing Co.	20,000 00	9,600 00	
100 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.	10,000 00	8,000 00	6,000 00
25 shares Judson Manufacturing Co.	2,500 00	1,200 00	500 00
30 shares Judson Manufacturing Co.	3,000 00	1,440 00	1,000 00
200 shares California Iron and Steel Co.	20,000 00	7,000 00	7,100 00
100 shares Judson Manufacturing Co.	10,000 00	4,800 00	
50 shares California Street R. R. Co.	5,000 00	6,125 00	800 00
			27,350 00
Cash in office and banks			93,731 16
Interest due and accrued on stocks and bonds not included in "market value"			8,394 31
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans			259 34
Gross premiums in course of collection			70,895 02
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine, and inland risks			46,036 15
Rents due and accrued			122 85
Total admitted assets			\$1,473,025 76

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIABILITIES.			
Losses adjusted and unpaid	\$28,263	25	
Losses in process of adjustment	48,827	01	
Losses resisted	5,129	87	
	\$82,220	13	
Deduct reinsurance thereon	7,421	77	
			\$74,798 36
Gross premiums on fire risks, running one year or less, \$464,496 66; unearned premiums, 50 per cent	\$232,248	33	
Gross premiums on fire risks, running more than one year, \$200,- 948 14; unearned premiums, pro rata	105,319	14	
Gross premiums on marine and inland navigation risks	17,700	66	
Gross premiums on marine time risks	44,819	31	
			400,087 44
Commissions and brokerage due and to become due			7,380 30
Marine bills payable			5,112 86
Agents' balances			3,656 92
Total liabilities, except capital stock			\$491,035 88
Surplus as regards policy holders			\$981,959 88
Capital stock, paid up in cash			750,000 00
Surplus over paid-up capital and other liabilities			\$231,959 88
INCOME.			
	Fire.	Marine.	
Net cash received for premiums during the year	\$588,125 33	\$209,082 04	\$797,207 37
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages			7,023 77
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			30,270 37
Received for rents			13,666 46
Aggregate amount of income received in cash			\$848,167 97
EXPENDITURES.			
	Fire.	Marine.	
Net amount paid during the year for losses	\$301,894 93	\$64,997 15	\$366,892 08
Cash dividends paid stockholders			90,000 00
Commissions and brokerage			91,636 59
Salaries, fees, and other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes			66,199 77
State, national, and local taxes			13,918 84
All other payments and expenditures			78,616 98
Aggregate amount of expenditures in cash			\$707,264 26

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.	Marine and Inland Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on December 31 of the preceding year	\$54,291,108 40	\$697,315 12	\$2,164,557 00	\$134,303 56
Written during the year	58,086,433 03	787,356 21	15,888,264 00	301,097 62
Totals	\$112,377,541 43	\$1,484,671 33	\$18,052,821 00	\$435,401 18
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	55,419,415 61	729,516 05	15,678,171 00	294,726 59
In force at the end of the year	\$56,958,125 82	\$755,155 28	2,374,650 00	\$140,674 59
Deduct amount reinsured	4,880,974 75	89,710 48	554,695 00	33,335 30
Net amount in force	\$52,077,151 07	\$665,444 80	\$1,819,955 00	\$107,339 29

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT SAN FRANCISCO—ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER, 1864.

J. F. HOUGHTON, President.

CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary.

Joint stock capital authorized.....	\$300,000 00
Joint stock capital paid up in cash.....	300,000 00

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

ASSETS.			
Value of real estate owned by the company.....			\$69,525 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which not more than one year's interest is due.....			240,506 90
Interest due and accrued on said bond and mortgage loans.....			2,003 32
Stocks, bonds, and other securities owned by the company:			
	Par Value.	Market Value.	
United States bonds, registered 4's.....	\$50,000 00	\$61,500 00	
66 bonds of Stanislaus County, California, \$500 each..	33,000 00	33,990 00	
Warrants of Jefferson County, Colorado (accrued interest \$1,732 28).....	17,616 72	19,349 00	
			114,839 00
Stocks, bonds, and other securities hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company:			
	Par Value.	Market Value.	Am't Loaned.
100 shares Central Land Co. stock....	\$10,000 00	\$8,000 00	\$4,000 00
125 shares Merced Security Savings Bank stock.....	12,500 00	1,875 00	
500 shares Benicia Agricultural Works stock.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	20,000 00
100 shares San Francisco Gas Co. stock..	10,000 00	5,200 00	4,150 00
300 shares Oakland R. R. Co. stock....	30,000 00	24,000 00	15,000 00
200 shares Central Land Co. stock....	20,000 00	16,000 00	10,000 00
282 shares Coos Bay Lumber and Stave Company stock.....	28,200 00	18,330 00	10,000 00
50 shares Central Land Co. stock....	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,250 00
25 shares Pacific Vinegar Works stock.....	2,500 00	5,000 00	49,500 00
300 shares Pacific Pickle Works stock..	15,000 00	18,000 00	
1973 shares Judson M'fg Co. stock....	197,300 00	90,758 00	
25 shares Commercial and Savings Bank of San José stock.....	2,500 00	1,200 00	500 00
99 shares San José Woolen Mills stock	9,900 00	9,900 00	5,000 00
400 shares Commercial and Savings Bank of San José stock.....	40,000 00	20,000 00	11,223 00
266 shares San José and Santa Clara Horse Railroad Company stock..	26,600 00	19,950 00	7,500 00
100 shares San Francisco Tool Company stock.....	10,000 00	11,100 00	9,233 00
			147,356 00
Cash in office and banks.....			124,294 55
Interest due and accrued on stocks and bonds, not included in "market value."			1,765 00
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....			1,304 81
Net premiums in course of collection.....			55,960 20
Cash in hands of company's attorney in Denver, Colorado, for purchase of Jefferson County warrants.....			1,000 00
Total admitted assets.....			\$759,475 13

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIABILITIES.		
Losses adjusted and unpaid	\$600 00	
Losses in process of adjustment	2,526 68	
Losses resisted	2,511 72	
		\$5,638 40
Gross premiums on fire risks running one year or less, \$243,171 42; unearned premium, 50 per cent.	\$121,585 71	
Gross premiums on fire risks running more than one year, \$141,- 348 89; unearned premium, pro rata	78,474 04	
		200,059 75
Cash dividends remaining unpaid		1,740 00
Gross liabilities except capital stock		\$207,438 15
Surplus as regards policy holders		\$552,036 98
Capital stock paid up in cash		300,000 00
Surplus over paid-up capital and all other liabilities		\$252,036 98
INCOME.		
Net cash received during the year for premiums		\$310,909 24
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages; also on bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources		32,612 89
Received for rents		3,317 00
Appreciation in United States bonds		2,000 00
Appreciation in Stanislaus bonds		314 00
Profit and loss		132 54
Total cash income		\$349,285 67
EXPENDITURES.		
Amount paid for losses (including \$2,423 losses in previous years)		\$112,811 76
Cash dividends paid stockholders		36,000 00
Commissions and brokerage		76,088 23
Salaries, fees, and other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other em- ployés		36,940 00
State, national, and local taxes		4,590 37
All other payments and expenditures		36,036 81
Total cash expenditures		\$302,467 17

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on December 31 of the preceding year	\$22,068,623 00	\$338,165 47
Written during the year	23,604,278 00	356,588 47
Totals	\$45,672,901 00	\$694,753 94
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	20,492,255 00	303,491 37
In force at the end of the year	\$25,180,646 00	\$391,262 57
Deduct amount reinsured	375,433 00	6,742 26
Net amount in force	\$24,805,213 00	\$384,520 31

OAKLAND HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA—ORGANIZED JANUARY 16, 1880.

WM. P. JONES, President.

WM. F. BLOOD, Secretary.

Joint stock capital authorized	\$200,000 00
Joint stock capital paid up in cash	200,000 00

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

ASSETS.				
Value of real estate owned by the company				\$10,205 15
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which not more than one year's interest is due				126,800 00
Interest due upon said bonds and mortgages				2,309 61
Bonds owned by the company:				
	Par Value.	Market Value.		
5 United States bonds	\$50,000 000	\$57,437 50		57,437 50
Stocks hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company:				
	Par Value.	Market Value.	Am't Loaned.	
11 shares Union National Bank stock	\$1,100 00	\$1,265 00	\$600 00	600 00
Cash in office and banks				53,319 74
Interest due and accrued on bonds, deposits, and collateral loans				566 17
Gross premiums in course of collection				52,295 24
Due from other insurance companies				328 96
Total admitted assets				<u>\$303,862 37</u>
LIABILITIES.				
Losses adjusted and unpaid		\$4,244 98		
Losses in process of adjustment		6,847 08		
				\$11,092 06
Gross premiums on fire risks running one year or less, \$109,625 33; unearned premium, 50 per cent		\$54,812 66		
Gross premiums on fire risks running more than one year, \$33,726 27; unearned premium, pro rata		21,137 31		
				75,949 97
Cash dividends remaining unpaid				725 35
Commissions and brokerage due and to become due				844 97
Total liabilities, except capital stock				<u>\$88,612 35</u>
Surplus as regards policy holders				\$215,250 02
Capital stock paid up in cash				200,000 00
Surplus over capital and all other liabilities				<u>\$15,250 02</u>
INCOME.				
Net cash received for premiums during the year				\$145,962 61
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages				11,547 82
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, and from all other sources				2,150 07
Total cash income				<u>\$159,660 50</u>

OAKLAND HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.	
Net amount paid for losses (including \$5,457 44, losses in previous years).....	\$55,544 04
Cash dividends paid stockholders.....	11,618 65
Commissions and brokerage.....	17,489 13
Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes.....	21,847 15
Paid for taxes.....	2,407 47
All other payments and expenditures.....	20,657 77
Total cash expenditures.....	\$129,564 21

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on December 31 of the preceding year.....	\$6,118,399 80	\$96,011 53
Written during the year.....	11,914,411 87	192,378 26
Totals.....	\$18,032,811 68	\$288,389 79
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	7,736,977 53	121,540 57
In force at the end of the year.....	\$10,295,834 15	\$166,849 21
Deduct amount reinsured.....	1,047,751 52	23,497 61
Net amount in force.....	\$9,248,082 63	\$143,351 60

STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT SAN FRANCISCO—ORGANIZED DECEMBER 31, 1871.

A. J. BRYANT, President.

CHARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary.

Joint stock capital authorized.....	\$200,000 00
Joint stock capital paid up in cash.....	200,000 00

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

ASSETS.		
Value of real estate owned by the company.....		\$150,859 13
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which not more than one year's interest is due.....		79,550 00
Interest accrued upon said bond and mortgage loans.....		221 77
Bonds owned by the company:		
	Par Value.	Market Value.
10 United States bonds, 4's.....	\$50,000 00	\$61,500 00
10 Sonoma County bonds, 4's.....	10,000 00	10,800 00
10 Montgomery Avenue bonds, 6's.....	10,000 00	4,000 00
		76,300 00
Stocks hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company:		
	Par Value.	Market Value. Am't Loaned.
156 shares California Dry Dock Co. stock.....	\$15,600 00	\$9,000 00 \$4,000 00
333 shares First National Gold Bank of San Francisco stock.....	33,300 00	40,960 00 20,000 00
		24,000 00
Amount carried forward.....		\$330,930 90

STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....			\$330,930 90
Cash in office and banks.....			25,746 24
Interest due and accrued on bonds, not included in "market value".....			1,160 00
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....			165 70
Gross premiums in course of collection.....			43,024 67
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for marine risks.....			257 50
Rents due and accrued.....			465 00
Total admitted assets.....			\$401,750 01
LIABILITIES.			
Losses in process of adjustment.....	\$5,715 06		
Losses resisted.....	2,500 00		
			\$8,215 06
Gross premiums on fire risks, running one year or less, \$214,383 48; unearned premiums, 50 per cent.....	\$107,191 74		
Gross premiums on fire risks, running more than one year, \$25,661 18; unearned premiums, pro rata.....	14,940 56		
Gross premiums on marine time risks, \$1,465; unearned premiums, 50 per cent.....	732 50		
			122,864 80
Cash dividends remaining unpaid.....			175 00
Commissions and brokerage due and to become due.....			2,375 18
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....			\$133,630 04
Surplus as regards policy holders.....			\$268,119 97
Capital stock paid up in cash.....			200,000 00
Surplus over capital stock, and all other liabilities.....			\$68,119 97
INCOME.			
	Fire.	Marine.	
Net cash received for premiums.....	\$222,443 08	\$12,096 97	\$234,540 05
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....			5,506 08
Received for interest on bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources.....			3,277 07
Received for rents.....			10,286 00
Total cash income.....			\$253,609 20
EXPENDITURES.			
	Fire.	Marine.	
Amount paid for losses, including \$8,560 50 losses in previous years.....	\$99,747 69	\$12,959 52	\$112,707 21
Cash dividends paid stockholders.....			24,151 00
Commissions and brokerage.....			52,607 18
Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes.....			19,535 00
Paid for taxes.....			2,450 32
All other payments and expenditures.....			21,029 09
Total cash expenditures.....			\$232,479 80

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.	Marine Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on December 31 of preceding year.....	\$12,698,917 00	\$196,026 16	\$165,673 00	\$9,693 29
Written during the year.....	16,691,221 00	255,809 33	372,303 00	9,970 79
Totals.....	\$29,390,138 00	\$451,835 49	\$537,976 00	\$19,664 08
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	14,124,209 00	207,724 07	521,976 00	18,199 08
In force at the end of the year.....	\$15,265,929 00	\$244,111 42	\$16,000 00	\$1,465 00
Deduct amount reinsured.....	241,433 00	4,066 76		
Net amount in force.....	\$15,024,496 00	\$240,044 66	\$16,000 00	\$1,465 00

SUN INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT SAN FRANCISCO—ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

C. L. TAYLOR, President.

E. E. POTTER, Secretary.

Joint stock capital authorized.....\$300,000 00
 Joint stock capital paid up in cash.....300,000 00

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

ASSETS.			
Value of real estate owned by the company.....			\$90,000 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which not more than one year's interest is due.....			65,000 00
Interest due and accrued on said bond and mortgage loans.....			349 70
Bonds owned by the company:			
	Par Value.	Market Value.	
United States bonds, 3 per cent.....	\$65,000 00	\$65,975 00	
Santa Clara County bonds.....	46,500 00	49,004 57	
			114,979 57
Cash in office and banks.....			120,954 09
Interest due and accrued on bonds, not included in "market value".....			2,204 20
Gross premiums in course of collection.....			38,653 43
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine, and inland risks.....			10,698 09
Agency balances.....			3,675 98
Total admitted assets.....			\$446,515 06
LIABILITIES.			
Losses in process of adjustment.....			\$2,500 00
Gross premiums on fire risks running one year or less, \$91,209 86; unearned premiums, 50 per cent.....		\$45,604 98	
Gross premiums on fire risks, running more than one year, \$16,093 98; unearned premiums, pro rata.....		11,008 02	
Gross premiums on marine and inland navigation risks, \$6,093 98; unearned premiums, 100 per cent.....		6,093 98	
Gross premiums on marine time risks; unearned premiums, 50 per cent.....		15,946 01	
			78,652 99
Commissions and brokerage due and to become due.....			3,045 94
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....			\$84,198 93
Surplus as regards policy holders.....			\$362,316 13
Capital stock paid up in cash.....			300,000 00
Surplus over paid up capital, and all other liabilities.....			\$62,316 13
INCOME.			
	Fire.	Marine.	
Net cash received for premiums.....	\$112,353 92	\$60,667 52	\$173,021 44
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....			3,262 05
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds.....			10,550 26
Received for rents.....			4,931 65
Agency companies.....			3,611 13
Total income received in cash.....			\$195,376 53

SUN INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.		Fire.	Marine.	
Amount paid for losses, including \$3,000 losses in previous years.....		\$45,680 76	\$25,613 66	\$71,294 42
Commissions and brokerage				18,087 36
Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employés				20,926 86
Paid for taxes				2,532 82
All other payments and expenditures				13,509 09
Total cash expenditures				\$126,350 55

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.	Marine Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on December 31 of the preceding year	\$3,420,676 00	\$50,328 41	\$474,380 00	\$34,704 61
Written during the year	9,385,417 00	155,796 88	2,773,295 00	75,811 51
Totals	\$12,806,093 00	206,125 29	\$3,247,675 00	\$110,516 12
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	4,610,139 00	77,138 09	1,870,992 00	63,465 92
In force at the end of the year...	\$8,195,954 00	\$128,987 20	\$1,366,683 00	\$47,050 20
Deduct amount reinsured	1,364,154 00	21,714 31	663,501 00	9,064 20
Net amount in force	\$6,831,800 00	\$107,272 89	\$703,182 00	\$37,986 00

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT SAN FRANCISCO—ORGANIZED APRIL 28, 1865.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.

JAMES D. BAILEY, Secretary.

Joint stock capital authorized	\$750 000 00
Joint stock capital paid up in cash	750 000 00

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

ASSETS.			
Value of real estate owned by the company			\$100,000 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which not more than one year's interest is due			241,154 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which more than one year's interest is due			3,700 00
Interest due and accrued on said bond and mortgage loans			3,635 20
Bonds owned by the company:			
United States bonds, four per cent, 1907	Par Value.	Market Value.	
United States bonds, three per cent	\$295,000 00	\$356,950 00	
Montgomery Avenue bonds, San Francisco	213,000 00	213,000 00	
Oakland City bonds	120,000 00	48,000 00	
Alameda town bonds	8,000 00	10,000 00	
	10,000 00	11,000 00	
			638,950 00
Amount carried forward			\$987,439 20

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

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UNION INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....				\$987,439 20
Stock hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company :				
	Par Value.	Market Value.	Am't Loaned.	
300 shares Presidio and Ferries Railroad				
Company stock.....	\$30,000 00	\$21,000 00	\$25,000 00	25,000 00
100 shares Spring Valley Waterworks				
stock.....	10,000 00	9,000 00		
Cash in office and banks.....				80,932 32
Interest due and accrued on bonds, not included in "market value".....				4,735 00
Gross premiums in due course of collection.....				26,602 70
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine, and inland risks.....				9,390 73
Total admitted assets.....				<u>\$1,134,099 95</u>
LIABILITIES.				
Losses adjusted and unpaid.....			\$9,280 46	
Losses in process of adjustment.....			18,450 92	
Losses resisted.....			1,000 00	
				<u>\$28,731 38</u>
Gross premiums on fire risks, running one year or less, \$255,698 54 ; unearned premiums, 50 per cent.....			\$127,849 28	
Gross premiums on fire risks, running more than one year, \$82,-528 94 ; unearned premiums, pro rata.....			47,005 87	
Gross premiums on marine and inland navigation risks, \$11,205 75 ; unearned premiums, 100 per cent.....			11,205 75	
Gross premiums on marine time risks, \$23,894 40 ; unearned premiums, 50 per cent.....			11,947 20	
				<u>198,008 10</u>
Marine bills payable.....				1,018 00
Cash dividends remaining unpaid.....				240 00
Commissions and brokerage due and to become due.....				1,619 65
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....				<u>\$229,617 13</u>
Surplus as regards policy holders.....				\$904,482 82
Capital stock paid up in cash.....				750,000 00
Surplus over capital, and all other liabilities.....				<u>\$154,482 82</u>
INCOME.				
	Fire.	Marine.		
Net cash received for premiums.....	\$308,799 19	\$104,760 03		\$413,559 22
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....				19,598 50
Received for interest on bonds and collateral loans.....				19,306 65
Received for rents.....				8,980 00
Total cash income.....				<u>\$461,444 37</u>
EXPENDITURES.				
	Fire.	Marine.		
Amount paid for losses, including \$37,002 93 losses in previous years.....	\$125,337 88	\$47,634 09		\$172,971 97
Cash dividends paid stockholders.....				89,760 00
Commissions and brokerage.....				53,265 97
Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes.....				53,378 29
Paid for taxes.....				10,849 41
All other payments and expenditures.....				38,888 07
Total cash expenditures.....				<u>\$419,113 71</u>

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.	Marine Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on December 31 of the preceding year-----	\$23,564,647 00	\$289,476 92	\$994,424 00	\$41,249 85
Written during the year-----	30,145,708 00	364,073 93	12,147,247 00	123,678 36
Totals-----	\$53,710,355 00	\$653,550 85	\$13,141,671 00	\$164,928 21
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated---	26,300,669 00	295,998 44	12,109,435 00	127,566 06
In force at the end of the year---	\$27,409,686 00	\$357,552 41	\$1,032,236 00	\$37,362 15
Deduct amount reinsured-----	1,381,237 00	19,324 93	70,100 00	2,262 00
Net amount in force-----	\$26,028,449 00	\$338,227 48	\$962,136 00	\$35,100 15

WESTERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT SAN FRANCISCO—ORGANIZED DECEMBER 4, 1878.

P. J. WHITE, President.

R. G. BRUSH, Secretary.

Joint stock capital authorized-----	\$200,000 00
Joint stock capital paid up in cash-----	200,000 00

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which not more than one year's interest is due-----		\$142,500 00
Bonds owned by the company:		
United States bonds, 4 per cent-----	Par Value. \$50,000 00	Market Value. \$62,375 00
		62,375 00
Cash in office and banks-----		36,537 93
Interest due and accrued on bonds, not included in "market value"-----		500 00
Interest due and accrued on mortgage loans, and from other sources-----		1,156 00
Net premiums in course of collection-----		58,020 73
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire risks-----		3,315 17
Bills receivable, other than those taken for premiums-----		15,818 63
Total admitted assets-----		\$320,223 46

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment-----		\$2,500 00
Gross premiums on fire risks, running one year or less, \$196,585 34; unearned premiums, 50 per cent-----	\$98,292 67	
Gross premiums on fire risks, running more than one year, \$21,- 225 84; unearned premiums, pro rata-----	12,613 20	
		110,905 87
Total liabilities, except capital stock-----		\$113,405 87
Surplus as regards policy holders-----		\$206,817 59
Capital stock paid up in cash-----		200,000 00
Surplus over capital and all other liabilities-----		\$6,817 59

WESTERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

INCOME.	
Net cash received for premiums	\$238,098 67
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages	13,752 53
Total cash income	<u>\$251,851 20</u>
EXPENDITURES.	
Amount paid for losses (including \$950 losses in previous years)	\$129,733 39
Cash dividends paid stockholders	18,000 00
Commissions and brokerage	49,826 12
Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes	16,252 50
Paid for taxes	3,775 56
All other payments and expenditures	21,061 20
Total cash expenditures	<u>\$238,648 77</u>

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on December 31 of the preceding year	\$11,465,075 00	\$180,574 06
Written during the year	16,388,135 00	283,820 33
Totals	\$27,853,210 00	\$464,394 39
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	14,075,472 00	235,371 27
In force at the end of the year	\$13,777,738 00	\$229,023 12
Deduct amount reinsured	571,359 00	11,211 94
Net amount in force	\$13,206,379 00	\$217,811 18

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT SAN FRANCISCO—INCORPORATED DECEMBER 28, 1867.

GEORGE A. MOORE, President.

J. N. PATTON, Secretary.

Joint stock capital paid up in cash-----\$100,000 00

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

INCOME.		
Cash received for premiums-----	\$262,565 56	
Premium notes taken in part payment for premiums-----	27,360 39	
Premiums paid by dividends, \$27,743 44; by surrendered policies, \$4,967 77-----	32,711 21	
Cash received for annuities-----	2,500 00	
Total-----	\$325,137 16	
Deduct amount paid for reinsurance-----	848 88	
		\$324,288 28
Cash received for interest on bonds and mortgages-----		61,689 51
Cash received for interest on bonds owned-----		420 00
Cash received for interest on premium notes-----		3,731 97
Cash received for interest on other debts due the company-----		6,360 63
Cash received as discount on claims paid in advance-----		383 69
Cash received for rents-----		2,449 46
Cash received for fees-----		51 00
Total income-----		\$399,374 54
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Cash paid for losses and additions-----	\$110,022 64	
Premium notes used in payment of same-----	2,569 36	
Cash paid for matured endowments and additions-----	58,521 62	
Premium notes used in payment of same-----	4,224 58	
		\$175,338 20
Cash paid to annuitants-----		600 00
Cash paid for surrendered policies-----		29,046 07
Premium notes used in purchase of same, and voided by lapse-----		2,670 52
Cash surrender values applied in payment of premiums-----		15,371 74
Cash dividends paid to policy holders-----		18,035 39
Premium notes used in payment of same-----		2,071 01
Tontine dividends-----		529 85
Discounted endowments-----		3,628 00
Total paid policy holders-----		\$247,290 78
Cash paid for commissions to agents-----		32,453 57
Cash paid for salaries and traveling expenses of managers of agencies, and agents-----		7,537 97
Cash paid for medical examiners' fees-----		2,255 50
Cash paid for salaries, and other compensation of officers and other employes-----		19,368 14
Cash paid for taxes-----		924 47
Cash paid for rent-----		2,870 00
Loss and gain-----		7,682 01
Cash paid for advertising-----		2,750 58
Postage, printing, legal fees, etc.-----		9,801 91
Total disbursements-----		\$332,934 93
ASSETS.		
Cost value of real estate, exclusive of all incumbrances-----		\$140,942 91
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) on real estate-----		805,996 25
Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks, or other marketable collaterals-----		9,338 38
Loans made in cash to policy holders on this company's policies assigned as collateral-----		22,220 06
Amount carried forward-----		\$978,497 60

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$978,497 60
Premium notes on policies in force.....		57,225 12
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned by the company.....		6,358 39
Cash in company's office.....		4,549 17
Cash deposited in banks.....		9,460 31
Bills receivable.....		9,954 25
Agents' ledger balances.....		6,702 54
Furniture and fixtures, \$10,578 29; individual balances, \$11,447 30.....		22,025 59
Merchandise on hand.....		6,186 45
Interest due and accrued on bonds and mortgages.....		24,241 69
Interest accrued on bonds and stocks.....		112 17
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans, and policy loans.....		3,216 14
Interest due and accrued on premium notes.....		4,714 31
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost.....		600 00
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1883.....	\$41,829 71	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1883.....	14,805 60	
Total.....	\$56,635 31	
Deduct loading on above gross amount.....	11,327 06	
		45,308 25
Supplies, printed matter, and stationery.....		3,000 00
Total assets as per the books of the company.....		\$1,182,151 98
Items not admitted:		
Furniture and fixtures.....	\$10,578 29	
Agents' balances.....	6,702 54	
Individual balances.....	11,447 30	
Bills receivable.....	9,954 25	
Supplies, printed matter, and stationery.....	3,000 00	
		41,682 38
Total admitted assets.....		\$1,140,469 60
LIABILITIES.		
Net present value of all outstanding policies in force December 31, 1883, computed according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with four and one half per cent interest.....		\$1,004,447 00
Claims for matured endowments due and unpaid.....		1,200 00
Claims for death losses in process of adjustment.....		3,900 00
Total liabilities.....		\$1,009,547 00
Surplus as regards policy holders.....		130,922 60
PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.		
Premium notes on hand December 31 of the preceding year.....	\$53,914 35	
Premium notes received during the year.....	27,360 39	
Total.....	\$81,274 74	
		\$81,274 74
Deductions during the year as follows:		
Premium notes used in payment of losses and claims.....	\$1,331 97	
Premium notes used in purchase of surrendered policies, and voided by lapse.....	2,363 42	
Premium notes used in payment of dividends to policy holders.....	2,071 01	
Premium notes used in payment of matured endowments.....	1,985 08	
Premium notes redeemed by the maker in cash.....	16,298 14	
		24,049 62
Balance of note assets at the end of the year.....		\$57,225 12

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Policies in force at the commencement of the year:				
Whole life policies.....	2,306	\$6,357,283 00		
Endowment policies.....	247	502,707 00		
All other policies.....	315	683,300 00		
Reversionary additions.....		26,174 00		
Number and amount.....			2,868	\$7,569,464 00
New policies issued during the year:				
Whole life policies.....	322	\$966,110 00		
Endowment policies.....	98	232,306 00		
All other policies.....	3	7,600 00		
Number and amount.....			423	1,206,016 00
Old policies revived:				
Whole life policies.....	8	\$32,000 00		
Endowment policies.....	1	5,000 00		
All other policies.....	5	25,500 00		
Additions by dividends.....		12,900 00		
Number and amount.....			14	75,400 00
Total number and amount.....			3,305	\$8,850,880 00
Policies terminated during the year—kinds of policies:				
Whole life policies.....	261	\$867,655 00		
Endowment policies.....	60	128,792 00		
All other policies.....	30	61,500 00		
Totals.....	351	\$1,057,947 00		
Policies terminated during the year—how terminated:				
By death.....	34	\$110,305 00		
By expiry.....	34	72,409 00		
By surrender.....	31	109,733 00		
By lapse.....	202	602,500 00		
By transfer.....	13	59,000 00		
Not taken.....	37	104,000 00		
Number and amount.....			351	1,057,947 00
Policies in force at the end of the year, including additions:				
Whole life policies.....	2,375	\$6,487,738 00		
Endowment policies.....	286	611,221 00		
All other policies.....	293	654,900 00		
Reversionary additions.....		39,074 00		
Total number and amount in force.....			2,954	\$7,792,933 00
Policies reinsured.....			2	\$28,471 00

TABLE No. 12.

Summary of Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenditures, etc., and Amount of Surplus over Capital Stock, of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—California Companies.

NAME.	Location.	Cash Capital paid up.	Gross Assets.	Liabilities Capital not included.	Gross Income.	Gross Expenditures.	Losses Incurred during the Year.	Net Surplus.
California Commercial	San Francisco	\$600,000 00	\$974,184 52	\$236,638 19	\$442,435 84	\$345,682 65	\$149,739 70	\$137,546 33
Fireman's Fund	San Francisco	200,000 00	436,373 59	129,421 13	228,972 66	192,290 13	94,043 74	106,952 46
Home Mutual	San Francisco	750,000 00	1,473,925 76	491,035 88	848,167 97	707,264 26	391,434 00	231,989 88
Oakland Home	San Francisco	300,000 00	759,475 13	207,438 15	349,285 67	302,467 17	114,445 16	252,036 98
State Investment	Oakland	200,000 00	303,862 37	88,612 35	159,660 50	129,564 21	61,178 66	15,250 02
Union	San Francisco	200,000 00	401,750 01	133,630 04	253,609 20	232,479 80	112,361 77	68,119 97
Western Fire and Marine	San Francisco	300,000 00	446,515 06	84,198 93	195,376 53	126,350 55	71,794 42	62,316 13
	San Francisco	750,000 00	1,134,099 95	229,617 13	461,444 37	419,113 71	164,900 42	154,482 82
	San Francisco	200,000 00	320,223 46	113,405 87	251,851 20	238,648 77	131,283 39	6,817 59
Totals		\$3,500,000 00	\$6,249,509 85	\$1,713,997 67	\$3,190,803 94	\$2,693,861 25	\$1,291,181 26	\$1,035,512 18

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the various items composing the Gross Assets of the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—California Companies.

NAME.	Location.	Real Estate.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Stocks and Bonds Owned by the Company.	Loaned on Stocks and other Securities as Collateral.	Cash in Office and Banks.
California-----	San Francisco-----	\$136,882 55	\$14,804 00	\$604,756 25	\$3,800 00	\$165,274 41
Commercial-----	San Francisco-----	1,500 00	184,636 36	146,955 00	6,250 00	36,408 34
Fireman's Fund-----	San Francisco-----	212,000 00	93,950 00	919,895 00	27,350 00	93,731 16
Home Mutual-----	San Francisco-----	69,525 00	240,506 90	114,839 00	147,356 00	125,214 90
Oakland Home-----	Oakland-----	10,205 15	126,800 00	57,437 50	600 00	53,319 74
State Investment-----	San Francisco-----	150,859 13	79,550 00	76,300 00	24,000 00	25,746 24
Sun-----	San Francisco-----	90,000 00	65,000 00	114,979 57	-----	120,954 09
Union-----	San Francisco-----	100,000 00	244,854 00	638,950 00	25,000 00	80,332 32
Western Fire and Marine-----	San Francisco-----	-----	142,500 00	62,375 00	-----	36,537 93
Totals-----	-----	\$770,971 83	\$1,192,601 26	\$2,736,487 32	\$234,356 00	\$738,119 13
NAME.	Location.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Premiums in course of Collection.	Bills Receivable, not matured, taken for Marine and Inland Risks.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.
California-----	San Francisco-----	\$7,620 80	\$21,083 81	\$19,962 70	-----	\$974,184 52
Commercial-----	San Francisco-----	757 62	46,143 17	10,773 10	\$2,950 00	436,373 59
Fireman's Fund-----	San Francisco-----	9,045 58	70,895 02	46,036 15	122 85	1,473,025 76
Home Mutual-----	San Francisco-----	5,073 13	55,960 20	-----	1,000 00	759,475 13
Oakland Home-----	Oakland-----	2,875 78	32,295 24	-----	328 96	303,862 37
State Investment-----	San Francisco-----	1,547 47	43,024 67	-----	722 50	401,750 01
Sun-----	San Francisco-----	2,553 90	38,653 43	10,698 09	3,675 98	446,515 06
Union-----	San Francisco-----	8,370 20	26,002 70	9,390 73	-----	1,134,099 95
Western Fire and Marine-----	San Francisco-----	1,656 00	58,020 73	3,315 17	15,818 63	320,223 46
Totals-----	-----	\$39,500 48	\$412,678 97	\$100,175 94	\$24,618 92	\$6,249,509 85

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the various items composing the Liabilities, except Capital Stock, of the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—California Companies.

NAME.	Location.	Losses Adjusted.	Losses Unadjusted.	Losses Resisted.	Cash Dividends Remaining Unpaid.	Fire Reinsurance.
California-----	San Francisco	-----	\$23,655 41	\$2,500 00	-----	\$177,586 22
Commercial-----	San Francisco	-----	14,100 00	-----	-----	83,134 73
Fireman's Fund-----	San Francisco	\$28,263 25	41,405 24	5,129 87	-----	337,567 47
Home Mutual-----	San Francisco	600 00	2,526 68	2,511 72	\$1,740 00	200,059 75
Oakland Home-----	Oakland	4,244 98	6,847 08	-----	725 35	75,949 97
State Investment-----	San Francisco	-----	5,715 06	2,500 00	175 00	122,132 30
Sun-----	San Francisco	-----	2,500 00	-----	-----	56,613 00
Union-----	San Francisco	-----	18,450 92	1,000 00	240 00	174,555 15
Western Fire and Marine-----	San Francisco	9,250 46	2,500 00	-----	-----	110,905 87
Totals-----	-----	\$42,388 69	\$117,700 39	\$13,641 59	\$2,880 35	\$1,338,804 46
NAME.	Location.	Marine and Inland Reinsurance.	Marine Time Reinsurance.	All other Claims.	Total Liabilities, Capital Stock not included.	Net Surplus.
California-----	San Francisco	\$4,998 84	\$24,735 15	\$3,162 57	\$236,638 19	\$137,546 33
Commercial-----	San Francisco	1,511 06	15,994 27	14,681 07	129,421 13	106,952 46
Fireman's Fund-----	San Francisco	17,700 66	44,819 31	16,150 08	491,035 88	231,989 88
Home Mutual-----	San Francisco	-----	-----	-----	207,438 15	252,036 98
Oakland Home-----	Oakland	-----	-----	844 97	88,612 35	15,250 02
State Investment-----	San Francisco	-----	732 50	2,375 18	135,630 04	68,119 97
Sun-----	San Francisco	6,093 98	15,946 01	3,045 94	84,198 93	62,316 13
Union-----	San Francisco	11,205 75	11,947 20	2,637 65	229,617 13	154,482 82
Western Fire and Marine-----	San Francisco	-----	-----	-----	113,405 87	6,817 59
Totals-----	-----	\$41,510 29	\$114,174 44	\$42,897 46	\$1,713,997 67	\$1,035,512 18

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the various items composing the Incomes of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—California Companies.

NAME.	Location.	Fire Premium.	Marine and Inland Premiums.	Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.	Interest and Dividends from other sources.	Rents.	From all other sources.	Total Income.
California	San Francisco	\$321,682 99	\$79,286 18	\$1,519 75	\$32,926 92	\$7,020 00	-----	\$442,435 84
Commercial	San Francisco	163,954 39	45,456 90	13,562 98	5,748 79	56 25	\$193 35	228,972 66
Fireman's Fund	San Francisco	588,125 33	209,082 04	7,023 77	30,270 37	13,666 46	-----	848,167 97
Home Mutual	San Francisco	310,909 24	-----	32,612 89	-----	3,317 00	2,446 54	349,285 67
Oakland Home	Oakland	145,962 61	-----	11,547 82	2,150 07	-----	-----	159,660 50
State Investment	San Francisco	222,443 08	12,096 97	5,306 08	3,277 07	10,286 00	-----	253,609 20
Sun	San Francisco	112,353 92	60,667 52	3,262 05	10,550 26	4,931 65	3,611 13	195,376 53
Union	San Francisco	308,799 19	104,760 03	19,598 50	19,306 65	8,980 00	-----	461,444 37
Western Fire and Marine	San Francisco	238,098 67	-----	13,752 53	-----	-----	-----	251,851 20
Totals	-----	\$2,412,329 42	\$511,349 64	\$408,386 37	\$104,230 13	\$48,257 36	\$6,251 02	\$3,190,803 94

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the various items composing the Expenditures of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.—California Companies.

NAME.	Location.	Fire Losses.	Marine Losses.	Dividends.	Commissions and Brokerage.	Office Salaries.	State, National, and Local Taxes.	All other Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
California	San Francisco	\$107,936 63	\$27,233 53	\$72,000 00	\$49,565 07	\$33,641 47	\$9,159 12	\$46,146 83	\$345,682 65
Commercial	San Francisco	52,181 70	34,537 04	24,000 00	33,619 16	24,021 70	2,663 72	18,666 81	192,290 13
Fireman's Fund	San Francisco	301,894 93	64,997 15	90,000 00	91,636 59	66,199 77	13,918 84	78,616 98	707,264 26
Home Mutual	San Francisco	112,811 76	-----	36,000 00	76,088 23	36,940 00	4,590 37	36,036 81	302,467 17
Oakland Home	Oakland	55,644 04	-----	11,618 65	17,489 13	21,847 15	2,407 47	20,657 77	129,564 21
State Investment	San Francisco	99,747 69	12,959 52	24,151 00	52,607 18	19,535 00	2,450 32	21,029 09	232,479 80
Sun	San Francisco	45,680 76	25,613 66	-----	18,087 36	20,926 86	2,532 82	13,509 09	126,350 55
Union	San Francisco	125,337 88	47,634 09	89,760 00	53,265 97	53,378 29	10,849 41	38,888 07	419,113 71
Western Fire and Marine	San Francisco	129,733 39	-----	18,000 00	49,826 12	16,252 50	3,775 56	21,061 20	238,648 77
Totals	-----	\$1,030,808 78	\$212,974 99	\$365,529 65	\$444,184 81	\$293,342 74	\$52,347 63	\$294,612 65	\$2,693,861 25

TABLE No. 17.

Showing amount of Risks Written, Premiums Received, and Amount of Risks in force, on the thirty-first day of December, 1883, with Premiums thereon, of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California—California Companies.

NAME.	Location.	RISKS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.				Total Premiums.
		Fire.	Premiums.	Marine.	Premiums.	
California -----	San Francisco -----	\$26,331,022 00	\$358,127 87	\$5,734,905 00	\$106,610 05	\$464,737 92
Commercial -----	San Francisco -----	13,932,015 00	217,787 10	1,946,606 00	52,398 05	270,185 15
Fireman's Fund -----	San Francisco -----	58,086,433 00	787,356 21	15,888,264 00	301,097 62	1,088,453 83
Home Mutual -----	San Francisco -----	23,604,278 00	356,388 47	-----	-----	356,388 47
Oakland Home -----	Oakland -----	11,914,412 00	192,378 26	-----	-----	192,378 26
State Investment -----	San Francisco -----	16,691,221 00	255,809 33	372,303 00	9,970 79	265,780 12
Sun -----	San Francisco -----	9,335,417 00	155,796 88	2,773,295 00	75,811 51	231,608 39
Union -----	San Francisco -----	30,145,708 00	364,073 93	12,147,247 00	123,678 36	487,752 29
Western Fire and Marine -----	San Francisco -----	16,388,135 00	283,820 33	-----	-----	283,820 33
Totals -----	-----	\$206,548,641 00	\$2,971,738 38	\$38,862,620 00	\$669,566 38	\$3,641,304 76
NAME.	Location.	RISKS IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1883.				Total Premiums.
		Fire.	Premiums.	Marine.	Premiums.	
California -----	San Francisco -----	\$23,517,576 00	\$339,363 78	\$802,905 00	\$54,469 14	\$393,772 92
Commercial -----	San Francisco -----	10,602,831 00	162,020 89	336,269 00	33,399 61	195,420 50
Fireman's Fund -----	San Francisco -----	52,077,151 00	665,444 80	1,819,955 00	107,339 29	772,784 09
Home Mutual -----	San Francisco -----	24,805,213 00	384,320 31	-----	-----	384,320 31
Oakland Home -----	Oakland -----	9,248,083 00	143,351 60	-----	-----	143,351 60
State Investment -----	San Francisco -----	15,024,496 00	240,044 66	16,000 00	1,465 00	241,509 66
Sun -----	San Francisco -----	6,831,800 00	107,272 89	703,182 00	37,986 00	145,258 89
Union -----	San Francisco -----	26,028,449 00	338,327 48	962,136 00	35,100 15	373,327 63
Western Fire and Marine -----	San Francisco -----	13,206,379 00	217,311 18	-----	-----	217,311 18
Totals -----	-----	\$181,341,978 00	\$2,597,997 59	\$4,640,447 00	\$269,759 19	\$2,867,756 78

TABLE No. 18.

Summary of Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenditures, etc., and amount of Surplus over Capital Stock, of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—Companies of other States.

NAME.	Location.	Cash Capital paid up.	Assets.	Liabilities, Capital not included.
Atna	Hartford	\$4,000,000 00	\$9,192,643 80	\$1,923,185 95
Agricultural	Watertown, New York	500,000 00	1,713,101 54	1,084,897 88
Allemania	Pittsburgh	200,000 00	344,442 81	93,725 07
Amazon	Cincinnati	300,000 00	583,003 64	127,234 56
American	Newark	600,000 00	1,663,840 08	230,434 36
American Central	St. Louis	600,000 00	1,189,521 36	367,439 15
American Fire	Philadelphia	400,000 00	1,804,519 21	852,970 25
Boatman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh	236,000 00	403,016 03	84,965 46
Citizens'	St. Louis	200,000 00	414,719 97	41,615 45
Citizens'	New York	300,000 00	1,041,583 95	323,023 93
Commercial Fire	New York	200,000 00	501,787 47	255,398 43
Connecticut	Hartford	1,000,000 00	1,837,729 20	555,311 32
Continental	New York	1,000,000 00	4,867,942 01	2,296,144 73
Eliot	Boston	200,000 00	384,129 97	89,028 78
Farragut Fire	New York	200,000 00	407,796 43	124,609 12
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	500,000 00	4,279,676 11	2,965,160 82
Firemen's	Baltimore	378,000 00	511,969 98	62,930 83
German	Freeport, Illinois	200,000 00	1,478,106 39	1,084,661 94
German-American	New York	1,000,000 00	4,065,968 31	1,380,958 05
German Fire	Pittsburgh	200,000 00	431,791 88	130,738 86
Germania	New York	1,000,000 00	2,700,729 32	882,831 67
Girard	Philadelphia	300,000 00	1,259,967 49	394,716 12
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls, New York	200,000 00	1,326,585 91	461,059 69
Hanover	New York	1,000,000 00	2,658,210 17	880,952 04
Hartford	Hartford	1,236,000 00	4,541,239 82	1,957,643 91
Hime	New York	3,000,000 00	7,488,644 59	2,825,511 04
Howard	New York	500,000 00	836,751 10	317,612 60
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	3,000,000 00	9,071,696 33	2,859,731 68
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	200,000 00	699,489 36	279,845 71
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	500,000 00	1,089,078 31	563,538 37
Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	250,000 00	460,324 94	127,823 57
Merchants'	Newark	400,000 00	1,221,903 77	444,111 66
National Fire	New York	200,000 00	406,088 05	131,869 38

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Cash Capital paid up.	Assets.	Liabilities, Capital not included.
New Hampshire Fire	Manchester, New Hampshire	\$500,000 00	\$965,147 93	\$298,985 28
New Orleans Insurance Association	New Orleans	300,000 00	527,016 75	199,841 14
Niagara	New York	500,000 00	1,874,034 97	1,049,824 96
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	600,000 00	1,187,548 16	350,184 57
Orient	Hartford	1,000,000 00	1,411,894 41	341,409 45
Pacific Fire	New York	200,000 00	745,602 09	169,866 59
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	200,000 00	313,466 23	82,414 90
Pennsylvania Fire	Philadelphia	400,000 00	2,322,821 52	1,025,036 85
Phoenix	Brooklyn	1,000,000 00	3,739,035 98	2,073,875 94
Phoenix	Hartford	2,000,000 00	4,435,048 88	1,413,057 18
Prescott	Boston	200,000 00	308,288 03	153,847 75
Providence-Washington	Providence, Rhode Island	400,000 00	1,060,874 09	579,243 58
St. Paul	St. Paul, Minnesota	500,000 00	1,101,027 87	362,507 94
Security	New Haven	200,000 00	358,592 47	121,897 59
Shoe and Leather	Boston	600,000 00	1,002,828 20	363,322 50
Springfield Fire	Springfield, Massachusetts	1,000,000 00	2,585,633 82	1,184,688 33
Star Fire	New York	500,000 00	708,817 23	202,145 20
Tenonia	New Orleans	250,000 00	425,303 88	88,258 88
Traders'	Chicago	500,000 00	1,165,378 10	303,563 72
Union	Philadelphia	1,000,000 00	1,302,065 60	366,001 88
United States Fire	New York	250,000 00	537,712 67	61,014 40
Washington Fire and Marine	Boston	1,000,000 00	1,545,550 34	411,789 72
Williamsburg City Fire	Brooklyn	250,000 00	1,133,658 56	450,231 03
Totals		\$37,378,000 00	\$101,855,407 08	\$37,730,311 76

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Income.	Expenditures.	Losses Incurred during the year.	Net Surplus.
Atina	Hartford	\$2,859,536 46	\$2,727,374 54	\$1,247,292 40	\$3,269,457 85
Agricultural	Watertown, New York	846,790 86	641,051 58	301,431 60	128,233 66
Allennania	Pittsburgh	181,994 61	152,223 00	50,000 00	50,717 74
Amazon	Cincinnati	214,323 89	201,368 20	112,875 26	155,769 08
American	Newark	354,739 56	312,989 29	139,805 31	833,403 72
American Central	St. Louis	516,400 43	520,123 32	291,695 28	292,082 21
American Fire	Philadelphia	840,356 64	778,615 96	496,998 54	551,548 96
Boatman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh	141,225 41	121,343 57	72,977 45	68,050 37
Citizens'	St. Louis	87,431 67	72,702 92	31,879 06	173,104 52
Citizens'	New York	407,079 82	413,057 55	251,490 62	418,550 02
Commercial Fire	New York	409,856 61	427,532 73	267,434 42	45,789 04
Connecticut	Hartford	874,341 07	818,709 81	483,939 38	282,417 88
Continental	New York	2,828,042 61	2,613,755 73	1,635,067 26	1,661,797 28
Ellet	Boston	149,167 37	176,018 04	101,015 32	95,101 19
Farragut Fire	New York	182,881 03	190,868 51	105,578 00	83,187 31
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1,684,746 17	1,778,146 57	1,085,267 60	814,515 29
Firemen's	Baltimore	130,432 40	96,845 77	47,109 08	71,019 15
German	Freeport, Illinois	892,826 78	719,695 53	360,896 88	193,444 45
German-American	New York	1,837,432 41	1,573,400 15	895,346 94	1,685,010 26
German Fire	Pittsburgh	216,085 78	200,659 98	111,472 76	101,033 02
Germania	New York	1,309,542 35	1,229,517 94	605,097 18	817,897 65
Girard	Philadelphia	399,258 42	350,073 98	130,826 37	565,251 37
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls, New York	539,576 73	452,651 21	271,093 34	665,526 22
Hanover	New York	1,240,677 62	1,185,188 70	640,172 77	777,258 13
Hartford	Hartford	2,521,198 26	2,333,792 49	1,444,921 00	1,333,595 91
Home	New York	3,436,724 98	3,232,038 98	1,812,841 58	1,663,133 55
Howard	New York	486,476 87	483,661 58	350,133 22	19,138 50
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	4,270,935 01	4,045,925 57	2,441,497 51	3,211,964 65
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	324,127 78	327,150 48	239,252 00	219,643 65
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	813,052 43	842,510 34	519,239 94	25,539 94
Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	230,392 21	272,015 20	147,473 62	82,501 37
Merchants'	Newark	618,674 11	579,577 79	349,129 22	377,852 11
National Fire	New York	227,928 79	224,589 99	103,067 09	74,218 67
New Hampshire Fire	Manchester, New Hampshire	483,336 47	435,064 75	249,276 72	206,162 65
New Orleans Fire Association	New Orleans	489,631 09	477,385 90	351,711 90	27,175 61
Niagara	New York	1,356,416 36	1,296,729 82	901,521 85	324,210 01
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	500,514 97	458,821 66	242,593 54	227,363 59

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Income.	Expenditures.	Losses Incurred during the year.	Net Surplus.
Orient	Hartford	\$499,515 87	\$482,845 56	\$288,739 65	\$70,484 96
Pacific Fire	New York	258,220 64	248,732 21	124,322 56	375,735 50
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	133,868 23	125,272 06	73,326 55	31,051 33
Pennsylvania Fire	Philadelphia	924,399 90	938,170 87	622,358 24	897,784 67
Phoenix	Brooklyn	3,245,318 28	2,903,802 69	1,685,444 23	686,160 04
Phoenix	Hartford	2,113,600 32	2,105,626 28	1,157,519 69	1,021,991 70
Prescott	Boston	187,648 46	198,006 64	133,690 19	14,440 28
Providence-Washington	Providence, Rhode Island	1,031,250 18	1,038,871 04	737,514 74	81,630 51
St. Paul	St. Paul, Minnesota	579,561 42	517,911 43	340,259 99	238,519 93
Security	New Haven	302,609 06	288,560 95	211,039 68	30,694 88
Shoe and Leather	Boston	701,984 87	711,987 49	527,605 10	39,505 70
Springfield Fire	Springfield, Massachusetts	1,627,242 43	1,513,950 84	924,368 74	400,945 49
Star Fire	New York	347,168 00	332,848 51	232,349 46	6,672 03
Teutonia	New Orleans	184,504 59	132,977 76	85,703 00	86,045 00
Traders'	Chicago	457,308 21	392,766 16	225,551 00	361,814 38
Union	Philadelphia	695,565 34	880,301 19	645,707 24	26,063 72
United States Fire	New York	106,610 34	109,715 34	43,090 00	226,698 27
Washington Fire and Marine	Boston	555,331 75	482,291 76	391,371 57	183,760 62
Williamsburg City Fire	Brooklyn	700,933 04	634,640 70	293,864 30	433,427 53
Totals .....	.....	\$49,565,996 96	\$46,802,458 61	\$27,533,267 94	\$26,746,095 32

TABLE NO. 19.

Showing the various items composing the Assets of the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—Companies of other States.

NAME.	Location.	Real Estate.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Stocks and Bonds Owned by the Company.	Amount Loaned on Stocks and other securities as collateral.	Cash in Office and Banks.
Ætna	Hartford	\$864,500 00	\$44,800 00	\$7,405,897 22	\$20,100 00	\$1,031,117 34
Agricultural	Watertown, New York	150,479 48	782,791 50	452,943 50	44,197 66	187,341 31
Allemania	Pittsburgh	95,800 00	64,570 50	67,750 00	41,000 00	33,292 15
Amazon	Cincinnati	256,650 00	45,076 08	80,137 50	128,076 66	38,704 68
American	Newark	398,865 57	609,096 75	587,812 50	---	30,828 70
American Central	St. Louis	---	---	863,567 00	175,000 00	66,406 24
American Fire	Philadelphia	137,100 00	362,289 50	1,119,115 25	82,750 00	49,902 65
Boatman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh	52,839 79	65,613 34	216,769 30	13,268 00	36,433 43
Citizens'	St. Louis	13,000 00	25,850 00	255,340 00	100,500 00	9,055 20
Citizens'	New York	112,000 00	56,900 00	625,375 00	134,400 00	65,395 86
Commercial Fire	New York	---	23,700 00	373,520 00	---	35,985 48
Connecticut	Hartford	38,655 00	418,850 00	1,140,038 00	27,450 00	145,498 31
Continental	New York	659,450 00	324,100 00	2,751,895 00	450,000 00	222,982 60
Eliot	Boston	---	49,500 00	273,227 75	---	40,016 80
Farragut Fire	New York	6,000 00	21,100 00	337,820 78	6,800 00	20,820 17
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	90,300 00	927,110 94	2,892,879 50	55,450 00	123,861 20
Firemen's	Baltimore	67,850 29	---	414,750 20	---	15,161 96
German	Freeport, Illinois	10,000 00	617,983 69	123,263 00	---	159,447 36
German-American	New York	---	---	3,820,395 00	---	97,565 13
German Fire	Pittsburgh	14,430 45	209,777 50	145,607 50	---	29,793 51
Germania	New York	469,837 33	145,450 00	1,835,673 75	---	86,035 05
Girard	Philadelphia	343,800 00	474,033 32	286,240 00	8,600 00	84,500 12
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls, New York	19,700 00	340,647 37	842,075 00	---	91,405 26
Hanover	New York	---	199,750 00	2,195,513 75	---	111,310 59
Hartford	Hartford	---	---	1,850,425 25	5,500 00	223,323 03
Home	New York	664,675 60	1,172,152 44	5,484,675 00	426,650 00	108,048 52
Howard	New York	125,000 00	15,700 00	595,903 00	---	11,725 28
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	325,739 47	1,866,866 67	4,899,684 00	793,654 00	548,006 44
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	68,800 00	102,850 00	265,195 70	142,000 00	79,089 80
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	86,950 54	37,300 00	534,078 00	32,365 00	111,320 19
Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	---	155,500 00	237,950 00	8,000 00	37,167 91
Merchants'	Newark	148,576 00	443,842 00	482,558 00	40,087 50	22,412 91

TABLE No. 19—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Real Estate.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Stocks and Bonds Owned by the Company.	Amount Loaned on Stocks and other securities as collateral.	Cash in Office and Banks.
National Fire.....	New York.....	-----	\$75,588 98	\$291,987 50	-----	\$12,301 47
New Hampshire Fire.....	Manchester, N. H.....	-----	88,246 86	680,092 00	\$88,629 17	76,348 50
New Orleans Insurance Association.....	New Orleans.....	\$1,500 00	63,806 20	293,450 00	-----	55,901 31
Niagara.....	New York.....	22,000 00	103,900 00	1,477,025 00	10,500 00	56,760 52
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee.....	-----	200,500 00	692,890 00	-----	232,934 24
Orient.....	Hartford.....	29,494 69	220,669 08	929,040 00	97,512 00	55,362 70
Pacific Fire.....	New York.....	70,000 00	58,300 00	580,933 75	1,450 00	8,276 90
Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburgh.....	50,300 00	146,367 66	81,504 33	-----	17,967 55
Pennsylvania Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	115,000 00	184,070 00	1,672,483 17	261,000 00	26,852 49
Phoenix.....	Brooklyn.....	329,550 00	335,956 60	2,201,506 23	224,022 00	239,497 98
Phoenix.....	Hartford.....	178,255 31	161,380 00	3,203,170 91	304,367 00	365,891 29
Prescott.....	Boston.....	-----	-----	339,500 00	-----	6,364 53
Providence-Washington.....	Providence.....	-----	-----	783,950 00	-----	36,958 70
St. Paul.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	103,364 56	149,574 28	442,834 54	264,633 94	88,976 07
Security.....	New Haven.....	-----	58,700 00	230,573 00	12,100 00	37,548 30
Shoe and Leather.....	Boston.....	-----	-----	791,020 00	-----	69,475 78
Springfield Fire.....	Springfield, Mass.....	103,150 00	327,116 67	1,796,745 00	18,675 00	78,332 06
Star Fire.....	New York.....	21,500 00	119,501 80	454,277 50	7,025 00	23,927 41
Teutonia.....	New Orleans.....	32,750 00	39,799 99	188,205 00	100,524 24	35,384 27
Traders'.....	Chicago.....	137,195 98	-----	872,027 50	-----	68,857 42
Union.....	Philadelphia.....	186,000 00	63,000 00	476,909 50	55,378 63	376,215 65
United States Fire.....	New York.....	-----	238,400 00	283,972 50	-----	1,762 00
Washington Fire and Marine.....	Boston.....	-----	84,000 00	1,125,310 37	102,400 00	143,490 05
Williamsburg City Fire.....	Brooklyn.....	360,102 63	104,710 00	500,028 00	10,650 00	82,997 26
Totals.....	-----	\$6,532,590 94	\$13,394,880 00	\$63,818,411 25	\$4,744,215 80	\$6,172,659 63

TABLE No. 19—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Premiums in course of Collection.	Bills Receivable, not matured, taken for Marine and Inland Risks.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.
Etna	Hartford	\$1,231 98	\$324,997 26	---	---	\$9,192,643 80
Agricultural	Watertown, New York	21,927 56	47,765 03	\$16,055 50	\$600 00	1,713,101 54
Allemaunna	Pittsburgh	3,173 52	33,581 89	3,424 75	1,850 00	344,442 81
Amazon	Cincinnati	1,812 35	28,069 78	1,423 15	3,053 44	583,003 64
American	Newark	17,800 77	14,988 73	---	4,447 06	1,663,840 08
American Central	St. Louis	5,280 00	78,908 12	---	---	1,189,521 36
American Fire	Philadelphia	37,950 51	7,831 66	---	7,579 64	1,804,519 21
Boatman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh	552 19	16,141 31	1,493 33	405 34	403,016 03
Citizens'	St. Louis	1,189 40	9,785 37	---	---	414,719 97
Citizens'	New York	5,072 33	43,740 76	---	700 00	1,041,583 95
Commercial Fire	New York	1,286 16	67,295 83	---	---	501,787 47
Connecticut	Hartford	---	67,207 89	---	---	1,837,729 20
Continental	New York	59,970 64	366,438 17	26,205 60	6,900 00	4,867,942 01
Eliot	Boston	6,015 75	14,993 26	376 41	---	384,129 97
Farragut Fire	New York	776 73	14,344 08	---	134 67	407,796 43
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60,888 43	115,762 37	---	13,723 67	4,279,676 11
Firemen's	Baltimore	8,065 87	5,661 66	---	500 00	311,969 98
German	Freeport, Illinois	37,667 93	55,855 24	473,889 17	---	1,478,106 39
German-American	New York	2,000 00	146,008 18	---	---	4,065,968 31
German Fire	Pittsburgh	4,909 75	27,115 17	90 00	68 00	431,791 88
Germania	New York	4,406 50	---	8,876 22	150,550 47	2,700,729 32
Girard	Philadelphia	8,719 24	46,713 42	---	7,271 39	1,259,967 49
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls, New York	1,542 53	31,215 75	---	---	1,326,585 91
Hanover	New York	10,734 58	7,728 31	---	127,672 94	2,658,210 17
Hartford	Hartford	25,168 50	341,095 73	---	19,451 43	4,541,236 82
Home	New York	59,237 83	121,484 44	53,478 11	---	7,488,644 59
Howard	New York	1,605 00	40,077 82	---	46,740 00	836,751 10
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	24,400 08	426,924 07	186,421 60	---	9,071,696 33
Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	2,799 58	23,599 96	---	2,424 67	699,489 36
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	7,024 07	126,429 59	11,411 48	141,999 44	1,089,078 31
Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	2,114 50	19,592 53	---	---	460,324 94
Mechanics'	Newark	17,477 10	64,728 35	725 61	1,556 30	1,221,963 77
National Fire	New York	2,021 80	21,188 30	---	---	406,088 05
New Hampshire Fire	Manchester, N. H.	5,988 00	25,843 40	---	---	965,147 93
New Orleans Insurance Association	New Orleans	---	54,102 37	183 32	58,073 55	527,016 75
Niagara	New York	19,381 16	182,155 08	---	2,313 21	1,874,034 97

TABLE No. 19—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Premiums in course of Collection.	Bills Receivable, not matured, taken for Marine and Inland Risks.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	\$3,259 93	\$31,793 99	-----	\$6,150 00	\$1,187,548 16
Orient	Hartford	15,253 73	64,402 21	-----	160 00	1,411,894 41
Pacific Fire	New York	6,807 78	19,662 83	-----	170 83	745,602 09
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	3,953 90	12,920 79	\$137 50	314 50	313,466 23
Pennsylvania Fire	Philadelphia	6,012 11	57,403 75	-----	-----	2,222,821 52
Phoenix	Brooklyn	11,489 52	406,733 39	7,147 51	3,132 75	3,759,035 98
Phoenix	Hartford	12,356 26	208,424 61	-----	1,203 50	4,435,018 88
Prescott	Boston	2,633 32	19,790 18	-----	-----	368,288 03
Providencia-Washington	Providence	-----	86,542 76	153,422 63	-----	1,000,874 09
St. Paul	St. Paul, Minn.	17,651 64	21,906 60	10,026 57	2,059 67	1,101,027 87
Security	New Haven	768 11	17,449 85	1,104 89	348 32	358,592 47
Shoe and Leather	Boston	5,105 00	61,076 85	76,150 57	-----	1,002,898 20
Springfield Fire	Springfield, Mass.	36,034 82	201,000 00	20,825 64	-----	2,355,633 82
Star Fire	New York	3,277 88	71,422 28	-----	3,734 63	708,817 23
Teutonia	New Orleans	-----	35,751 53	13,106 41	7,885 36	425,303 88
Traders	Chicago	4,001 66	46,218 36	-----	9,782 44	1,165,378 10
Union	Philadelphia	3,873 30	190,056 81	38,121 69	37,077 18	1,392,065 60
United States Fire	New York	4,339 17	9,239 00	-----	2,010 02	537,712 67
Washington Fire and Marine	Boston	5,744 00	98,712 13	-----	-----	1,595,550 31
Williamsburg City Fire	Brooklyn	7,318 28	65,352 95	35,893 79	2,499 44	1,133,658 56
Totals	-----	\$589,953 90	\$4,775,410 60	\$1,152,721 10	\$674,563 86	\$101,855,407 08

TABLE NO. 20.

Showing the various items composing the Liabilities, except Capital Stock, of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—Companies of other States.

NAME.	Location.	Losses Adjusted.	Losses Unadjusted.	Losses Restated.	Cash Dividends.
Ætna.....	Hartford.....	\$27,749 74	\$135,903 36	\$12,933 33	-----
Agricultural.....	Watertown, New York.....	8,665 14	18,878 75	10,500 00	-----
Allemania.....	Pittsburgh.....	3,669 43	5,750 00	1,900 00	-----
Amazon.....	Cincinnati.....	10,575 97	3,683 10	4,549 96	-----
American.....	Newark.....	11,885 03	20,007 97	-----	\$49 50
American Central.....	St. Louis.....	25,571 64	14,804 58	6,663 98	6,437 45
American Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	36,890 07	54,094 50	2,200 00	56 25
Boatman's Fire and Marine.....	Pittsburgh.....	491 06	14,046 86	-----	695 00
Citizens'.....	St. Louis.....	-----	6,575 00	2,000 00	-----
Citizens'.....	New York.....	25,384 41	49,301 08	-----	112 70
Commercial Fire.....	New York.....	15,931 53	17,329 05	5,500 00	395 75
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	-----	66,625 00	3,612 00	-----
Continental.....	New York.....	-----	310,231 04	32,900 00	-----
Eliot.....	Boston.....	-----	18,280 00	-----	639 80
Farragut Fire.....	New York.....	2,338 19	19,892 00	2,962 50	505 00
Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	50,973 59	137,271 15	11,568 25	-----
Firemen's.....	Baltimore.....	5,262 85	4,065 98	-----	444 78
German.....	Freeport, Illinois.....	72,201 45	-----	3,000 00	-----
German-American.....	New York.....	63,633 36	78,508 05	17,757 96	-----
German Fire.....	Pittsburgh.....	9,820 00	-----	-----	-----
Germania.....	New York.....	11,367 32	64,130 04	32,361 14	-----
Girard.....	Philadelphia.....	-----	18,530 07	-----	-----
Glen's Falls.....	Glen's Falls, New York.....	19,961 78	12,628 50	5,200 00	-----
Hanover.....	New York.....	27,430 01	69,691 82	26,609 95	-----
Hartford.....	Hartford.....	73,196 57	152,877 00	33,908 50	-----
Horne.....	New York.....	53,608 85	235,888 30	30,879 89	-----
Howard.....	New York.....	43,420 23	23,997 49	1,460 00	1,018 50
Insurance Company of North America.....	Philadelphia.....	49,525 00	371,548 00	29,000 00	-----
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	75,401 00	-----	-----	210 00
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine.....	Boston.....	48,575 01	28,313 38	3,250 00	-----
Mechanics' Fire.....	Brooklyn.....	11,773 65	9,115 80	-----	-----
Merchants'.....	Newark.....	18,888 11	47,772 86	900 00	-----
National Fire.....	New York.....	10,175 00	14,125 00	-----	-----

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Losses Adjusted.	Losses Unadjusted.	Losses Restated.	Cash Dividends.
New Hampshire Fire.....	Manchester, New Hampshire.....	\$31,000 00			
New Orleans Insurance Association.....	New Orleans.....	3,000 00	\$12,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$2,125 50
Niagara.....	New York.....	167,324 14		13,400 00	315 00
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee.....	14,525 23	26,350 00	5,650 00	
Orient.....	Hartford.....	57,746 66		3,204 00	
Pacific Fire.....	New York.....	6,525 00	15,075 00	3,600 00	
Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburgh.....	2,600 72	11,319 76	500 00	702 50
Pennsylvania Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	71,117 67			
Phoenix.....	Brooklyn.....	9,999 53	210,734 50	18,978 08	
Prescott.....	Hartford.....	24,948 17	172,625 86	18,015 68	
Providence-Washington.....	Boston.....	9,303 82	14,460 00	1,800 00	
St. Paul.....	Providence.....	22,929 67	95,605 25	6,805 28	472 35
Security.....	St. Paul, Minnesota.....	19,138 42	21,334 10	3,250 00	
Shoe and Leather.....	New Haven.....	1,234 69	18,462 23	2,491 67	
Springfield Fire.....	Boston.....		69,619 00		
Star Fire.....	Springfield, Massachusetts.....	66,504 91	71,333 58	15,049 68	
Teutonia.....	New York.....	32,505 74	9,851 66	2,750 00	
Traders'.....	New Orleans.....	11,250 48	4,500 00	5,500 00	1,098 45
Union.....	Chicago.....	12,767 18	24,270 35	7,064 78	
United States Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	9,921 68	96,185 40		2,498 27
Washington Fire and Marine.....	New York.....	6,958 92	6,505 00		78 75
Williamsburg City Fire.....	Boston.....		113,442 00		
	Brooklyn.....	8,179 16	23,417 60	5,500 00	275 00
Totals.....		\$1,403,294 78	\$3,040,977 02	\$400,176 63	\$18,130 55

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Fire Reinsurance.	Marine Reinsurance.	All other Claims.	Total Liabilities, Capital not included.	Net Surplus.
Etna.....	Hartford.....	\$1,668,711 56	\$9,684 46	\$68,203 50	\$1,923,185 95	\$3,269,437 85
Agricultural.....	Watertown, New York.....	1,021,823 99	-----	25,000 00	1,084,867 88	128,233 66
Alleghania.....	Pittsburgh.....	81,205 64	-----	1,200 00	93,725 07	50,717 74
Anaon.....	Cincinnati.....	106,842 33	-----	1,533 70	127,234 56	155,769 08
American.....	Newark.....	178,450 88	-----	13,653 03	230,434 36	833,405 72
American Central.....	St. Louis.....	308,497 48	-----	11,845 22	367,439 15	222,032 21
American Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	758,051 77	-----	1,038 91	852,970 25	551,548 96
Boatman's Fire and Marine.....	Pittsburgh.....	57,327 43	4,008 33	9,091 78	84,965 46	68,030 57
Citizens'.....	St. Louis.....	238,783 74	-----	1,756 35	41,615 45	173,104 52
Citizens'.....	New York.....	194,656 47	-----	9,452 00	323,033 93	418,550 02
Commercial Fire.....	New York.....	455,074 32	4,118 56	18,067 07	255,998 43	45,789 04
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	1,750,137 81	25,682 88	86,553 20	2,206,144 73	282,417 88
Continental.....	New York.....	67,368 78	-----	2,875 00	89,028 78	1,661,797 28
Eliot.....	Boston.....	95,013 94	-----	4,402 49	124,609 12	95,101 19
Farragut Fire.....	New York.....	2,765,347 83	-----	466 30	2,965,160 82	83,187 31
Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	52,710 92	-----	15,610 50	62,950 83	814,515 29
Firemen's.....	Baltimore.....	993,849 99	-----	34,938 43	1,084,661 94	193,444 45
German.....	Freeport, Illinois.....	1,186,120 25	-----	1,200 00	1,380,958 05	1,085,010 26
German-American.....	New York.....	119,738 86	-----	1,125 00	130,758 86	101,033 02
German Fire.....	Pittsburgh.....	773,848 17	-----	16,604 69	882,831 67	817,897 65
Germania.....	New York.....	359,561 36	-----	4,682 36	394,716 12	565,251 37
Girard.....	Philadelphia.....	418,587 05	-----	-----	461,059 69	665,526 22
Glen's Falls.....	Glen's Falls, New York.....	757,220 26	-----	36,000 00	880,952 04	777,258 13
Hanover.....	New York.....	1,661,661 84	-----	7,500 00	1,957,643 91	1,333,595 91
Hartford.....	Hartford.....	2,497,634 00	-----	29,551 60	2,825,511 04	1,663,133 53
Home.....	New York.....	218,164 78	-----	2,859,731 68	3,211,964 65	3,211,964 65
Howard.....	New York.....	2,164,527 12	295,182 63	19,948 93	2,79,845 71	219,643 65
Insurance Company of North America.....	Philadelphia.....	157,290 85	45,080 64	1,863 22	279,845 71	219,643 65
Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	418,771 32	18,430 21	46,198 45	563,538 37	25,539 94
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine.....	Boston.....	105,634 12	-----	1,300 00	127,823 57	82,501 37
Mechanics' Fire.....	Brooklyn.....	331,370 92	-----	25,179 77	444,111 66	377,852 11
Merchants'.....	Newark.....	107,569 38	-----	-----	131,869 38	74,218 67
National Fire.....	New York.....	227,985 28	-----	-----	258,985 28	206,162 65
New Hampshire Fire.....	Manchester, New Hampshire.....	169,387 36	8,328 28	-----	199,841 14	27,175 61
New Orleans Insurance Association.....	New Orleans.....	802,656 24	-----	65,829 88	1,049,824 96	324,210 01
Niagara.....	New York.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Fire Reinsurance.	Marine Reinsurance.	All other Claims.	Total Liabilities, Capital not included.	Net Surplus.
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	\$296,700 69	\$1,000 00	\$5,958 65	\$350,184 57	\$237,363 59
Orient	Hartford	280,458 79	-----	-----	341,409 45	70,484 96
Pacific Fire	New York	140,822 55	-----	3,844 04	169,866 59	375,735 50
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	66,429 97	-----	861 95	82,414 90	31,051 33
Pennsylvania Fire	Philadelphia	953,919 18	-----	-----	1,025,036 85	897,784 67
Phoenix	Brooklyn	1,734,002 40	82,869 00	17,192 43	2,072,875 94	686,160 04
Phoenix	Hartford	1,197,467 47	-----	-----	1,413,057 18	1,021,991 70
Prescott	Boston	114,751 40	-----	13,532 53	153,847 75	14,440 28
Providence-Washington	Providence	344,760 18	108,670 85	-----	579,243 58	81,630 51
St. Paul	St. Paul, Minnesota	304,547 44	11,891 00	2,346 95	362,507 94	238,519 93
Security	New Haven	89,317 11	13,110 59	3,261 30	127,897 59	30,694 88
Shoe and Leather	Boston	204,081 25	77,622 25	12,000 00	363,322 50	39,505 70
Springfield Fire	Springfield, Massachusetts	1,001,650 16	-----	30,150 00	1,184,688 33	400,945 49
Star Fire	New York	143,024 50	-----	14,013 30	202,145 20	6,672 03
Teutonia	New Orleans	62,781 95	3,128 00	-----	88,258 88	86,045 00
Traders'	Chicago	217,462 40	-----	41,999 01	303,563 72	361,814 38
Union	Philadelphia	166,238 72	58,677 40	32,480 41	366,001 88	26,063 72
United States Fire	New York	40,671 75	3,142 98	3,630 00	61,014 40	226,698 27
Washington Fire and Marine	Boston	216,214 87	60,561 53	21,571 32	411,789 72	183,700 62
Williamsburg City Fire	Brooklyn	389,225 56	-----	23,633 71	450,231 03	433,427 53
Totals	-----	\$31,317,396 48	\$761,189 59	\$789,146 71	\$37,730,311 76	\$20,746,005 32

TABLE No. 21.

Showing the various items composing the Income of the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—Companies of other States.

NAME.	Location.	Fire Premiums.	Marine Premiums.	Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.
Ætna	Hartford	\$2,302,979 30	\$123,873 51	\$2,484 38
Agricultural	Watertown, New York	770,760 74	-----	45,041 72
Allemania	Pittsburgh	163,889 33	-----	4,916 68
Amazon	Cincinnati	183,679 20	-----	8,730 51
American	Newark	283,509 07	-----	38,975 98
American Central	St. Louis	453,957 83	-----	-----
American Fire	Philadelphia	758,266 36	-----	15,043 14
Boatman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh	105,106 81	13,911 69	4,625 06
Citizens'	St. Louis	59,245 08	5,697 88	1,750 00
Citizens'	New York	365,138 35	-----	3,336 96
Commercial Fire	New York	372,531 66	13,208 95	2,251 00
Connecticut	Hartford	789,642 40	-----	18,168 80
Continental	New York	2,129,685 16	472,059 70	21,744 08
Eliot	Boston	130,666 95	-----	3,067 80
Farragut Fire	New York	165,623 97	-----	1,116 56
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1,467,084 17	-----	48,794 80
Firemen's	Baltimore	104,489 15	-----	-----
German	Freeport, Illinois	834,266 52	-----	-----
German-American	New York	1,683,511 07	-----	-----
German Fire	Pittsburgh	197,928 33	-----	11,139 45
Germania	New York	1,205,268 30	-----	12,995 28
Girard	Philadelphia	332,901 71	-----	28,482 06
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls, New York	486,273 89	-----	17,490 56
Hanover	New York	1,136,750 52	-----	10,593 40
Hartford	Hartford	2,304,438 17	-----	65,882 96
Hime	New York	3,162,284 38	-----	68,651 46
Howard	New York	449,703 50	-----	931 54
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	2,306,081 06	1,545,067 15	99,627 23
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	140,497 98	143,724 32	5,302 50
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	691,526 23	77,476 24	2,416 19
Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	211,469 89	-----	10,770 66
Merchants'	Newark	561,078 17	-----	26,465 46
National Fire	New York	212,108 70	-----	13,700 37

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Fire Premiums.	Marine Premiums.	Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.
New Hampshire Fire	Manchester, New Hampshire	\$437,792 07		
New Orleans Insurance Association	New Orleans	371,059 44	\$107,117 44	\$6,318 57
Niagara	New York	1,280,158 26		10,492 47
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	424,742 13	26,939 12	12,509 61
Orient	Hartford	428,696 87		3,637 00
Pacific Fire	New York	235,229 99		7,856 60
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	116,076 49		10,378 22
Pennsylvania Fire	Philadelphia	814,573 86		17,718 62
Phoenix	Brooklyn	2,530,565 96	562,010 86	8,204 90
Phoenix	Hartford	1,896,573 14		
Prescott	Boston	170,593 98		
Providence-Washington	Providence	528,576 39	465,735 05	
St. Paul	St. Paul, Minnesota	469,867 64	37,274 50	9,500 37
Security	New Haven	183,229 50	101,481 11	3,032 90
Shoe and Leather	Boston	312,542 93	351,899 17	
Springfield Fire	Springfield, Massachusetts	1,517,001 84		17,078 90
Star Fire	New York	319,921 97		7,153 49
Tenonia	New Orleans	128,610 93	35,964 90	
Traders'	Chicago	408,475 87	3,904 59	
Union	Philadelphia	320,043 21	333,908 33	2,160 00
United States Fire	New York	73,379 74	10,012 94	11,772 86
Washington Fire and Marine	Boston	330,803 33	174,631 44	4,500 00
Williamsburg City Fire	Brooklyn	653,394 94		7,540 61
Totals		\$40,494,207 43	\$4,005,898 89	\$734,461 71

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Interest and Dividends from other sources.	Rents.	Received from all other sources.	Total Income.
Ætna	Hartford	\$421,802 05	\$8,397 22	---	\$2,859,536 46
Agricultural	Watertown, New York	25,125 90	5,862 50	---	846,790 86
Allemania	Pittsburgh	5,693 35	7,545 25	---	181,994 61
Amazon	Cincinnati	14,609 63	7,044 16	\$260 39	214,323 89
American	Newark	20,000 00	12,254 51	---	354,739 56
American Central	St. Louis	61,442 60	---	1,000 00	516,400 43
American Fire	Philadelphia	59,589 17	---	7,457 97	840,356 64
Botman's Fire and Marine	Boston	14,145 40	3,268 41	168 04	141,225 41
Citizens'	St. Louis	20,738 71	---	---	87,431 67
Citizens'	New York	33,650 64	4,428 87	525 00	407,079 82
Commercial Fire	New York	21,865 00	---	---	409,856 61
Connecticut	Hartford	66,729 87	---	---	874,541 07
Continental	New York	154,999 74	49,553 93	---	2,828,042 61
Eliot	Boston	14,860 47	---	572 15	149,167 37
Farragut Fire	New York	15,635 45	500 04	5 01	182,881 03
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	158,865 19	5,264 11	4,737 90	1,684,746 17
Firemen's	Baltimore	25,943 25	---	---	130,432 40
German	Freeport, Illinois	58,079 73	---	480 53	832,826 78
German-American	New York	153,921 34	---	---	1,837,432 41
German Fire	Pittsburgh	6,499 00	519 00	---	216,085 78
Germania	New York	91,278 77	---	---	1,309,542 35
Girard	Philadelphia	18,967 09	18,907 56	---	399,258 42
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls, New York	35,550 48	225 00	36 80	539,576 73
Hanover	New York	93,333 70	---	---	1,240,677 62
Hartford	Hartford	121,428 51	29,448 62	---	2,521,198 26
Hone	New York	205,789 14	---	---	3,436,724 98
Howard	New York	29,934 13	3,400 00	2,507 70	486,476 87
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	277,136 39	---	52,023 18	4,279,935 01
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	23,588 64	4,645 02	6,369 32	324,127 78
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	36,684 00	4,949 77	---	813,052 43
Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	8,151 66	---	---	230,392 21
Merchants'	Newark	25,356 39	5,774 09	---	618,674 11
National Fire	New York	---	219 72	1,900 00	227,928 79
New Hampshire Fire	Manchester, New Hampshire	45,544 40	---	---	483,336 47
New Orleans Insurance Association	New Orleans	11,454 21	---	---	489,631 09
Niagara	New York	69,939 53	---	---	1,336,416 36
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	36,248 47	---	2,092 78	500,514 97

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Interest and Dividends from other sources.	Rents.	Received from all other sources.	Total Income.
Orient.....	Hartford.....	\$57,228 89	\$1,080 50	-----	\$499,515 87
Pacific Fire.....	New York.....	16,441 13	2,912 52	-----	258,220 64
Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburgh.....	4,765 59	3,234 35	\$1,935 20	133,868 23
Pennsylvania Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	98,631 68	230 00	566 14	924,399 90
Phoenix.....	Brooklyn.....	104,924 06	10,098 78	-----	3,245,318 28
Phoenix.....	Hartford.....	205,818 44	3,003 84	-----	2,113,600 32
Prescott.....	Boston.....	16,768 10	-----	286 38	187,648 46
Providence-Washington.....	Providence.....	36,938 74	-----	-----	1,031,250 18
St. Paul.....	St. Paul, Minnesota.....	55,552 00	7,366 91	-----	579,561 42
Security.....	New Haven.....	14,177 43	-----	668 12	302,609 06
Shoe and Leather.....	Boston.....	36,760 72	-----	782 05	701,984 87
Springfield Fire.....	Springfield, Massachusetts.....	89,007 19	4,151 50	-----	1,627,242 43
Star Fire.....	New York.....	18,929 54	1,163 00	-----	347,168 00
Teutonia.....	New Orleans.....	19,928 76	-----	-----	184,504 59
Traders'.....	Chicago.....	38,927 75	6,000 00	-----	457,308 21
Union.....	Philadelphia.....	24,744 80	14,709 00	-----	695,565 34
United States Fire.....	New York.....	10,668 08	-----	776 72	106,610 34
Washington Fire and Marine.....	Boston.....	45,306 98	-----	-----	555,331 75
Williamsburg City Fire.....	Brooklyn.....	27,887 43	12,110 06	-----	700,933 04
Totals.....	-----	\$3,407,989 31	\$238,288 24	\$85,151 38	\$49,565,996 96

TABLE NO. 22.

Showing the various items composing the Expenditures of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—Companies of other States.

NAME.	Location.	Fire Losses.	Marine Losses.	Dividends.	Brokerage and Commissions.
Alma.....	Hartford.....	\$1,218,363 55	\$76,314 31	\$720,000 00	\$394,934 07
Agricultural.....	Watertown, New York.....	295,414 36	-----	30,000 00	159,702 38
Allomania.....	Pittsburgh.....	77,587 87	-----	16,000 00	33,092 97
Amazon.....	Cincinnati.....	103,893 64	-----	17,950 50	36,379 20
American.....	Newark.....	131,489 19	-----	70,013 30	43,597 59
American Central.....	St. Louis.....	287,699 18	-----	72,345 25	62,744 04
American Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	464,612 44	-----	40,040 00	156,062 31
Boatman's Fire and Marine.....	Pittsburgh.....	55,073 65	7,870 61	20,000 00	21,923 51
Citizens'.....	St. Louis.....	31,289 93	2,914 68	12,000 00	10,237 51
Citizens'.....	New York.....	218,603 76	-----	40,433 30	60,439 87
Commercial Fire.....	New York.....	257,045 71	10,873 13	16,949 25	88,111 90
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	476,631 57	-----	100,000 00	123,239 97
Continental.....	New York.....	1,170,269 95	304,532 77	149,948 40	479,233 37
Eliot.....	Boston.....	94,260 32	-----	19,645 00	27,172 63
Farragut Fire.....	New York.....	94,438 66	-----	24,000 00	26,742 45
Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	1,104,708 50	-----	200,000 00	331,610 79
Firemen's.....	Baltimore.....	51,394 91	-----	11,131 38	15,703 09
German.....	Freeport, Illinois.....	340,295 19	-----	31,010 00	268,960 77
German-American.....	New York.....	855,446 89	-----	130,000 00	251,776 88
German Fire.....	Pittsburgh.....	110,052 76	-----	24,000 00	42,691 50
Germania.....	New York.....	624,322 60	-----	100,000 00	232,680 05
Girard.....	Philadelphia.....	128,301 17	3,639 63	72,000 00	65,604 23
Glen's Falls.....	Glen's Falls, New York.....	27,8654 09	-----	20,000 00	92,005 37
Hanover.....	New York.....	646,077 39	-----	100,000 00	178,191 97
Hartford.....	Hartford.....	1,377,716 55	-----	250,000 00	343,445 30
Hone.....	New York.....	1,769,156 41	-----	300,000 00	556,200 03
Howard.....	New York.....	334,029 03	-----	13,981 50	48,721 81
Insurance Company of North America.....	Philadelphia.....	1,325,653 41	1,065,071 10	600,000 00	577,707 77
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	79,440 19	133,132 07	19,900 00	50,614 80
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine.....	Boston.....	422,741 71	85,127 35	20,000 00	118,943 05
Mechanics' Fire.....	Brooklyn.....	151,376 79	-----	25,000 00	42,264 09
Merchants'.....	Newark.....	320,037 54	-----	49,020 00	115,499 35
National Fire.....	New York.....	114,500 42	-----	20,000 00	45,733 47

TABLE No. 22—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Fire Losses.	Marine Losses.	Dividends.	Brokerage and Commissions.
New Hampshire Fire.....	Manchester, New Hampshire.....	\$254,245 05	-----	\$40,000 00	\$85,099 06
New Orleans Insurance Association.....	New Orleans.....	278,759 05	-----	30,757 50	69,825 88
Niagara.....	New York.....	821,433 27	\$32,952 85	60,236 50	192,317 83
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee.....	203,527 78	-----	60,000 00	73,841 39
Orient.....	Hartford.....	249,470 15	-----	80,000 00	69,219 42
Pacific Fire.....	New York.....	125,732 56	-----	28,000 00	49,438 42
Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburgh.....	65,710 26	-----	15,622 00	24,669 85
Pennsylvania Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	619,950 35	-----	40,000 00	176,539 09
Phoenix.....	Brooklyn.....	1,210,866 35	-----	100,000 00	64,929 25
Phoenix.....	Hartford.....	1,214,389 12	427,888 71	280,000 00	310,065 81
Prescott.....	Boston.....	127,691 50	-----	10,000 00	31,645 57
Providence-Washington.....	Providence.....	319,323 26	-----	31,805 55	161,341 41
St. Paul.....	St. Paul, Minnesota.....	303,183 91	26,701 50	50,000 00	73,074 68
Security.....	New Haven.....	112,351 07	94,485 81	12,000 00	46,784 10
Shoe and Leather.....	Boston.....	238,507 05	278,551 27	-----	95,331 52
Springfield Fire and Marine.....	Springfield, Massachusetts.....	932,101 57	-----	100,000 00	247,369 89
Star Fire.....	New York.....	203,907 74	-----	-----	55,616 01
Teutonia.....	New Orleans.....	53,402 76	32,301 09	12,500 00	-----
Traders'.....	Chicago.....	209,475 29	8,184 33	50,000 00	71,002 08
Union.....	Philadelphia.....	262,889 40	352,790 47	39,993 20	128,030 55
United States Fire.....	New York.....	35,547 94	16,702 34	25,618 75	12,510 73
Washington Fire and Marine.....	Boston.....	140,527 45	179,453 24	20,000 00	86,519 58
Williamsburg City Fire.....	Brooklyn.....	299,148 46	-----	49,770 00	155,872 83
Totals.....	-----	\$23,272,650 67	\$3,583,464 66	\$4,171,723 38	\$7,967,923 04

TABLE No. 22—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Office Salaries.	Taxes.	All other Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
Ætna.....	Hartford.....	\$148,269 88	\$46,553 71	\$122,939 02	\$2,727,374 54
Agricultural.....	Watertown, New York.....	84,101 91	12,559 77	59,273 16	641,051 58
Allemania.....	Pittsburgh.....	11,508 13	5,943 20	10,090 83	132,223 00
Amazon.....	Cincinnati.....	17,379 02	7,754 31	18,101 53	201,368 20
American.....	Newark.....	32,988 38	9,996 61	24,904 22	312,989 29
American Central.....	St. Louis.....	39,993 55	8,837 80	48,505 50	520,123 32
American Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	92,311 96	22,880 48	27,708 77	778,615 96
Boatman's Fire and Marine.....	Pittsburgh.....	6,605 96	3,695 02	6,174 82	121,343 57
Citizens'.....	St. Louis.....	6,600 00	5,023 92	4,636 88	72,702 92
Citizens'.....	New York.....	51,323 65	6,561 39	33,695 58	413,057 53
Commercial Fire.....	New York.....	21,539 24	6,643 26	26,370 24	427,532 73
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	47,892 64	17,113 63	53,922 00	818,709 81
Continental.....	New York.....	254,886 22	63,638 84	191,246 18	2,613,755 73
Eliot.....	Boston.....	12,424 05	4,516 92	17,999 12	176,018 04
Farragut Fire.....	New York.....	22,232 00	4,923 36	19,432 04	190,868 51
Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	77,029 47	41,017 45	23,780 36	1,778,146 57
Freuden's.....	Baltimore.....	8,300 00	4,974 56	5,341 83	96,845 77
German.....	Freeport, Illinois.....	52,989 67	10,973 51	15,466 39	719,695 53
German-American.....	New York.....	138,039 44	43,372 00	154,764 94	1,573,400 15
German Fire.....	Pittsburgh.....	17,872 68	6,043 04	169,883 26	200,659 98
Germania.....	New York.....	68,522 41	34,109 62	1,229,517 94	1,229,517 94
Girard.....	Philadelphia.....	34,434 00	14,209 95	31,895 00	350,073 98
Glen's Falls.....	Glen's Falls, New York.....	33,823 14	13,485 57	34,683 04	432,651 21
Hanover.....	New York.....	53,345 55	31,565 96	174,007 83	1,183,188 70
Hartford.....	Hartford.....	126,780 84	35,511 65	200,338 15	2,333,792 49
Home.....	New York.....	291,346 76	71,159 25	244,176 53	3,222,038 98
Howard.....	New York.....	40,204 25	13,126 84	33,598 15	483,661 58
Insurance Company of North America.....	Philadelphia.....	122,310 79	114,843 50	230,339 00	4,045,925 57
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	13,750 00	6,547 88	23,705 54	327,150 48
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine.....	Boston.....	36,040 65	16,392 89	143,264 69	842,510 34
Mechanics' Fire.....	Brooklyn.....	24,760 02	4,991 84	23,622 46	272,015 20
Merchants'.....	Newark.....	28,815 50	20,143 43	46,061 97	579,577 79
National Fire.....	New York.....	23,093 84	2,195 25	19,067 01	294,589 99
New Hampshire Fire.....	Manchester, New Hampshire.....	16,731 16	14,099 91	24,889 57	435,064 75
New Orleans Insurance Association.....	New Orleans.....	28,278 32	3,544 08	13,268 22	477,385 90
Niagara.....	New York.....	75,379 37	26,730 12	120,038 73	1,296,729 82
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee.....	38,991 93	11,173 78	40,585 02	458,821 66

TABLE No. 22—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Office Salaries.	Taxes.	All other Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
Orient.....	Hartford.....	\$32,316 31	\$11,190 83	\$40,648 85	\$482,845 56
Pacific Fire.....	New York.....	23,407 81	8,362 93	13,770 49	248,732 21
Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburgh.....	6,209 00	2,435 44	10,625 51	125,272 06
Pennsylvania Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	25,447 16	21,297 37	54,936 90	938,170 87
Phoenix.....	Brooklyn.....	208,416 92	51,274 87	256,136 59	2,903,802 69
Phoenix.....	Hartford.....	90,188 44	58,883 25	152,099 66	2,105,626 28
Prescott.....	Boston.....	11,600 00	2,699 98	14,369 59	198,006 64
Providence-Washington.....	Providence.....	27,258 95	17,609 67	82,256 56	1,038,871 04
St. Paul.....	St. Paul, Minnesota.....	29,231 21	8,998 39	26,721 74	517,911 43
Security.....	New Haven.....	20,217 07	2,722 90	-----	288,560 95
Shoe and Leather.....	Boston.....	64,242 83	12,158 45	23,196 37	711,987 49
Springfield Fire and Marine.....	Springfield, Massachusetts.....	54,812 31	42,168 42	137,498 65	1,513,950 84
Star Fire.....	New York.....	29,658 22	11,001 67	32,664 87	332,848 51
Teutonia.....	New Orleans.....	23,188 55	11,855 36	-----	132,977 76
Traders.....	Chicago.....	27,865 61	14,266 45	11,972 37	392,766 16
Union.....	Philadelphia.....	31,616 00	17,386 78	47,574 79	880,301 19
United States Fire.....	New York.....	11,091 67	3,037 53	11,206 38	109,715 34
Washington Fire and Marine.....	Boston.....	18,552 22	11,996 63	25,242 64	482,291 76
Williamsburg City Fire.....	Brooklyn.....	52,713 14	16,883 09	60,253 18	634,640 70
Totals.....	-----	\$2,990,829 83	\$1,089,914 31	\$3,425,952 72	\$46,802,458 61

TABLE No. 23.

Showing amount of Risks written, Premiums received, and amount of Risks in force on the thirty-first day of December, 1883, with Premiums thereon, of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California—Companies of other States.

NAME.	Location.	RISKS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.				
		Fire.	Premiums.	Marine.	Premiums.	Total Premiums.
Etta	Hartford	\$235,463,652 00	\$2,540,423 66	\$52,681,162 00	\$119,076 95	\$2,659,500 61
Agricultural	Watertown, New York	90,898,386 00	784,087 54			784,087 54
Allemania	Pittsburgh	15,388,680 00	195,682 17			195,682 17
Anazon	Cincinnati	14,868,263 00	215,844 41			215,844 41
American	Newark	37,837,939 00	303,845 18			303,845 18
American Central	St. Louis	40,833,378 00	580,218 83			580,218 83
American Fire	Philadelphia	72,892,533 00	876,707 68			876,707 68
Boatman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh	10,478,428 00	131,411 30	1,572,882 00	15,384 01	146,795 11
Citizens'	St. Louis	6,198,126 00	61,377 19	1,290,680 00	7,242 00	68,619 19
Citizens'	New York	67,477,475 00	433,012 28			433,012 28
Commercial Fire	New York	37,021,248 00	436,938 39			436,938 39
Connecticut	Hartford	83,737,730 00	928,220 50			928,220 50
Continental	New York	330,112,308 00	2,730,081 57			3,351,004 55
Eliot	Boston	14,477,022 00	172,590 56	224,855,637 00	621,523 08	172,590 56
Farragut Fire	New York	30,209,068 00	183,866 76			183,866 76
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	144,933,934 00	1,786,160 42			1,786,160 42
Firemen's	Baltimore	19,601,102 00	115,793 52			115,793 52
German	Freeport, Illinois	57,090,572 00	1,061,884 40			1,061,884 40
German-American	New York	251,169,002 00	2,065,043 28			2,065,043 28
German Fire	Pittsburgh	19,614,766 00	222,937 44			222,937 44
Germania	New York	143,049,980 00	1,333,859 80			1,333,859 80
Guard	Philadelphia	37,309,423 00	371,422 08			371,422 08
Glen's Falls, New York	Glen's Falls, New York	54,897,709 00	500,997 37			500,997 37
Hanover	New York	125,759,175 00	1,257,725 39			1,257,725 39
Hartford	Hartford	215,994,435 00	2,607,999 22			2,607,999 22
Home	New York	313,347,287 00	3,459,544 38			3,459,544 38
Howard	New York	56,527,225 00	547,831 15			547,831 15
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	228,467,316 00	2,443,116 40	237,695,730 00	1,817,517 75	4,260,634 15
Ins. Co. of the State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	16,808,713 00	161,477 26	32,808,704 00	208,537 43	370,014 69
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	101,599,177 00	899,716 40	9,661,231 00	89,392 55	989,108 39
Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	33,640,156 00	270,208 95			270,208 95

RISKS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE No. 23—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	RISKS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.			
		Fire.	Premiums.	Marine.	Premiums.
Merchants' National Fire	Newark	\$64,821,126 00	\$647,463 46	-----	\$647,463 46
New Hampshire Fire	New York	32,849,494 00	258,261 61	-----	258,261 61
New Orleans Insurance Association	Manchester, N. H.	39,774,387 00	517,934 05	-----	517,934 05
Niagara	New Orleans	32,075,494 00	499,634 93	\$14,830,900 00	\$121,657 67
Northwestern National	New York	158,448,325 00	1,595,521 97	-----	1,595,521 97
Orient	Milwaukee	46,566,225 00	475,848 68	6,202,673 00	32,582 45
Pacific Fire	Hartford	40,497,328 00	517,771 44	-----	517,771 44
Pennsylvania	New York	35,490,950 00	262,779 87	-----	262,779 87
Pennsylvania Fire	Pittsburgh	11,274,876 00	140,183 77	-----	140,183 77
Phoenix	Philadelphia	73,899,254 00	943,996 45	-----	943,996 45
Phoenix	Brooklyn	271,737,417 00	2,977,323 22	-----	3,066,833 69
Prescott	Brooklyn	179,644,231 00	2,030,162 19	127,902,110 00	2,030,162 19
Providence-Washington	Boston	17,361,693 00	194,292 14	-----	194,292 14
St. Paul	Providence	70,555,204 00	649,529 80	73,477,525 00	1,370,021 51
Security	St. Paul, Minn.	41,988,450 00	568,743 77	6,724,784 00	615,088 78
Shoe and Leather	New Haven	20,178,352 00	225,190 45	19,706,695 00	46,945 01
Springfield Fire	Boston	32,371,655 00	393,127 59	29,009,381 00	109,558 65
Star Fire	Springfield, Mass.	130,650,000 00	1,762,590 12	-----	759,597 71
Teutonia	New York	42,337,683 00	402,378 23	-----	1,762,590 12
Traders' Union	New Orleans	10,845,415 00	176,756 05	7,324,561 00	402,378 23
United States Fire	Chicago	41,939,673 00	531,935 57	1,833,646 00	251,839 40
Washington City and Marine	Philadelphia	37,921,284 00	393,354 86	62,431,555 00	535,840 16
Williamsburg City Fire	New York	15,085,948 00	81,633 62	1,195,135 00	1,035,830 60
Totals	Boston	42,226,875 00	420,404 95	14,388,556 00	88,949 79
	Brooklyn	102,619,117 00	743,438 99	-----	642,115 48
		\$4,550,820,674 00	\$47,150,282 70	\$933,373,378 00	\$5,928,885 36
					\$53,079,168 06

TABLE No. 23—Continued.

Name.	Location.	RISKS IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1883.			
		Fire.	Premiums.	Marine.	Total Premiums.
Ætna	Hartford	\$287,386,942 00	\$3,226,258 12	\$808,300 000	\$3,245,027 04
Agricultural	Watertown, New York	229,835,838 00	1,940,199 65		1,940,199 65
Allemania	Pittsburgh	12,876,350 00	161,569 80		161,569 80
Amazon	Cincinnati	14,302,801 00	207,324 22		207,324 22
American	Newark	37,246,675 00	338,398 37		338,398 37
American Central	St. Louis	40,950,034 00	596,387 62		596,387 62
American Fire	Philadelphia	70,980,644 00	863,918 23		863,918 23
Boatman's Fire and Marine	Pittsburgh	6,981,529 00	112,840 99		116,849 32
Citizens'	St. Louis	4,403,993 00	60,422 00	53,833 00	4,008 33
Citizens	New York	64,701,386 00	445,450 41		60,422 00
Commercial Fire	New York	40,524,008 00	385,939 74		445,450 41
Connecticut	Hartford	79,997,797 00	924,530 98	317,550 00	394,176 86
Continental	New York	385,925,480 00	3,249,270 27	7,433,431 00	924,530 98
Eliot	Boston	10,465,583 00	133,772 74		3,300,636 02
Farragut Fire	New York	29,738,417 00	188,145 41		133,772 74
Fire Association of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	157,996,953 00	1,947,729 29		188,145 41
Firemen's	Baltimore	21,175,800 00	100,847 04		1,947,729 29
German	Freeport, Illinois	94,254,893 00	1,681,200 72		1,681,200 72
German-American	New York	248,451,144 00	2,277,866 28		2,277,866 28
German Fire	Pittsburgh	18,760,687 00	233,566 18		233,566 18
Germania	New York	148,654,585 00	1,478,607 65		1,478,607 65
Girard	Philadelphia	44,114,371 00	465,170 02		465,170 02
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls, New York	78,646,738 00	777,580 46		777,580 46
Hanover	New York	138,153,159 00	1,466,537 55		1,466,537 55
Hartford	Hartford	264,117,145 00	3,193,318 75		3,193,318 75
Hone	New York	418,240,546 00	4,692,839 00		4,692,839 00
Howard	New York	41,452,512 00	442,177 94		442,177 94
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	261,172,226 00	3,181,497 07	23,091,362 00	23,091,362 00
Ins. Co. of the State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	16,871,344 00	151,051 08	16,666,113 00	225,182 63
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston	97,845,241 00	848,243 44	1,169,588 00	196,131 72
Mechanics' Fire	Brooklyn	28,046,327 00	197,167 02		873,520 28
Merchants'	Newark	64,636,690 00	678,424 54		197,167 02
National Fire	New York	28,986,703 00	216,462 02		678,424 54
New Hampshire Fire	Manchester, N. H.	37,874,200 00	456,118 58		216,462 02
New Orleans Insurance Association	New Orleans	21,347,525 00	337,680 92	503,456 00	456,118 58
					346,009 20

TABLE No. 23—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	RISKS IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1883.			
		Fire.	Premiums.	Marine.	Premiums.
Niagara	New York	\$151,459,759 00	\$1,500,939 16		\$1,500,939 16
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	44,327,267 00	544,080 71		545,080 71
Orient	Hartford	42,956,987 00	544,098 84		544,098 84
Pacific Fire	New York	35,242,752 00	270,987 66		270,987 66
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	9,699,014 00	129,385 96		129,385 96
Pennsylvania Fire	Philadelphia	79,892,538 00	972,598 13		972,598 13
Phoenix	Brooklyn	287,915,609 00	3,194,428 03		3,277,737 03
Phoenix	Hartford	201,431,946 00	2,267,166 91	12,364,112 00	2,267,166 91
Prescott	Boston	19,351,943 00	225,957 36		225,957 36
Providence-Washington	Providence	62,424,613 00	634,327 80	3,503,933 00	813,639 33
St. Paul	St. Paul, Minn.	44,479,023 00	578,929 31	162,180 00	590,820 31
Security	New Haven	15,942,176 00	175,556 56	812,661 00	190,871 95
Shoe and Leather	Boston	31,424,804 00	406,092 84	2,407,601 00	522,993 09
Springfield Fire	Springfield, Mass.	147,504,067 00	1,866,976 84		1,866,976 84
Star Fire	New York	27,705,080 00	283,644 28		283,644 28
Tautonia	New Orleans	4,827,371 00	59,306 72	364,207 00	62,866 72
Traders'	Chicago	30,759,939 00	421,151 27		421,151 27
Union	Philadelphia	25,431,169 00	311,760 05	1,040,652 00	370,437 45
United States Fire	New York	13,925,429 00	77,546 76	184,430 00	83,832 71
Washington Fire and Marine	Boston	37,072,759 00	411,351 75	2,728,862 00	471,913 28
Williamsburg City Fire	Brooklyn	91,476,791 00	746,246 42		746,246 42
Totals		\$4,942,777,402 00	\$53,281,567 46	\$73,797,301 00	\$54,204,788 22
				\$923,220 76	

TABLE No. 24.

Summary of Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenditures, etc., and Net Surplus of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—Companies of Foreign Countries.

NAME.	Location.	Cash Capital paid up.	Total Assets.	Liabilities, Capital not included.	Total Income.
British America.....	Toronto	\$500,000 00	\$1,098,195 60	\$544,787 93	\$799,067 91
City of London Fire.....	London	1,000,000 00	1,606,650 74	771,533 35	1,187,016 92
Commercial Union	London	1,250,000 00	11,192,778 62	7,514,907 22	5,731,573 73
Fire Insurance Association	London	1,000,000 00	1,544,076 96	625,451 42	1,152,630 89
Guardian *	London				
Hamburg Bremen.....	Hamburg	300,000 00	1,264,440 64	779,686 58	518,844 50
Hamburg Magdeburg.....	Hamburg	625,000 00	695,980 85	48,517 85	107,031 35
Helvetia Swiss Fire.....	St. Gall, Switzerland	400,000 00	1,057,798 79	329,039 15	540,087 46
Imperial	London	3,500,000 00	9,206,427 00	2,374,682 00	4,292,565 00
Lancashire	Manchester	1,364,540 00	6,853,919 51	5,189,056 40	3,088,040 56
Lion Fire.....	London	560,069 00	1,130,062 00	565,755 00	749,861 00
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	Liverpool	1,228,200 00	36,875,363 39	27,832,138 68	7,021,405 41
London Assurance	London	2,241,375 00	16,533,979 21	10,880,070 14	10,021,074 48
London and Lancashire.....	Liverpool	926,000 00	2,764,570 31	1,413,581 26	2,619,262 42
London and Provincial Fire.....	London	742,810 00	920,517 04	361,762 82	903,927 56
London and Northwestern *	Manchester				
Manchester Fire	Manchester	500,000 00	1,208,271 83	678,331 27	1,106,492 93
National Fire and Marine.....	Dunedin	487,746 25	1,497,888 47	561,836 98	1,120,874 17
New Zealand	Auckland	1,000,000 00	2,522,518 00	694,957 00	1,257,524 00
North British and Mercantile	London	2,888,687 50	12,829,217 06	3,101,125 75	5,935,735 69
North German Fire.....	Hamburg	375,000 00	912,151 27	404,718 92	481,150 08
Northern Assurance	London	1,500,000 00	15,292,167 10	10,995,976 35	4,251,956 04
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	660,000 00	3,611,558 40	1,291,249 90	1,277,903 30
Phoenix Assurance	London	359,593 75	5,723,874 15	2,474,109 69	4,021,138 85
Prussian National.....	Stettin	562,500 00	1,443,091 85	426,792 94	905,490 93
Queen.....	Liverpool	873,169 75	5,521,911 19	4,211,012 91	3,092,690 44
Royal	Liverpool	1,447,725 00	28,507,992 61	18,798,883 80	5,299,818 97
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	1,412,855 00	15,286,794 16	13,299,483 58	3,148,550 17
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	577,078 00	1,289,224 00	571,567 00	1,146,326 00
Transatlantic Fire.....	Hamburg	300,000 00	1,084,113 29	560,631 73	436,280 61
Union Fire and Marine.....	Christchurch, New Zealand.	499,863 12	938,901 14	341,222 60	759,660 65
Western Assurance	Toronto	400,000 00	1,283,240 22	918,592 88	1,416,580 29
Totals.....		\$29,482,212 37	\$191,797,975 40	\$118,491,463 20	\$70,060,565 31

*No report.

TABLE No. 24—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Total Expenditures.	Losses Incurred during the year.	Net Surplus.
British America	Toronto	\$861,873 77	\$485,177 26	\$53,404 67
City of London Fire	London	1,177,457 22	673,138 61	---
Commercial Union	London	3,723,983 90	3,232,312 00	2,427,871 40
Fire Insurance Association	London	1,311,887 26	902,712 35	---
Guardian*	London	---	---	---
Hamburg Bremen	Hamburg	558,489 45	319,921 51	284,754 06
Hamburg Magdeburg	Hamburg	90,289 68	75,251 00	22,463 00
Helvetia Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	426,918 15	273,807 84	328,759 64
Imperial	London	4,009,529 60	2,452,190 00	3,331,745 00
Lancashire	Manchester	3,369,160 75	1,677,121 00	300,223 11
Lion Fire	London	741,652 00	492,272 00	4,238 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	6,186,264 28	3,480,107 82	7,815,024 71
London Assurance	London	3,967,629 46	1,630,976 07	3,412,534 07
London and Lancashire	Liverpool	2,537,028 37	1,624,893 56	423,288 95
London and Provincial Fire	London	982,423 82	653,957 70	---
London and Northwestern*	Manchester	---	---	---
Manchester Fire	Manchester	996,220 46	981,925 00	29,940 56
National Fire and Marine	Dunedin	1,035,485 13	1,182,366 30	448,305 24
New Zealand	Auckland	1,017,733 00	617,848 00	867,561 00
North British and Mercantile	London	5,812,907 91	3,364,128 45	6,839,403 81
North German Fire	Hamburg	471,924 05	286,431 31	132,432 35
Northern Assurance	London	3,759,563 62	1,673,131 00	2,826,190 75
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	2,967,138 22	1,824,610 37	1,660,308 50
Phoenix Assurance	London	4,097,675 26	2,392,784 23	2,890,170 71
Prussian National	Stettin	537,575 93	487,300 00	453,798 91
Queen	Liverpool	2,889,672 44	1,986,632 59	437,728 53
Royal	Liverpool	5,034,796 10	3,017,160 27	8,261,383 81
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	2,531,485 40	714,854 77	709,910 58
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	1,150,754 00	830,405 00	140,555 00
Transatlantic Fire	Hamburg	408,128 48	261,058 04	227,383 90
Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, New Zealand	531,922 27	459,219 43	97,815 42
Western Assurance	Toronto	1,501,333 04	1,061,157 66	---
Totals		\$66,758,902 42	\$39,114,851 14	\$44,429,328 68

* No report.

TABLE No. 25.

Showing the Assets of the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—Companies of Foreign Countries.

NAME.	Location.	Real Estate.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Stocks and Bonds Owned by the Company.	Collateral Loans.	Cash in Office and Banks.
British America	Toronto	\$90,000 00	\$2,250 00	\$902,055 90	-----	\$39,547 90
City of London Fire	London	-----	61,400 00	1,147,300 00	-----	83,558 58
Commercial Union	London	1,030,960 37	436,908 59	3,048,552 31	\$20,000 00	943,325 25
Fire Insurance Association	London	-----	-----	873,627 08	-----	396,925 16
Guardian*	London	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hamburg Bremen	Hamburg	14,975 00	77,055 36	1,041,510 62	60,000 00	59,620 06
Hamburg Magleburg	Hamburg	35,628 71	234,125 00	135,552 64	73,800 60	207,423 01
Helveta Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	65,000 00	462,629 70	81,677 90	-----	328,295 59
Imperial	London	1,220,084 00	180,750 00	6,714,549 00	-----	103,468 00
Lancashire	Manchester	286,769 53	2,858,322 34	2,358,646 40	118,773 56	223,076 00
Lion Fire	London	-----	144,345 00	516,721 00	101,700 00	57,001 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	3,825,460 39	9,027,171 48	16,452,790 39	2,337,426 17	2,532,934 29
London Assurance	London	-----	10,386,485 28	4,277,453 60	1,178,862 99	238,832 78
London and Lancashire	Liverpool	309,341 63	44,500 00	1,842,070 21	33,750 00	214,443 63
London and Provincial Fire	London	73,402 93	-----	525,202 29	107,893 00	26,012 30
London and Northwestern*	Manchester	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Manchester Fire	Manchester	165,000 00	364,150 00	184,525 00	82,975 00	45,959 96
National Fire and Marine	Dunedin, New Zealand	122,354 38	972,465 00	60,827 10	-----	148 66
New Zealand	Auckland	614,250 00	837,889 00	658,997 00	190,465 00	22,904 00
North British and Mercantile	London	1,630,067 90	1,373,350 75	7,559,378 90	-----	860,934 58
North German Fire	Hamburg	63,194 67	31,500 00	473,760 97	-----	119,227 97
Northern Assurance	London	871,224 31	1,723,654 54	7,421,478 98	451,732 02	767,894 22
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	177,072 31	115,000 00	2,096,895 64	3,370,143 54	162,888 98
Phoenix Assurance	London	726,660 27	1,483,943 47	2,887,562 15	-----	65,772 27
Prussian National	Stettin	62,500 00	543,562 50	513,335 34	27,750 00	299,549 27
Queen	Liverpool	1,115,044 91	795,260 12	2,464,372 25	23,682 55	1,028,987 72
Royal	Liverpool	2,252,355 47	6,659,127 75	11,134,452 43	5,620,866 50	424,771 08
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	850,343 98	9,581,653 50	2,364,833 00	1,491,099 13	44,890 00
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	393,000 00	200,677 00	343,394 00	66,643 00	-----

* No report.

TABLE No. 25—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Real Estate.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Stocks and Bonds Owned by the Company.	Collateral Loans.	Cash in Office and Banks.
Transatlantic Fire	Hamburg	\$33,625 00	-----	\$580,436 36	-----	\$307,699 62
Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, N. Z.	27,536 56	\$603,365 00	62,274 38	-----	97,563 96
Western Assurance	Toronto	57,440 00	21,350 00	717,137 23	-----	254,057 59
Totals	-----	\$16,113,472 47	\$49,242,891 38	\$79,443,600 07	\$14,955,830 44	\$10,439,145 45

TABLE No. 25—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Premiums in course of Collection.	Bills Receivable not matured, taken for Fire and Marine risks.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.
British America	Toronto	\$980 67	\$48,350 88	\$14,288 00	\$722 25	\$1,098,195 60
City of London Fire	London	12,277 08	287,536 28	14,578 80		1,606,650 74
Commercial Union	London	7,959 52	1,163,942 06	43,594 44		11,192,778 62
Fire Insurance Association	London	11,069 54	262,755 18		4,497,536 08	1,544,076 96
Guardian*	London					
Hamburg Bremen	Hamburg		77,601 09	1,619 11	2,039 40	1,364,440 64
Hamburg Magdeburg	Hamburg	2,706 87	6,212 48		502 14	695,980 85
Helvetia Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	10,036 73	107,035 09		3,123 78	1,057,798 79
Imperial	London		718,905 00	51,541 00	217,130 00	9,206,427 00
Lancashire	Manchester	48,313 87	957,873 06	494 33	1,650 42	6,853,919 51
Lion Fire	London	5,931 00	237,846 00		66,518 00	1,130,062 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	292,461 14	903,916 88		1,453,202 65	36,875,363 39
London Assurance	London	20,889 10	363,569 97	47,430 29	10,955 20	16,533,979 21
London and Lancashire	Liverpool	24,053 87	294,169 33		2,541 64	2,704,870 31
London and Provincial Fire	London	2,975 54	107,382 06	11,809 58	65,839 34	920,517 04
London and Northwestern*	Manchester					
Manchester Fire	Manchester	8,448 04	357,138 83		75 00	1,208,271 83
National Fire and Marine	Dunedin, New Zealand	31,752 20	310,161 13			1,497,888 47
New Zealand	Auckland	18,952 00	8,967 00	13,323 00	136,771 00	2,522,518 00
North British and Mercantile	London	10,034 30	94,908 66	1,025 35	1,299,456 62	12,829,217 06
North German Fire	Hamburg		224,467 66			912,151 27
Northern Assurance	London	168,675 25	64,567 79	88,761 54	1,131,928 98	15,292,167 10
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	17,364 98	437,331 25			3,611,558 40
Phoenix Assurance	London	16,337 64	386,433 54	51,110 69	8,637 41	3,723,874 15
Prussian National	Stettin	49,052 88	10,000 00		170,918 86	1,443,091 85
Queen	Liverpool	49,888 22	67,836 59		705,677 28	5,521,911 19
Royal	Liverpool	331,566 88	138,746 39		1,941,889 47	28,507,992 61
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	105,652 83	402,696 73		65,743 91	15,286,794 16
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	20,761 00	194,864 00	865 00	23,530 00	1,289,224 00
Transatlantic Fire	Hamburg		140,253 53		22,098 78	1,084,113 29
Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, N. Z.	13,696 62	96,237 52	13,207 10	25,000 00	938,901 14
Western Assurance	Toronto	9,743 54	129,059 53	63,259 21	31,163 12	1,283,240 22
Total		\$1,291,581 31	\$8,600,875 51	\$416,907 44	\$11,293,671 33	\$191,797,975 40

* No report.

TABLE No. 26.

Showing the various items composing the Liabilities, except Capital Stock, of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—Companies of Foreign Countries.

NAME.	Location.	Losses Adjusted.	Losses Unadjusted.	Losses Resisted.	Cash Dividends Remaining Unpaid.	Fire Reinsurance.
British America	Toronto	---	\$105,891 48	\$10,730 67	\$27,455 33	\$375,389 72
City of London Fire	London	---	256,900 00	---	77 50	465,367 89
Commercial Union	London	---	693,875 00	---	1,166 25	2,069,633 86
Fire Insurance Association	London	\$161,837 16	---	5,600 00	---	418,122 91
Guardian *	Hamburg	---	---	---	---	---
Hamburg Bremen	Hamburg	51,020 00	---	---	---	595,299 39
Hamburg Magdeburg	Hamburg	---	12,015 00	---	105 00	36,172 85
Helvetia Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	42,709 96	---	---	---	144,471 44
Imperial	London	843,760 00	---	---	10,608 00	1,318,515 00
Lauchshire	Manchester	504,907 54	---	---	80,861 75	1,311,705 92
Leion Fire	London	110,465 00	---	---	---	338,094 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	---	635,500 00	---	8,740 17	4,186,901 57
Liverpool Assurance	London	338,843 02	---	---	38,741 25	936,479 62
London and Lancashire	Liverpool	9,968 65	264,808 89	9,215 00	24 38	1,086,603 75
London and Provincial Fire	London	117,078 70	---	---	---	222,500 00
London and Northwestern *	London	---	---	---	---	---
Manchester Fire	Manchester	---	259,375 00	---	---	358,256 00
National Fire and Marine	Dunedin, New Zealand	---	82,500 00	---	272 50	189,062 00
New Zealand	Auckland	118,755 00	---	---	6,005 61	236,124 00
North British and Mercantile	London	689,094 48	---	---	21,100 00	1,846,242 48
North German Fire	Hamburg	---	11,435 00	5,479 50	---	228,716 40
Northern Assurance	London	389,651 60	---	---	16,971 15	1,301,341 37
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	331,356 54	---	---	2,635 50	935,916 20
Phoenix Assurance	London	547,520 00	---	---	3,210 00	1,923,379 69
Prussian National	Stettin	36,750 00	---	---	295 72	343,663 00
Queen	Liverpool	---	210,837 83	24,240 52	562 60	1,487,592 24
Royal	Liverpool	---	361,933 90	29,230 00	8,602 32	3,078,612 87
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	86,178 79	---	---	6,925 87	361,508 23
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	---	75,000 00	---	176 00	198,925 00
Transatlantic Fire	Hamburg	---	53,374 25	---	12 00	193,821 35
Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, N. Z.	118,755 00	---	---	1,671 08	81,588 87
Western Assurance	Toronto	150,553 72	---	10,750 00	24,000 00	679,636 78
Totals	---	\$4,040,155 16	\$3,023,446 35	\$95,245 69	\$259,620 01	\$26,985,674 40

* No report.

TABLE No. 26—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Marine Reinsurance.	Liability under Life Department.	All other Claims.	Total Liabilities.	Net Surplus.
British America	Toronto	\$16,961 47	-----	\$5,359 26	\$544,787 93	\$53,407 67
City of London Fire	London	-----	-----	49,187 96	771,533 35	-----
Commercial Union	London	504,303 00	\$4,171,108 54	69,220 57	7,514,907 22	2,427,871 40
Fire Insurance Association	London	-----	-----	15,491 35	625,451 42	-----
Guardian *	London	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hamburg Bremen	Hamburg	-----	-----	133,367 19	779,686 58	284,754 06
Hamburg Magdeburg	Hamburg	-----	-----	925 00	48,517 85	92,463 00
Helvetia Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	-----	-----	141,857 75	329,039 15	328,759 64
Imperial	London	-----	-----	201,769 00	2,331,745 00	3,331,745 00
Lancashire	Manchester	-----	3,263,231 19	28,350 00	5,189,056 40	300,323 11
Lion Fire	London	-----	-----	117,196 00	565,755 00	4,238 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	-----	22,375,400 58	625,396 36	27,832,138 68	7,815,024 71
London Assurance	London	529,101 46	8,977,147 25	59,757 54	10,880,070 14	3,412,534 07
London and Lancashire	Liverpool	-----	-----	42,960 69	1,413,581 36	425,288 95
London and Provincial Fire	London	-----	-----	22,184 12	361,762 82	-----
London and Northwestern *	Manchester	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Manchester Fire	Manchester	-----	-----	60,427 77	678,331 27	29,940 56
National Fire and Marine	Dunedin, New Zealand	232,955 00	-----	51,314 34	561,836 98	448,305 24
New Zealand	Auckland	94,147 00	-----	205,331 00	654,957 00	867,561 00
North British and Mercantile	London	-----	-----	544,688 79	3,101,125 75	6,839,403 81
North German Fire	Hamburg	-----	-----	159,088 02	404,718 92	132,432 35
Northern Assurance	London	-----	-----	232,139 14	10,965,976 35	2,826,190 75
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	-----	9,025,873 09	18,941 66	1,291,249 90	1,660,308 50
Phoenix Assurance	London	-----	-----	-----	2,474,109 69	2,890,170 71
Prussian National	Stettin	4,252 00	-----	41,832 22	426,792 94	453,798 91
Queen	Liverpool	-----	2,323,973 63	165,806 09	4,211,012 91	437,128 53
Royal	Liverpool	-----	14,999,000 00	321,504 71	18,798,883 80	8,261,383 81
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	-----	12,808,991 44	35,879 25	13,299,483 58	709,910 58
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	-----	-----	3,200 00	571,567 00	140,585 00
Transatlantic Fire	Hamburg	294,266 00	-----	313,424 13	560,631 73	227,383 90
Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, N. Z.	72,970 63	-----	66,267 02	341,222 60	97,815 42
Western Assurance	Toronto	29,724 59	-----	23,947 79	918,592 88	-----
Totals	-----	\$1,778,681 15	\$77,944,725 72	\$3,754,914 72	\$118,491,463 20	\$44,429,328 68

* No report.

TABLE No. 27.

Showing the various items composing the Incomes of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—Companies of Foreign Countries.

NAME.	Location.	Fire Premiums.	Marine Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Interest and Dividends from all sources.	From all other sources.	Total Income.
British America.....	Toronto.....	\$662,746 67	\$77,161 06	-----	\$40,717 48	\$18,442 70	\$799,067 91
City of London Fire.....	London.....	1,155,399 45	-----	-----	29,488 96	2,128 51	1,187,016 92
Commercial Union.....	London.....	3,600,497 64	999,317 00	\$909,419 22	222,171 75	168 12	5,731,573 73
Fire Insurance Association.....	London.....	1,107,964 33	-----	-----	44,666 56	-----	1,152,630 89
Guardian *.....	London.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hamburg Bremen.....	Hamburg.....	465,826 62	-----	-----	53,017 88	-----	518,844 50
Hamburg Madgeburg.....	Hamburg.....	81,450 15	-----	-----	24,275 96	1,305 24	107,031 35
Helvetia Swiss Fire.....	St. Gall, Switzerland.....	504,816 68	-----	-----	35,270 78	-----	540,087 46
Imperial.....	London.....	3,955,639 00	-----	-----	299,641 00	7,285 00	4,262,565 00
Lancashire.....	Manchester.....	2,956,719 83	-----	-----	131,320 73	-----	3,088,040 56
Lion Fire.....	London.....	724,153 00	-----	-----	25,689 00	22 00	749,864 00
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	Liverpool.....	6,357,393 30	-----	-----	664,012 11	-----	7,021,405 41
London Assurance.....	London.....	1,581,297 54	954,463 16	846,026 18	639,287 60	-----	4,021,074 48
London and Lancashire.....	Liverpool.....	2,495,001 96	-----	-----	76,195 97	48,064 49	2,619,262 42
London and Provincial Fire.....	London.....	887,256 46	-----	-----	16,431 10	240 00	903,927 56
London and Northwestern *.....	Manchester.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Manchester Fire.....	Manchester.....	1,074,768 14	-----	-----	27,227 29	4,497 50	1,106,492 93
National Fire and Marine.....	Dunedin, New Zealand.....	474,342 39	552,644 89	-----	84,472 96	9,413 93	1,120,874 17
New Zealand.....	Auckland.....	472,248 00	528,656 00	-----	92,223 00	164,397 00	1,257,524 00
North British and Mercantile.....	London.....	5,538,727 43	-----	-----	395,599 88	1,408 38	5,935,735 69
North German Fire.....	Hamburg.....	457,432 81	-----	-----	23,717 27	-----	481,150 08
Northern Assurance.....	London.....	2,602,682 77	920,419 85	-----	590,161 75	138,691 67	4,251,956 04
Norwich Union.....	Norwich, England.....	2,777,780 41	-----	-----	94,347 89	5,775 00	2,877,903 30
Phoenix Assurance.....	London.....	3,815,463 55	-----	-----	205,075 30	-----	4,021,138 85
Prussian National.....	Stettin.....	808,150 39	45,161 39	-----	52,179 15	-----	905,490 93
Queen.....	Liverpool.....	2,858,155 46	-----	97,761 55	131,777 61	4,995 82	3,092,690 44
Royal.....	Liverpool.....	4,947,758 92	-----	-----	452,060 05	-----	5,399,818 97
Scottish Union and National.....	Edinburgh.....	1,012,964 25	-----	1,546,167 32	567,123 62	22,294 98	3,148,550 17

South British Fire and Marine.....	Auckland.....	446,460 00	640,635 00	-----	46,813 00	12,418 00	1,146,326 00
Transatlantic Fire.....	Hamburg.....	466,575 00	-----	-----	21,888 03	7,817 58	436,280 61
Union Fire and Marine.....	Christchurch, N. Z.....	254,215 85	345,089 96	-----	35,349 83	125,005 01	759,660 65
Western Assurance.....	Toronto.....	1,171,087 22	292,179 53	-----	43,313 54	-----	1,416,580 29
Totals.....		\$55,654,975 22	\$4,345,307 99	\$4,319,794 12	\$5,166,117 05	\$574,370 93	\$70,060,565 31

* No report.

TABLE No. 28.

Showing the various items composing the Expenditures of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883—Companies of Foreign Countries.

NAME.	Location.	Fire Losses.	Marine Losses.	Life Expenses.	Dividends.	Brokerage and Commissions.
British America	Toronto	\$493,192 73	\$56,851 06	---	\$49,730 00	\$125,763 63
City of London Fire	London	812,069 31	---	---	70 00	269,097 75
Commercial Union	London	2,642,888 33	754,706 13	\$770,650 23	186,805 00	628,646 02
Fire Insurance Association	London	866,206 61	---	---	25,183 00	185,980 56
Guardian *	London	---	---	---	---	---
Hamburg Bremen	Hamburg	353,107 76	---	---	60,150 00	128,272 88
Hamburg Magdeburg	Hamburg	63,236 39	---	---	477 50	---
Helvetia Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	275,434 76	---	---	---	79,447 70
Imperial	London	2,452,190 00	---	---	420,000 00	765,169 00
Lancashire	Manchester	2,102,421 65	---	---	137,181 00	454,311 90
Lion Fire	London	492,272 00	---	---	---	119,399 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	3,480,107 82	---	---	856,513 69	---
London Assurance	London	1,026,778 45	694,197 62	1,124,297 66	537,330 00	274,861 75
London and Lancashire	Liverpool	1,648,138 08	---	---	46,325 62	420,132 61
London and Provincial Fire	London	615,244 14	---	---	---	189,397 62
London and Northwestern *	Manchester	---	---	---	---	---
Manchester Fire	Manchester	670,706 41	---	---	12,500 00	223,010 20
National Fire and Marine	Dunedin, New Zealand	307,580 63	515,614 00	---	43,994 36	83,043 02
New Zealand	Auckland	251,578 00	366,270 00	---	150,000 00	---
North British and Mercantile	London	3,553,639 30	---	---	537,103 12	860,425 58
North German Fire	Hamburg	292,567 82	---	631,427 79	22,500 00	41,115 36
Northern Assurance	London	1,793,318 38	---	---	294,798 00	363,958 60
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	1,920,835 58	---	---	219,510 00	535,984 83
Phoenix Assurance	London	2,641,859 50	---	---	352,905 00	769,474 90
Prussian National	Stettin	287,953 09	16,449 70	---	101,250 00	91,429 84
Queen	Liverpool	1,986,632 59	---	---	43,658 49	418,647 23
Royal	Liverpool	3,017,160 27	---	---	603,218 75	709,164 56
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	779,878 31	---	1,247,121 96	226,656 79	125,831 73
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	315,963 00	494,502 00	---	80,294 00	125,980 00
Transatlantic Fire	Hamburg	270,142 80	---	---	24,156 75	14,882 70
Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, N. Z.	128,091 60	210,707 02	---	41,225 98	44,997 17
Western Assurance	Toronto	861,300 36	199,857 30	---	48,000 00	223,847 04
Totals	---	\$36,402,495 67	\$3,219,154 83	\$3,773,497 64	\$5,124,567 05	\$8,306,553 18

* No report.

TABLE No. 28—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Office Salaries.	Taxes.	All other Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
British America	Toronto	\$38,400 56	\$9,389 03	\$88,546 76	\$861,872 77
City of London Fire	London	72,368 52	20,876 95	2,974 69	1,177,457 22
Commercial Union	London	739,443 27		841 92	5,723,983 90
Fire Insurance Association	London	93,544 31	33,146 78	107,826 00	1,311,887 26
Guardian *	Hamburg				
Hamburg Bremen	Hamburg		16,958 81		538,489 45
Hamburg Magdeburg	Hamburg	23,912 83	2,662 96		30,289 68
Helvetia Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	31,218 98	7,968 59	32,818 12	426,918 15
Imperial	London	370,289 00		1,881 00	4,009,529 00
Launceston	Manchester	369,468 16	30,373 04	275,405 00	3,369,160 75
Lion Fire	London	129,981 00			741,652 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	1,782,162 94	67,449 83		6,186,264 28
London Assurance	London	210,996 04	35,472 08	153,095 66	3,967,629 46
London and Lancashire	Liverpool	229,991 68	50,727 13	141,713 25	2,537,028 37
London and Provincial Fire	London	77,255 90	14,159 82	86,366 34	982,423 82
London and Northwestern *	Manchester				
Manchester Fire	Manchester	60,931 31	2,234 50	26,838 04	996,220 46
National Fire and Marine	Dundee, New Zealand	119,443 82	4,237 35	11,551 95	1,063,485 13
New Zealand	Auckland	232,774 00	8,008 00	9,103 00	1,017,733 00
North British and Mercantile	London	837,610 83	14,114 16	9,514 92	5,812,907 91
North German Fire	Hamburg	112,740 87			471,924 05
Northern Assurance	London	480,766 98	39,015 12	156,298 75	3,759,563 62
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	136,215 04	31,994 15	123,498 62	2,967,138 22
Phoenix Assurance	London	313,231 60	14,402 90	5,301 36	4,097,675 26
Prussian National	Stettin	49,483 42		11,009 88	537,575 93
Queen	Liverpool	226,836 80		183,897 32	2,889,672 44
Royal	Liverpool	354,723 63		350,228 89	5,034,796 10
Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	138,175 50	14,421 11		2,531,485 40
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	125,855 00	8,160 00		1,150,751 00
Transatlantic Fire	Hamburg	34,416 23	9,592 68		408,128 48
Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, N. Z.	101,325 20		54,937 32	531,922 27
Western Assurance	Toronto	25,674 32	22,808 85	119,845 17	1,501,533 04
Totals		\$7,519,237 83	\$457,293 84	\$1,959,102 38	\$66,758,902 42

* No report.

TABLE No. 29.

Showing amount of Risks written, Premiums received, and amount of Risks in force on the thirty-first day of December, 1883, with Premiums thereon, of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California—Companies of Foreign Countries.

NAME.	Location.	RISKS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.			
		Fire.	Premiums	Marine.	Premiums.
British America	Toronto	\$63,235,572 00	\$813,247 06	\$2,118,506 00	\$97,197 77
City of London Fire	London	218,461,284 06	1,359,133 09		1,359,133 09
Commercial Union	London	1,076,587,506 00	4,500,995 95	120,222,635 00	5,818,090 95
Fire Insurance Association	London	243,662,451 00	1,492,401 83		1,492,401 83
Guardian *	London				
Hamburg Bremen	Hamburg	168,332,628 00	1,055,994 12		1,055,994 12
Hamburg Magdeburg	Hamburg	39,072,601 00	234,765 09		234,765 09
Helvetia Swiss Fire	St. Gall, Switzerland	465,972,453 00	929,445 79		929,445 79
Imperial	London	1,313,081,210 00	4,488,255 00		4,488,255 00
Lancashire	Manchester	1,122,350,330 00	3,367,051 39		3,367,051 39
Lion Fire	London		930,860 00		930,860 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	Liverpool	2,051,704,085 00	8,191,995 15		8,191,995 15
London Assurance	London	473,508,575 00	1,581,295 54	71,794,845 00	2,632,704 79
London and Lancashire	Liverpool	1,013,445,110 00	2,921,190 22		2,921,190 22
London and Provincial Fire	London	205,027,650 00	1,182,640 40		1,182,640 40
London and Northwestern *	Manchester				
Manchester Fire	Manchester	391,085,600 00	1,170,880 00		1,170,880 00
National Fire and Marine	Dunedin, New Zealand	80,583,600 00	575,290 00	52,325,540 00	1,377,395 00
New Zealand	Auckland	100,723,795 00	604,342 00	68,653,035 00	1,391,549 00
North British and Mercantile	London	2,025,402,715 00	5,538,727 43		5,538,727 43
North German Fire	Hamburg	257,307,474 00	848,711 75		848,711 75
Northern Assurance	London	847,325,000 00	2,602,682 77		2,602,682 77
Norwich Union	Norwich, England	1,029,606,060 00	3,140,410 75		3,140,410 75
Phoenix Assurance	London	1,144,639,062 50	3,846,759 38		3,846,759 38
Prussian National	Stettin	406,587,959 00	765,127 00		830,382 00
Queen	Liverpool	750,976,004 00	2,858,155 46		2,858,155 46
Royal	Liverpool	1,774,619,935 00	6,954,812 12	16,609,881 00	6,954,812 12

Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh	479,932,315 00	1,541,235 76	-----	-----	-----	1,541,235 76
South British Fire and Marine	Auckland	68,997,905 00	554,537 00	-----	-----	-----	1,540,665 00
Transatlantic Fire	Hamburg	212,324,194 00	1,110,848 61	-----	-----	-----	1,110,848 61
Union Fire and Marine	Christchurch, N. Z.	44,516,790 00	308,233 44	-----	-----	-----	826,387 92
Western Assurance	Toronto	113,487,533 00	1,508,895 61	-----	-----	-----	1,825,926 06
Totals		\$18,182,556,798 50	\$66,978,619 71	\$401,651,972 00	\$5,954,681 95		\$72,933,301 66

* No report.

TABLE No. 29—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	RISKS IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1883.				
		Fire.	Premiums.	Marine.	Premiums.	Total Premiums.
British America.....	Toronto.....	\$58,010,160 00	\$750,325 09	\$278,866 00	\$22,084 70	\$772,409 79
City of London Fire.....	London.....	142,164,843 00	883,842 78	---	---	883,842 78
Commercial Union.....	London.....	806,635,815 00	3,308,727 31	38,028,880 00	659,495 00	4,028,222 31
Fire Insurance Association.....	London.....	101,846,062 00	862,524 75	---	---	862,524 75
Guardian *.....	London.....	---	---	---	---	---
Hamburg Bremen.....	Hamburg.....	78,715,868 00	524,829 56	---	---	524,829 56
Hamburg Magdeburg.....	Hamburg.....	9,497,068 00	71,420 22	---	---	71,420 22
Helvetia Swiss Fire.....	St. Gall, Switzerland.....	156,119,061 00	288,942 89	---	---	288,942 89
Imperial.....	London.....	568,893,555 00	1,977,555 00	---	---	1,977,555 00
Lancashire.....	Manchester.....	866,246,366 00	2,613,281 74	---	---	2,613,281 74
Lion Fire.....	London.....	---	669,831 00	---	---	669,831 00
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	Liverpool.....	1,702,021,010 00	7,553,407 48	---	---	7,553,407 48
London Assurance.....	London.....	449,752,545 00	1,872,959 27	21,265,315 00	529,101 35	2,402,060 62
London and Lancashire.....	Liverpool.....	700,010,240 00	2,103,350 17	---	---	2,103,350 17
London and Provincial Fire.....	London.....	83,717,313 00	443,146 00	---	---	443,146 00
London and Northwestern *.....	Manchester.....	---	---	---	---	---
Manchester Fire.....	Manchester.....	238,836,665 00	716,512 00	---	---	716,512 00
National Fire and Marine.....	Dunedin, New Zealand.....	51,641,203 00	302,755 00	28,347,135 00	159,710 00	462,465 00
New Zealand.....	Auckland.....	76,204,720 00	457,228 00	8,569,755 00	98,552 00	555,780 00
North British and Mercantile.....	London.....	1,350,268,445 00	3,692,484 95	---	---	3,692,484 95
North German Fire.....	Hamburg.....	145,373,311 00	437,729 26	---	---	437,729 26
Northern Assurance.....	London.....	564,883,333 00	1,735,121 81	---	---	1,735,121 81
Norwich Union.....	Norwich, England.....	943,659,407 00	1,818,782 52	---	---	1,818,782 52
Phoenix Assurance.....	London.....	1,144,639,062 50	3,846,759 38	---	---	3,846,759 38
Prussian National.....	Stettin.....	316,583,217 00	343,663 00	---	---	343,663 00
Queen.....	Liverpool.....	613,818,963 00	2,892,501 77	---	---	2,892,501 77
Royal.....	Liverpool.....	1,322,698,895 00	5,991,979 68	---	---	5,991,979 68
Scottish Union and National.....	Edinburgh.....	329,661,652 00	706,476 18	---	---	706,476 18
South British Fire and Marine.....	Auckland.....	50,925,837 00	397,850 00	24,778,617 00	423,670 00	821,520 00
Transatlantic Fire.....	London.....	81,848,152 00	380,104 80	---	---	380,104 80
Union Fire and Marine.....	Hamburg.....	22,526,340 00	164,937 35	5,430,120 00	107,890 03	272,827 38
Western Assurance.....	Christchurch, N. Z.....	99,387,471 00	1,327,784 76	1,078,612 00	38,211 17	1,365,995 93
Toronto.....	Toronto.....	---	---	---	---	---
Totals.....	---	\$13,076,786,581 50	\$49,196,813 72	\$127,777,300 00	\$2,038,714 25	\$51,235,527 97

* No report.

TABLE No. 30.

Summary of Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenditures, etc., of Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Location.	Cash Capital paid up.	Assets.	Liabilities, Capital not included.	Income.
Alliance Marine	London	\$1,250,000 00	\$1,754,120 20	\$236,142 60	\$407,758 93
Baloise	Basle, Switzerland	200,000 00	593,031 70	199,059 12	585,423 41
Boston Marine	Boston	1,000,000 00	2,237,259 32	732,627 55	1,284,958 00
British and Foreign Marine	Liverpool	964,000 00	4,351,587 26	649,814 51	1,937,590 22
Canton	Hong Kong	500,000 00	1,366,990 99	316,070 17	1,382,667 26
Chinese	Hong Kong	300,000 00	371,853 81	61,843 50	219,994 86
China Traders	Hong Kong	600,000 00	3,400,969 15	169,973 77	680,842 26
Danube	Vienna	480,000 00	2,127,018 06	1,428,549 08	564,612 75
Fonciere	Paris	1,250,000 00	2,111,731 52	712,479 21	1,352,181 94
Globe Marine	London	500,000 00	986,452 43	87,264 15	278,618 37
Great Western	New York	662,080 00	1,250,152 94	474,829 07	775,374 65
Helvetia General	St. Gall, Switzerland	363,200 00	718,833 37	304,638 70	486,582 78
International Marine	Liverpool	400,000 00	1,490,683 90	303,131 60	806,951 62
London and Provincial Marine	London	500,000 00	2,458,204 63	1,575,461 58	973,742 13
Magdeburg General	Magdeburg	750,000 00	590,459 30	58,200 00	177,297 80
Man On	Hong Kong	500,000 00	1,331,956 79	229,978 44	461,188 71
Maritime	Liverpool	455,625 00	691,403 00	207,740 00	481,321 00
National Marine	London	800,000 00	2,301,790 61	385,559 70	1,608,484 50
North China	Shanghai	416,666 67	510,007 20	2,916 09	229,721 35
Reliance Marine	Hong Kong	400,000 00	730,598 63	155,442 82	372,060 63
Sea	Liverpool	500,000 00	2,457,513 58	1,077,172 87	1,467,080 56
Standard Marine	Liverpool	500,000 00	1,210,652 45	292,614 70	572,679 50
Switzerland Marine	Zurich	200,000 00	574,520 81	284,243 23	489,414 04
Thames and Mersey	Liverpool	1,000,000 00	5,493,919 35	1,720,232 35	1,847,057 85
The Marine	London	900,000 00	4,867,292 00	135,310 00	1,055,970 00
Transatlantic Marine	Berlin	225,000 00	667,038 55	300,288 36	564,543 70
Union	Hong Kong	250,000 00	1,441,722 22	661,451 74	1,313,885 74
Union Marine	Liverpool	711,200 00	1,925,236 62	444,369 07	1,089,140 25
Universal Marine	London	750,000 00	2,228,418 22	312,307 75	923,742 74
Yangtze	Shanghai	525,000 00	1,340,335 74	161,223 12	570,507 78
Totals		\$18,352,771 67	\$62,165,775 85	\$14,046,907 93	\$25,364,843 10

TABLE No. 30—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Expenditures.	Losses Incurred during the year.	Net Surplus.
Alliance Marine	London	\$482,986 76	\$221,450 00	\$267,977 60
Baloise	Basle, Switzerland	604,961 30	786,055 44	193,972 58
Boston Marine	Boston	1,399,539 47	1,280,520 91	504,631 77
British and Foreign Marine	Liverpool	1,737,721 60	1,318,026 28	2,737,772 75
Canton	Hong Kong	787,741 90	541,679 00	550,920 82
Chinese	Hong Kong	252,589 42	102,957 26	10,010 31
China Traders	Hong Kong	633,243 29	350,000 00	630,995 38
Danube	Vienna	588,602 18	98,054 82	219,468 98
Fonciere	Paris	1,227,991 56	918,348 59	149,252 31
Globe Marine	London	211,127 95	147,869 07	18,399 35
Great Western	New York	430,729 75	373,403 21	412,123 87
Helvetia General	St. Gall, Switzerland	759,791 94	647,368 82	14,194 67
International Marine	Liverpool	328,531 12	369,566 70	687,552 30
London and Provincial Marine	London	765,815 83	604,648 64	132,743 05
Magdeburg General	Magdeburg	775,119 83	67,023 10	32,259 30
Man On	Hong Kong	166,922 50	72,515 60	601,978 35
Maritime	Liverpool	520,811 45	404,105 00	28,038 00
National Marine	London	277,815 00	208,320 00	1,116,230 91
North China	Shanghai	1,422,061 72	665,134 25	90,424 44
On Tai	Hong Kong	182,763 64	60,634 74	173,155 81
Reliance Marine	Liverpool	311,962 39	236,607 50	880,340 71
Sea	Liverpool	1,019,233 97	848,472 45	586,240 00
Standard Marine	Liverpool	623,981 00	569,055 30	418,037 75
Switzerland Marine	Zurich	646,959 44	569,055 30	90,277 58
Thames and Mersey	Liverpool	1,901,233 71	1,444,233 31	2,773,687 00
The Marine	London	976,990 00	492,890 00	3,771,982 00
Transatlantic Marine	Berlin	288,392 33	219,634 56	141,750 19
Union	Hong Kong	537,765 44	402,872 14	530,270 48
Union Marine	Liverpool	968,365 36	977,546 63	769,667 55
Universal Marine	London	789,475 78	620,589 31	1,166,110 47
Yangtze	Shanghai	553,225 86	315,013 76	654,112 62
Totals		\$22,193,563 49	\$16,024,856 39	\$19,770,338 90

TABLE No. 31.

Showing the various items composing the Assets of Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Location.	Real Estate.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Stocks and Bonds Owned by the Company.	Collateral Loans.	Cash in Office and Banks.
Alliance Marine	London	\$100,000 00	---	\$1,543,919 47	---	\$51,790 37
Balaise	Basle, Switzerland	---	\$86,400 00	216,800 10	---	28,982 56
Boston Marine	Boston	---	91,000 00	787,150 50	\$203,333 39	403,356 53
British and Foreign Marine	Liverpool	---	---	2,061,687 52	1,578,736 67	197,315 76
Canton	Hong Kong	---	---	258,192 82	150,000 00	862,076 46
Chinese	Hong Kong	---	15,000 00	250,167 50	---	52,598 12
China Traders'	Hong Kong	58,296 55	324,258 40	180,797 76	---	719,228 82
Danube	Vienna	438,288 00	232,800 00	916,548 61	---	314,995 17
Fouciere	Paris	194,924 86	---	648,796 02	---	334,571 39
Globe Marine	London	---	---	428,219 93	30,775 00	24,951 71
Great Western	New York	---	---	796,900 00	---	47,132 40
Helvetia General	St. Gall, Switzerland	91,800 00	377,274 55	132,335 00	---	281,360 87
International Marine	Liverpool	---	---	433,725 00	137,500 00	50,885 50
London and Provincial Marine	London	---	24,970 69	860,472 68	---	444,135 83
Magdeburg General	Magdeburg	---	1,705,651 40	397,560 62	75,600 00	57,234 01
Man On	Hong Kong	26,500 00	77,300 00	---	---	392,759 30
Maritime	Liverpool	---	---	1,214,641 00	---	22,097 00
National Marine	London	---	---	439,925 00	---	169,280 00
North China	Shanghai	60,666 67	113,900 00	680,744 00	---	1,317,649 83
On Tai	Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	378,752 46
Reliance Marine	Liverpool	---	---	216,500 00	428,982 39	23,469 60
Sea	Liverpool	---	---	2,089,490 00	---	171,358 46
Standard Marine	Liverpool	---	---	809,080 00	203,950 00	101,940 20
Switzerland Marine	Liverpool	---	41,000 00	253,829 16	---	43,059 43
Thames and Mersey	Zurich	---	---	4,537,840 57	8,750 00	434,471 35
The Marine	Liverpool	---	---	4,063,245 00	---	112,090 00
Transatlantic Marine	London	350,000 00	135,000 00	92,262 49	---	280,076 42
Union	Berlin	---	255,000 00	454,788 86	---	561,398 24
Union Marine	Hong Kong	---	---	908,180 85	493,175 00	102,447 26
Universal Marine	Liverpool	---	115,000 00	1,545,776 50	---	349,258 70
Yangtze	London	153,071 72	---	513,190 00	---	617,478 30
	Shanghai	---	187,500 00	---	---	---
Totals	---	\$1,481,547 80	\$3,782,055 04	\$27,732,766 96	\$3,310,802 45	\$8,948,112 07

TABLE No. 31—Continued

NAME.	Location.	Interest. Due and Accrued.	Premiums in course of Collection.	Bills Receivable, not matured, taken for Marine Risks.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.
Alliance Marine	London	\$2,223 47	\$49,817 50	\$6,269 39	---	\$1,754,120 20
Balaise	Basle, Switzerland	2,988 26	---	---	\$237,860 78	593,031 70
Boston Marine	Boston	2,976 60	164,587 00	584,625 30	---	2,237,259 32
British and Foreign Marine.	Liverpool	12,373 79	326,942 30	159,665 99	14,665 23	4,351,587 26
Canton	Hong Kong	29,959 16	41,762 55	25,000 00	---	1,366,990 99
Chinese	Hong Kong	3,139 75	25,364 86	20,749 35	4,834 23	371,853 81
China Traders	Hong Kong	13,785 21	62,591 45	---	42,610 96	1,400,969 15
Daube	Vienna	7,050 84	217,335 44	---	---	2,127,018 06
Fonciere	Paris	---	706,473 26	---	296,965 99	2,111,731 52
Globe Marine	London	---	96,553 94	2,414 88	1,106 04	584,021 30
Great Western	New York	---	86,801 49	55,618 54	---	986,452 43
Helvetia General	St. Gall, Switzerland	9,572 97	307,280 19	---	50,529 36	1,250,152 94
International Marine	Liverpool	6,110 00	86,624 37	---	4,488 50	718,833 37
London and Provincial Marine	London	---	159,894 04	---	1,210 64	1,490,683 90
Magdeburg General	Magdeburg	1,213 55	140,557 17	52,203 30	28,184 58	2,458,204 63
Man On	Hong Kong	4,300 00	16,900 00	---	72,700 00	500,459 30
Maritime	Liverpool	---	94,420 06	---	798 13	1,331,956 79
National Marine	London	8,493 00	72,640 00	1,065 00	---	691,403 00
North China	Shanghai	---	236,730 11	---	---	2,301,790 61
On Tai	Hong Kong	---	9,223 35	8,151 39	---	510,007 20
Reliance Marine	Liverpool	1,852 04	52,870 35	---	6,944 25	730,598 63
Sea	Liverpool	4,837 98	139,190 72	12,244 71	40,391 71	2,457,513 58
Standard Marine	Liverpool	---	93,984 75	827 50	870 00	1,210,652 45
Switzerland Marine	Zurich	---	134,622 36	102,009 86	---	574,520 81
Thames and Mersey	Liverpool	---	354,920 23	83,159 45	---	5,493,919 35
The Marine	London	74,777 75	216,455 00	52,090 00	73,412 00	4,807,292 00
Transatlantic Marine	Berlin	---	139,572 22	20,127 42	---	667,038 55
Union	Hong Kong	29,999 94	140,535 18	---	---	1,441,722 22
Union Marine	Liverpool	10,485 90	216,236 52	48,301 67	31,409 42	1,925,236 62
Universal Marine	London	---	126,607 95	51,703 35	---	2,298,418 22
Yangtze	Shanghai	---	18,417 44	---	3,750 00	1,340,335 74
Totals	---	\$226,220 21	\$4,535,911 80	\$1,286,227 10	\$862,132 42	\$52,165,775 85

TABLE No. 32.

Showing the various items composing the Liabilities, except Capital Stock, of Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Location.	Losses Adjusted.	Losses Unadjusted.	Losses Resisted.	Cash Dividends.
Alliance Marine.....	London	---	\$36,760 00	---	\$6,701 23
Baloise.....	Basle, Switzerland	\$119,463 20	---	---	292 60
Boston Marine.....	Boston	2,919 79	311,108 33	---	---
British and Foreign Marine.....	Liverpool	6,025 00	287,088 84	---	1,611 32
Canton.....	Hong Kong	38,100 00	30,203 00	---	480 00
Chinese.....	Hong Kong	---	18,000 00	---	---
China Traders.....	Hong Kong	---	98,500 00	---	2,600 00
Danube.....	Vienna	48,948 89	---	---	---
Fonciere.....	Paris	206,315 14	---	---	6,219 97
Globe Marine.....	London	4,072 55	---	---	---
Great Western.....	New York	11,530 00	50,121 69	\$52,500 00	1,646 80
Helvetia General.....	St. Gall, Switzerland	238,997 78	---	---	---
International Marine.....	Liverpool	1,525 20	100,000 00	---	---
London and Provincial Marine.....	London	---	41,800 00	9,000 00	---
Magdeburg General.....	Magdeburg	---	13,947 50	---	495 75
Man On.....	Hong Kong	---	57,000 00	---	---
Maritime.....	Liverpool	89,620 00	---	---	---
National Marine.....	London	---	42,000 00	---	---
North China.....	Shanghai	---	100,000 00	---	\$5,059 70
On Tai.....	Hong Kong	---	865 75	---	---
Reliance Marine.....	Liverpool	64,815 00	---	---	147 50
Sea.....	Liverpool	37,909 33	373,085 00	2,200 00	100 00
Standard Marine.....	Liverpool	---	150,580 00	---	---
Switzerland Marine.....	Zurich	---	116,539 00	---	149 00
Thames and Mersey.....	Liverpool	---	562,540 00	---	1,617 50
The Marine.....	London	48,560 00	13,750 00	---	---
Transatlantic Marine.....	Berlin	110,365 75	---	---	1,638 81
Union.....	Hong Kong	---	520,916 56	---	---
Union Marine.....	Liverpool	150,000 00	---	---	743 25
Universal Marine.....	London	761 50	31,410 00	---	616 25
Yangtze.....	Shanghai	55,246 72	60,666 21	---	629 38
Totals.....	---	\$1,255,175 85	\$3,016,881 88	\$63,700 00	\$110,749 08

TABLE No. 32—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Marine Reinsurance.	All other Claims.	Total Liabilities, Capital not included.	Net Surplus.
Alliance Marine.....	London	\$165,170 00	\$27,511 35	\$236,142 60	\$267,977 60
Baloise	Basle, Switzerland	79,303 32	-----	199,059 12	193,972 58
Boston Marine	Boston	418,599 43	-----	732,627 55	504,631 77
British and Foreign Marine.....	Liverpool	287,990 18	67,099 17	649,814 51	2,737,772 75
Canton	Hong Kong	199,650 00	47,637 17	316,070 17	550,920 82
Chinese.....	Hong Kong	35,182 09	8,661 41	61,843 50	10,010 31
China Traders	Hong Kong	63,000 00	5,873 77	169,373 77	630,995 38
Danube	Vienna	15,436 63	1,364,163 56	1,428,549 08	219,468 98
Fonciere.....	Paris	332,289 94	167,654 16	712,479 21	148,252 31
Globe Marine	London	75,157 72	8,033 88	87,264 15	-----
Great Western	New York	74,743 68	115,430 91	305,973 08	18,399 35
Helvetia General	St. Gall, Switzerland	150,196 47	65,634 82	474,829 07	412,123 87
International Marine	Liverpool	197,600 00	5,513 50	304,638 70	14,194 67
London and Provincial Marine	London	238,358 75	13,972 85	303,131 60	687,552 30
Magdeburg General	Magdeburg	2,178 50	1,558,839 83	1,575,461 58	132,743 05
Man On	Hong Kong	1,200 00	-----	58,200 00	32,259 30
Maritime	Liverpool	116,850 00	23,508 44	229,378 44	601,378 35
National Marine.....	London	165,740 00	-----	207,740 00	28,638 00
North China	Shanghai	200,000 00	500 00	385,559 70	1,116,230 91
On Tai	Hong Kong	2,050 34	-----	2,916 09	90,424 44
Reliance Marine	Liverpool	70,526 66	19,953 66	155,442 82	175,155 81
Sea.....	Liverpool	537,296 62	126,581 92	1,077,172 87	880,340 71
Standard Marine	Liverpool	108,710 00	53,324 70	292,614 70	418,037 75
Switzerland Marine.....	Zurich	57,684 94	109,870 29	284,243 23	90,277 58
Tames and Mersey	Liverpool	1,013,725 00	142,349 85	1,720,232 35	2,773,657 00
The Marine.....	London	133,000 00	-----	195,310 00	3,771,982 00
Transatlantic Marine	Berlin	99,035 43	89,248 37	300,288 36	141,750 19
Union	Hong Kong	140,535 18	-----	661,451 74	530,270 48
Union Marine	Liverpool	209,836 72	83,789 10	444,369 07	769,667 55
Universal Marine	London	279,520 00	-----	312,307 75	1,166,110 47
Yangtze	Shanghai	34,611 32	10,069 49	161,223 12	654,112 62
Totals	-----	\$5,505,178 92	\$4,095,222 20	\$14,046,907 93	\$19,770,338 90

TABLE NO. 33.

Showing the various items composing the Incomes of Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty first day of December, 1908.

NAME.	Location.	Marine Premiums.	Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.	Interest and Dividends from other sources.	Received from all other sources.	Total Income.
Alliance Marine	London	\$360,350 00	---	\$47,408 93	---	\$407,758 93
Bahama	Bahia, Switzerland	569,920 19	---	14,406 19	\$797 03	585,123 41
Boston Marine	Boston	1,206,873 12	---	78,084 88	---	1,284,958 00
British and Foreign Marine	Liverpool	1,792,021 77	---	145,406 03	102 42	1,937,530 22
Canton	Hong Kong	1,343,975 50	---	36,980 45	1,711 22	1,382,667 26
Chinese	Hong Kong	193,119 12	\$1,896 20	24,508 95	470 59	219,994 86
China Traders	Hong Kong	629,743 52	---	49,948 80	1,149 94	680,842 26
Danube	Vienna	506,927 39	32,829 90	24,855 46	---	564,612 75
Fonciere	Paris	1,309,604 65	---	28,006 57	11,570 72	1,352,181 94
Globe Marine	London	265,003 23	---	13,615 14	---	278,618 37
Great Western	New York	377,890 23	---	26,357 54	---	404,247 77
Helvetic General	St. Gall, Switzerland	733,244 05	---	42,130 60	775,374 65	---
International Marine	Liverpool	466,203 20	---	20,285 83	95 75	486,582 78
London and Provincial Marine	London	754,007 73	---	52,943 89	---	806,951 62
Magdeburg General	Magdeburg	61,223 83	83,221 32	12,915 10	816,381 88	973,742 13
Man On	Hong Kong	152,830 90	---	18,334 20	6,132 70	177,297 80
Maritime	Liverpool	414,178 98	---	46,774 73	235 00	461,188 71
National Marine	London	467,036 00	---	14,235 00	---	481,271 00
North China	Shanghai	1,463,733 33	---	84,448 17	60,303 00	1,608,484 50
On Tai	Hong Kong	196,802 33	11,085 78	17,150 20	4,023 04	229,072 35
Reliance Marine	Liverpool	355,586 68	---	17,259 58	114 37	372,960 63
Sea	Liverpool	1,387,069 12	---	79,936 41	75 00	1,467,080 56
Standard Marine	Liverpool	530,200 50	---	42,325 75	63 25	572,679 50
Switzerland Marine	Zurich	474,241 26	---	15,172 78	---	489,414 04
Thames and Mersey	Liverpool	1,658,736 26	---	179,411 87	8,909 72	1,847,057 85
The Marine	London	878,210 00	---	175,760 00	---	1,053,970 00
Transatlantic Marine	Berlin	547,620 58	---	16,376 38	546 74	564,543 70
Union	Hong Kong	1,262,192 26	---	51,693 48	---	1,313,885 74
Union Marine	Liverpool	1,034,005 02	---	55,040 48	88 75	1,089,140 25
Universal Marine	London	854,079 58	---	69,663 16	---	923,742 74
Yungtze	Shanghai	402,808 05	---	60,218 14	107,481 59	570,507 78
Totals	---	\$22,649,638 47	\$129,633 20	\$1,562,318 72	\$1,023,252 71	\$25,364,843 10

TABLE NO. 34.

Showing the various items composing the Expenditures of Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Location.	Marine Losses.	Dividends.	Brokerage and Commissions.	Office Salaries.	Taxes.	All other Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
Alliance Marine	London	\$361,484 27	\$49,475 00	\$1,903 72	\$50,441 66	\$136 08	\$19,546 03	\$482,986 76
Balaise	Basle, Switzerland	503,618 78	20,000 00	57,423 93	23,918 59	---	---	604,961 30
Boston Marine	Boston	1,053,554 24	100,000 00	100,660 60	35,038 15	25,711 68	84,574 80	1,399,539 47
British and Foreign Marine	Liverpool	1,318,926 28	265,100 00	6,496 62	138,240 60	---	9,858 10	1,737,721 60
Canton	Hong Kong	499,152 41	48,743 75	72,836 00	42,587 00	---	124,422 74	787,741 90
Chinese	Hong Kong	162,957 26	18,000 00	12,840 54	31,203 83	106 00	27,481 79	252,589 42
China Traders	Hong Kong	400,169 57	66,100 00	19,323 11	74,757 11	---	92,893 50	653,243 29
Danube	Vienna	98,054 82	48,000 00	87,612 36	129,753 13	14,674 85	210,507 02	588,602 18
Ponciere	Paris	918,348 59	---	174,206 90	135,436 07	---	1,227,491 56	1,227,491 56
Globe Marine	London	147,869 07	15,000 00	---	48,258 88	---	---	211,127 95
Great Western	New York	303,017 29	46,288 20	39,646 95	37,512 44	4,118 55	146 32	430,729 75
Helvetia General	St. Gall, Switzerland	647,968 82	---	69,885 61	38,601 39	6,936 12	---	759,791 94
International Marine	Liverpool	298,241 80	20,000 00	9,334 00	915 32	20 00	---	328,531 12
London and Provincial Marine	London	604,648 67	75,000 00	---	65,421 33	5,008 64	15,737 19	765,815 83
Magdeburg General	Magdeburg	47,666 00	58,125 00	4,415 78	14,163 26	104 95	650,644 84	775,119 83
Man On	Hong Kong	72,515 60	16,624 00	17,427 50	726 00	---	59,629 40	166,922 50
Maritime	Liverpool	394,317 14	75,000 00	7,815 98	33,648 33	---	10,030 00	520,811 45
National Marine	London	166,320 00	---	52,925 00	42,425 00	---	16,145 00	277,815 00
North China	Shanghai	665,134 25	526,293 30	23,214 17	110,960 00	60 00	96,400 00	1,422,061 72
On Tai	Hong Kong	69,634 74	35,192 72	6,661 89	27,236 48	1,381 90	182,763 61	1,422,061 72
Reliance Marine	Liverpool	228,852 50	25,000 00	---	56,229 89	1,880 00	52,255 91	311,962 39
Sea	Liverpool	916,948 70	49,900 00	9,950 00	40,672 50	2,609 06	---	1,019,233 97
Standard Marine	Liverpool	561,405 50	25,000 00	---	36,675 50	---	54 21	1,019,233 97
Switzerland Marine	Zurich	569,955 30	---	25,687 72	38,055 23	7,680 05	6,481 14	623,081 00
Thames and Mersey	Liverpool	1,444,233 31	298,382 50	---	152,140 99	6,476 91	---	1,901,233 71
The Marine	London	492,890 00	375,000 00	---	109,100 00	---	---	976,990 00
Transatlantic Marine	Berlin	219,634 56	---	39,726 25	14,013 44	8,768 08	6,250 00	288,392 33
Union	Hong Kong	402,872 14	---	24,957 32	---	---	109,935 98	537,765 44
Union Marine	Liverpool	827,546 63	53,340 00	5,630 92	64,347 81	---	17,500 00	968,365 36
Universal Marine	London	629,589 31	75,000 00	---	93,886 47	---	---	789,475 78
Yangtze	Shanghai	317,768 13	94,500 00	23,663 14	41,401 25	61 00	76,822 34	553,235 86
Totals	---	\$15,324,895 68	\$2,479,064 47	\$889,166 01	\$1,727,387 15	\$85,733 87	\$1,687,316 31	\$22,193,563 49

TABLE NO. 35.

Showing Amount of Risks written, Premiums received, and Amount of Risks in force on the thirty-first day of December, 1883, with Premiums thereon, of Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California.

NAME.	Location.	Marine Risks written during the year.	Premiums.	Marine Risks in force December 31, 1883.	Premiums.
Alliance Marine	London	\$66,775,465 00	\$513,430 00	\$15,965,925 00	\$165,170 00
Balaise	Basel, Switzerland	469,417,660 00	814,021 56	25,750,000 00	79,303 32
Boston Marine	Boston	94,880,079 00	1,541,918 79	11,054,891 00	418,599 43
British and Foreign Marine	Liverpool	287,602,768 00	2,291,977 48	24,716,704 00	377,314 42
Canton	Hong Kong	135,309,703 00	1,472,075 59	15,038,931 00	90,954 00
Chinese	Hong Kong	33,175,004 00	239,176 91	1,094,418 00	17,182 09
China Traders	Hong Kong			11,430,000 00	56,500 00
Danube	Vienna	30,555,352 00	141,404 46	2,587,948 00	15,436 63
Fonciere	Paris	692,257,113 00	1,291,707 63	22,244,094 00	332,289 94
Globe Marine	London	38,044,190 00	268,832 85	11,322,365 00	75,137 72
Great Western	New York	44,054,243 00	535,607 37	6,225,215 00	74,743 68
Helvetia General	St. Gall, Switzerland	581,555,666 00	1,072,581 18	7,356,594 00	150,196 47
International Marine	Liverpool	39,802,400 00	466,203 18	9,238,245 00	222,061 24
London and Provincial Marine	London	124,786,010 00	919,871 98	12,958,685 00	238,558 75
Magdeburg General	Magdeburg	129,423,154 00	105,902 24	1,275,856 00	2,178 50
Man On	Hong Kong	38,580,800 00	153,671 00		
Maritime	Liverpool	68,972,395 00	414,178 98	9,703,680 00	255,800 00
National Marine	London	35,933,730 00	529,255 00	8,757,910 00	292,350 00
North China	Shanghai				
On Tai	Hong Kong			461,866 00	4,100 68
Reliance Marine	Liverpool	55,584,160 00	503,686 27	6,163,710 00	110,810 85
Sea	Liverpool	70,326,880 00	1,389,961 62	18,329,015 00	537,296 62
Standard Marine	Liverpool	42,751,795 00	530,290 00	8,780,640 00	108,769 00
Switzerland Marine	Zurich				
Thames and Mersey	Liverpool	212,936,245 00	1,957,135 00	46,815,755 00	1,013,725 00
The Marine	London				
Transatlantic Marine	Berlin	125,918,163 00	599,710 79	6,363,768 00	99,035 43
Union	Hong Kong				
Union Marine	Liverpool			20,542,775 00	270,295 38
Universal Marine	London	85,162,705 00	1,033,150 00	15,441,125 00	447,950 00
Yangtze	Shanghai	57,617,610 00	480,844 89	3,104,504 00	34,611 32
Totals		\$3,561,423,290 00	\$19,286,594 77	\$322,704,619 00	\$5,400,130 47

TABLE No. 36—RECAPITULATION.

Summary of Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenditures, etc., of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Cash Capital paid up.	Assets.	Liabilities, Capital not included.	Income.	Expenditures.	Losses Incurred during the year.	Net Surplus.
California companies -----	\$3,500,000 00	\$6,249,509 85	\$1,713,997 67	\$3,190,803 94	\$2,693,861 25	\$1,291,181 26	\$1,035,512 18
Companies of other States -----	37,378,000 00	101,855,407 08	37,730,311 76	49,565,996 96	46,802,458 61	27,533,267 94	26,746,095 32
Companies of foreign countries -----	29,482,212 37	191,797,975 40	118,491,463 20	70,060,565 31	66,758,902 42	39,114,851 14	44,429,328 68
Marine companies -----	18,352,771 67	52,165,775 85	14,046,907 93	25,364,843 10	22,193,563 49	16,024,836 39	19,770,338 90
Totals -----	\$88,712,984 04	\$332,068,668 18	\$171,982,680 56	\$148,182,209 31	\$138,448,785 77	\$83,964,136 73	\$91,981,275 08

TABLE NO. 37—RECAPITULATION.

Showing the various items composing the Assets of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Real Estate.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Stocks and Bonds Owned by the Company.	Collateral Loans.	Cash in Office and Banks.
California companies.....	\$770,971 83	\$1,192,601 26	\$2,736,487 32	\$234,356 00	\$738,119 13
Companies of other States.....	6,532,590 94	13,394,880 00	63,818,411 25	4,744,215 80	6,172,659 63
Companies of foreign countries.....	16,113,472 47	49,242,891 38	79,443,600 07	14,955,830 44	10,439,145 45
Marine companies.....	1,481,547 80	3,782,055 04	27,732,766 96	3,310,802 45	8,948,112 07
Totals.....	\$24,895,583 04	\$67,612,427 68	\$173,731,265 60	\$23,245,204 69	\$26,298,036 28
NAME.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Premiums in course of Collection.	Bills Receivable not matured, taken for Fire, Marine, and Inland risks.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.
California companies.....	\$39,500 48	\$412,678 97	\$100,175 94	\$24,618 92	\$6,249,509 85
Companies of other States.....	589,953 90	4,775,410 60	1,152,721 10	674,563 86	101,855,407 08
Companies of foreign countries.....	1,291,581 31	8,600,875 51	416,907 44	11,293,671 33	191,797,975 40
Marine companies.....	226,220 21	4,535,911 80	1,286,227 10	862,132 42	52,165,775 83
Totals.....	\$2,147,255 90	\$18,324,876 88	\$2,956,031 58	\$12,854,986 53	\$352,068,668 18

TABLE NO. 38—RECAPITULATION.

Showing the various items composing the Liabilities of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Losses Adjusted.	Losses Unadjusted.	Losses Resisted.	Cash Dividends remaining unpaid.	Fire Reinsurance.
California companies -----	\$42,388 69	\$117,700 39	\$13,641 59	\$2,880 35	\$1,338,804 46
Companies of other States -----	1,403,294 78	3,040,977 02	400,176 63	18,130 55	31,317,396 48
Companies of foreign countries -----	4,649,155 16	3,023,446 35	95,245 69	259,620 01	26,985,674 40
Marine companies -----	1,255,175 85	3,016,881 88	63,700 00	110,749 08	-----
Totals -----	\$7,350,014 48	\$9,199,005 64	\$572,763 91	\$391,379 99	\$59,641,875 34
NAME.	Marine Reinsurance.	Liability under Life or other Special Department.	All other Claims.	Total Liabilities.	Net Surplus.
California companies -----	\$155,684 73	-----	\$42,807 46	\$1,713,997 67	\$1,035,512 18
Companies of other States -----	761,189 59	-----	789,146 71	37,730,311 76	26,746,095 32
Companies of foreign countries -----	1,778,681 15	\$77,944,725 72	3,754,914 72	118,491,463 20	41,429,328 68
Marine companies -----	5,505,178 92	-----	4,095,222 20	14,046,907 93	19,770,338 90
Totals -----	\$8,200,734 39	\$77,944,725 72	\$8,082,181 09	\$171,982,680 56	\$91,981,275 08

TABLE NO. 39—RECAPITULATION.

Showing the various items composing the Incomes of the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Fire Premiums.	Marine Premiums.	Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.	Interest and Dividends from other sources.	Rents.	From all other sources.	Total Income.
California companies-----	\$2,412,329 42	\$511,349 64	\$108,386 37	\$104,230 13	\$48,257 36	\$6,251 02	\$3,190,563 94
Companies of other States-----	40,494,267 43	4,605,898 89	734,461 71	3,407,989 31	238,288 24	85,151 38	49,565,996 96
Companies of foreign countries-----	55,654,975 22	4,345,307 99	-----	5,166,117 05	-----	4,894,165 05	70,060,565 31
Marine companies-----	-----	22,649,638 47	129,633 20	1,562,318 72	-----	1,023,252 71	25,364,843 10
Totals-----	\$98,561,512 07	\$32,112,194 99	\$972,481 28	\$10,240,655 21	\$286,545 60	\$6,005,820 16	\$148,182,209 31

TABLE NO. 40—RECAPITULATION.

Showing the various items composing the Expenditures of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Fire Losses.	Marine Losses.	Dividends.	Brokerage and Commissions.	Office Salaries.	Taxes.	All other Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
California companies-----	\$1,030,868 78	\$212,374 99	\$365,529 65	\$444,184 81	\$293,342 74	\$52,347 63	\$294,612 65	\$2,693,861 25
Companies of other States-----	23,272,650 67	3,583,464 66	4,471,723 38	7,967,923 04	2,990,829 83	1,089,914 31	3,425,932 72	46,802,458 61
Companies of foreign countries-----	36,402,495 67	3,219,154 83	5,121,567 05	8,306,553 18	7,519,237 83	457,293 84	5,732,600 02	66,758,902 42
Marine companies-----	-----	15,324,895 68	2,479,064 47	889,166 01	1,727,387 15	85,733 87	1,687,316 31	22,193,563 49
Totals-----	\$60,706,015 12	\$22,340,490 16	\$12,437,884 55	\$17,607,827 04	\$12,530,797 55	\$1,685,289 65	\$11,140,481 70	\$138,448,785 77

TABLE No. 41—RECAPITULATION.

Showing amount of Risks written, Premiums received, and amount of Risks in force on the thirty-first day of December, 1883, with Premiums thereon of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in California.

NAME.	RISKS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.			
	Fire.	Premiums.	Marine.	Premiums.
California companies-----	\$206,548,641 00	\$2,971,738 38	\$38,862,620 00	\$669,566 38
Companies of other States-----	4,550,820,674 00	47,150,282 70	933,373,378 00	5,428,885 36
Companies of foreign countries-----	18,182,556,798 50	66,978,619 71	461,651,972 00	5,454,681 95
Marine companies-----	-----	-----	3,561,423,290 00	19,286,594 77
Totals-----	\$22,939,926,113 50	\$117,100,640 79	\$4,995,311,260 00	\$31,839,728 46
RISKS IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1883.				
NAME.	Fire.	Premiums.	Marine.	Premiums.
California companies-----	\$181,341,978 00	\$2,597,997 59	\$1,640,447 00	\$269,759 19
Companies of other States-----	4,942,777,402 00	53,281,367 46	73,797,301 00	923,220 76
Companies of foreign countries-----	13,076,786,581 50	49,196,813 72	127,777,300 00	2,038,714 25
Marine companies-----	-----	-----	322,704,619 00	5,400,130 47
Totals-----	\$18,200,905,961 50	\$105,076,378 77	\$528,919,667 00	\$8,631,824 67
				\$113,708,203 44

TABLE No. 42.

Showing the various items composing the Assts of Life Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Location.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Loans on Stocks and other Collaterals.	Bonds and Stocks Owned by the Company.	Cash in office and Banks.	Real Estate.
Pacific Mutual Life.....	San Francisco.....	\$805,996 25	\$9,338 38	\$6,958 39	\$14,009 48	\$140,942 91
Etna Life.....	Hartford.....	13,959,006 21	554,993 31	9,424,998 79	1,743,784 21	447,200 79
Brooklyn Life.....	New York.....	601,424 00	28,900 00	393,988 70	88,546 43	223,300 00
Connecticut Mutual Life.....	Hartford.....	24,049,620 50	465,284 41	11,041,898 69	964,748 34	12,101,213 36
Equitable Life.....	New York.....	13,072,941 20	8,199,000 00	16,107,568 65	3,979,998 38	9,447,332 74
Germania Life.....	New York.....	5,871,844 36	100,000 00	2,716,202 50	164,933 15	1,195,607 26
Manhattan Life.....	New York.....	2,781,162 76	3,656,906 61	1,392,810 00	561,747 25	962,895 94
Mutual Benefit Life.....	Newark.....	7,727,398 54	12,322,000 00	9,213,561 37	808,717 85	2,430,043 79
Mutual Life.....	New York.....	46,303,472 34	15,037,910 00	25,279,040 00	3,403,249 63	8,633,971 89
New England Mutual Life.....	Boston.....	2,222,148 00	1,951,157 82	9,297,237 50	646,912 81	1,279,165 54
New York Life.....	New York.....	20,681,471 72	1,393,500 00	25,455,743 81	1,393,615 02	4,508,779 39
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	Milwaukee.....	15,708,301 98	-----	1,196,989 01	913,765 23	1,274,352 40
Penn Mutual Life.....	Philadelphia.....	1,986,995 73	487,672 54	4,512,753 00	149,443 64	861,207 95
Travelers'.....	Hartford.....	2,804,631 48	306,961 57	3,011,720 00	389,044 79	705,353 99
Union Mutual Life.....	Portland, Me.....	1,435,231 57	141,510 00	1,705,186 92	63,945 57	1,844,023 30
United States Life.....	New York.....	2,685,658 13	773,700 00	1,281,270 00	102,119 06	89,200 00
Washington Life.....	New York.....	5,185,115 67	-----	866,250 00	142,046 31	466,899 45
Totals.....	-----	\$167,882,420 44	\$45,427,934 64	\$122,904,177 33	\$15,330,647 15	\$46,611,490 70

TABLE No. 42—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Premium Notes and Loans.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Net Value of defer- red and uncol- lected Premiums.	All other admitted Assets.	Total Assets.
Pacific Mutual Life	San Francisco	\$57,225 12	\$32,284 31	\$45,308 25	\$28,406 51	\$1,140,469 60
Aetna Life	Hartford	2,115,692 16	383,931 14	161,133 44	228,094 62	29,017,934 67
Brooklyn Life	New York	118,385 98	13,167 92	32,909 88	51,423 21	1,552,046 12
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford	2,849,266 50	1,029,792 71	50,196 78	16,493 54	52,568,514 83
Equitable Life	New York	---	365,276 45	1,105,062 40	86,073 99	52,363,253 81
Germania Life	New York	---	55,591 81	218,234 59	79,921 96	10,402,355 63
Manhattan Life	New York	1,286,745 76	93,510 46	131,921 64	3,483 81	10,871,184 23
Mutual Benefit Life	Newark	4,023,424 94	583,838 16	234,825 31	237,620 66	37,581,430 62
Mutual Life	New York	---	1,310,588 23	944,012 93	---	100,912,245 02
New England Mutual Life	Boston	957,169 36	180,962 86	106,985 26	261,104 12	16,901,943 27
New York Life	New York	461,445 57	345,115 35	945,486 81	17,156 80	55,292,314 47
Northwestern Mutual Life	Milwaukee	1,388,066 41	277,175 71	326,466 70	266 67	21,085,384 11
Penn Mutual Life	Philadelphia	614,904 55	39,401 80	142,223 80	198,830 25	8,993,533 26
Travelers	Hartford	---	69,698 58	133,467 94	15,099 50	7,435,977 85
Union Mutual Life	Portland, Me.	764,071 00	158,314 77	111,077 14	6,323 83	6,229,684 10
United States Life	New York	141,309 66	59,392 60	105,502 52	---	5,238,151 97
Washington Life	New York	---	49,507 97	190,049 01	78,738 16	6,978,606 57
Totals	---	\$14,777,707 01	\$5,047,550 83	\$4,984,064 40	\$1,309,037 63	\$424,475,030 13

TABLE No. 43.

Showing the various items composing the Liabilities, Capital not included, of Life Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Location.	Losses Adjusted and in process of Adjustment.	Losses Resisted.	Net Value of outstanding Policies (American Table), Interest $\frac{4}{3}$ pr ct.	Unpaid Dividends, etc., due policy holders.	All other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.	Surplus as regards policy holders.
Pacific Mutual Life	San Francisco	\$5,100 00		\$1,004,447 00			\$1,009,547 00	\$130,422 60
Aetna Life	Hartford	336,497 00	\$36,000 00	22,318,787 00	\$55,685 38	\$2,029 30	22,749,998 68	6,267,955 99
Brooklyn Life	New York	46,516 00	5,000 00	1,269,488 00		3,675 00	1,324,679 00	225,367 12
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford	257,751 25	50,923 00	44,625,511 00	93,456 52	338,301 22	45,365,942 99	7,202,571 81
Equitable Life	New York	197,219 58		40,418,836 00	96,384 00	60,235 15	40,772,674 73	11,590,379 08
Germania Life	New York	114,635 48	25,134 14	8,841,195 55	39,456 49	31,126 18	9,051,547 84	1,350,807 79
Manhattan Life	New York	154,326 14	25,500 00	8,221,427 00	37,068 50	30,000 00	8,488,321 64	2,382,862 59
Mutual Benefit Life	Newark	257,862 00	20,000 00	31,734,417 00	187,037 17	7,441 58	32,206,780 75	5,374,649 87
Mutual Life	New York	908,635 00	147,864 00	87,300,299 00		41,335 91	88,398,133 91	12,514,111 11
New England Mutual Life	Boston	195,343 00		13,381,704 00	86,531 26		14,263,578 26	2,638,365 01
New York Life	New York	604,535 03	36,000 00	44,240,198 00		28,610 48	44,909,343 51	10,292,970 96
Northwestern Mutual Life	Milwaukee	162,948 31	46,450 00	16,411,592 00	4,000 00	78,739 20	16,703,729 51	4,381,654 60
Penn Mutual Life	Philadelphia	120,069 07	10,515 00	6,936,100 00	24,904 03	125,162 43	7,236,690 53	1,356,842 73
Travelers	Hartford	290,226 00	54,500 00	4,101,316 00		721,001 94	5,167,043 94	2,268,933 91
Union Mutual Life	Portland, Me.	30,027 24	23,809 58	5,420,531 39	10,748 84	28,659 78	5,513,776 83	715,907 27
United States Life	New York	31,660 00	15,000 00	4,388,800 00	9,254 17	13,873 96	4,458,588 13	779,563 84
Washington Life	New York	57,327 23	14,411 99	6,032,396 00		6,257 45	6,110,392 67	868,213 90
Totals		\$3,770,618 33	\$511,107 71	\$347,267,044 94	\$664,546 36	\$1,517,452 58	\$353,730,769 92	\$70,342,260 21

TABLE No. 44.

Showing the various items composing the Incomes of Life Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Location.	Premiums received in cash.	Interest received on cash loans and on bonds and dividends on stocks.	Rents, Discounts, etc.	Interest on premium notes and loans.	Received from all other sources.	Premiums received in notes.	Total Income.
Pacific Mutual Life	San Francisco	\$296,927 89	\$68,470 14	\$2,833 15	\$3,731 97	\$51 00	\$27,360 39	\$399,374 54
Æthna Life	Hartford	2,597,739 53	1,405,063 37	54,369 96	109,927 88	191,010 95	124,610 66	4,479,722 35
Brooklyn Life	New York	199,928 04	60,456 65	14,648 89	6,466 64	23,614 17	4,362 99	306,477 38
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford	4,829,098 07	2,101,929 28	515,466 87	177,416 30	247,212 35	---	7,870,222 87
Equitable Life	New York	10,727,547 96	2,165,194 21	444,003 55	---	133,825 96	---	13,470,571 68
Germania Life	New York	1,491,566 58	442,299 06	65,757 78	---	645 53	---	---
Manhattan Life	New York	950,075 30	442,958 98	55,890 29	95,734 13	33,044 24	58,346 25	2,000,268 95
Mutual Benefit Life	Newark	3,767,653 43	1,546,442 15	56,949 42	230,108 18	239,129 08	392,117 36	6,232,399 62
Mutual Life	New York	13,457,928 44	4,816,153 25	226,811 20	---	---	---	18,500,892 89
New England Mutual Life	Boston	1,507,298 50	687,317 51	62,361 15	85,714 70	160,489 29	454,110 60	2,937,201 75
New York Life	New York	10,491,107 61	2,486,019 84	139,538 57	31,902 43	19,130 96	39,832 60	13,207,532 01
Northwestern Mutual Life	Milwaukee	2,844,097 62	1,039,682 88	47,602 63	112,715 54	---	165,114 05	4,209,212 72
Peim Mutual Life	Philadelphia	1,407,117 55	363,472 36	35,483 58	37,808 63	26,802 93	98,682 87	1,969,367 92
Travelers'	Hartford	2,724,616 90	340,838 70	17,987 23	---	84,015 56	---	3,167,458 39
Union Mutual Life	Portland, Me.	672,854 83	175,398 71	42,462 04	47,683 46	35,955 13	37,665 00	1,012,019 17
United States Life	New York	652,324 31	261,968 76	3,506 03	5,394 84	724 14	---	923,918 08
Washington Life	New York	1,347,955 29	319,607 03	17,178 33	---	110,212 71	---	1,794,953 36
Totals	---	\$59,965,747 85	\$18,722,972 88	\$1,799,850 67	\$944,004 70	\$1,305,864 00	\$1,399,202 77	\$84,137,642 87

TABLE No. 45.

Showing the various items composing the Expenditures of Life Insurance Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Location.	LOSSES AND CLAIMS.		PURCHASED, LAPSED, AND SURRENDERED POLICIES.		DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS.	
		Cash.	Note.	Cash.	Note.	Cash.	Note.
Pacific Mutual Life	San Francisco	\$168,544 26	\$6,793 94	\$44,417 81	\$2,070 52	\$18,565 24	\$2,071 01
Alma Life	Hartford	1,860,930 83	93,490 87	246,637 24	58,539 49	385,481 24	136,748 49
Brooklyn Life	New York	125,932 31	8,332 97	62,259 64	3,428 30	12,915 37	1,954 79
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford	3,731,137 07	81,840 25	698,357 46	80,820 47	1,136,143 24	53,553 30
Equitable Life	New York	3,600,908 68	-----	999,808 74	-----	1,801,808 89	-----
Germania Life	New York	834,533 53	-----	127,874 74	-----	206,252 75	-----
Manhattan Life	New York	763,131 59	55,743 41	95,616 11	42,250 18	188,344 54	7,777 93
Mutual Benefit Life	Newark	2,297,797 90	110,569 55	465,819 50	99,142 46	964,469 88	16,614 33
Mutual Life	New York	7,962,056 73	-----	2,831,150 71	-----	3,138,491 69	-----
New England Mutual Life	Boston	1,270,317 06	64,222 94	118,584 09	69,852 29	481,371 46	52,215 15
New York Life	New York	2,695,826 24	19,495 85	861,429 83	8,410 57	2,409,990 45	3,023 12
Northwestern Mutual Life	Milwaukee	1,227,017 56	66,330 02	219,154 27	38,498 56	546,651 57	129,177 90
Penn Mutual Life	Philadelphia	645,663 37	24,429 34	97,210 40	20,283 48	247,665 01	62,478 54
Travelers'	Hartford	1,125,075 50	-----	28,920 82	-----	-----	-----
Union Mutual Life	Portland, Me.	564,577 43	53,072 00	78,853 90	38,148 00	52,320 02	23,358 00
United States Life	New York	311,871 48	-----	117,318 76	-----	46,596 87	-----
Washington Life	New York	467,519 19	-----	273,146 21	-----	228,915 00	-----
Totals		\$29,652,840 73	\$584,921 14	\$7,366,560 23	\$462,044 32	\$11,865,983 25	\$488,972 56

TABLE No. 45—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Dividends to stockholders.	Salaries and commissions and expense of conducting business.	All other payments.	Total Expenditures.
Pacific Mutual Life	San Francisco	-----	\$85,644 15	\$4,228 00	\$832,034 93
Ætna Life	Hartford	\$87,500 00	551,476 00	-----	3,420,804 16
Brooklyn Life	New York	10,000 00	72,769 73	6,010 43	304,203 54
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford	-----	1,045,161 67	-----	6,827,013 46
Equitable Life	New York	7,000 00	2,099,832 83	58,544 35	8,567,903 49
Germania Life	New York	24,000 00	360,854 72	5,118 79	1,558,634 53
Manhattan Life	New York	40,000 00	277,177 49	4,137 06	1,474,178 31
Mutual Benefit Life	Newark	-----	691,741 83	9,354 87	4,655,510 32
Mutual Life	New York	-----	2,352,409 60	27,661 38	16,311,770 11
New England Mutual Life	Boston	-----	382,270 09	-----	2,438,833 08
New York Life	New York	-----	2,231,986 33	701,214 34	8,931,376 73
Northwestern Mutual Life	Milwaukee	-----	731,357 58	-----	2,958,187 46
Penn Mutual Life	Philadelphia	-----	346,989 36	-----	1,444,719 53
Travelers	Hartford	96,000 00	1,062,837 50	150 00	2,312,983 82
Union Mutual Life	Portland, Me.	-----	266,667 07	-----	1,076,996 42
United States Life	New York	30,775 76	313,502 72	136 87	820,202 46
Washington Life	New York	8,636 25	320,574 03	3,473 47	1,302,204 15
Totals	-----	\$303,912 01	\$13,193,252 70	\$820,029 56	\$64,738,516 50

TABLE NO. 46.

Showing the number and amount of Policies, including additions, in force at the end of the previous year, and an exhibit of the Policies issued, and of those which have ceased to be in force during the year, and those in force at the end of the year—Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Location.	POLICIES IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1882.		POLICIES ISSUED AND REVIVED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.	
		Number.	Amount Insured.	Number.	Amount Insured.	Number.	Amount Insured.
Pacific Mutual Life	San Francisco	2,868	\$7,569,464 00	437	\$1,281,416 00	3,305	\$8,850,880 00
Aetna Life	Hartford	59,129	82,928,860 44	5,621	10,114,585 00	64,750	93,043,445 44
Brooklyn Life	New York	3,315	5,749,228 00	1,328	805,653 00	4,643	6,554,881 00
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford	63,662	157,105,751 00	3,595	8,579,008 00	67,257	165,684,759 00
Equitable Life	New York	65,680	232,829,620 00	18,566	81,129,756 00	84,246	313,959,376 00
Germania Life	New York	21,126	36,889,204 00	2,231	4,527,933 00	23,357	41,417,137 00
Manhattan Life	New York	11,490	32,690,470 00	1,276	3,551,987 00	12,766	36,242,457 00
Mutual Benefit Life	Newark	47,837	129,619,105 00	4,940	13,256,376 00	52,777	142,875,481 00
Mutual Life	New York	106,214	329,554,174 00	11,531	37,810,597 00	117,745	367,364,771 00
New England Mutual Life	Boston	19,854	59,297,737 00	2,637	7,255,550 00	22,491	66,553,287 00
New York Life	New York	60,150	171,415,097 00	15,561	52,755,564 00	75,711	224,170,661 00
Northwestern Mutual Life	Milwaukee	40,871	83,355,424 00	6,919	20,136,582 00	47,790	103,492,006 00
Penn Mutual Life	Philadelphia	14,972	38,194,522 00	2,937	6,846,525 00	17,909	45,041,047 00
Travelers'	Hartford	13,443	22,836,313 00	2,134	4,699,171 00	15,577	27,535,484 00
Union Mutual Life	Portland, Maine	14,040	24,621,564 92	2,369	5,304,279 28	16,309	29,925,844 20
United States Life	New York	9,709	17,167,105 00	1,931	5,441,054 00	11,640	22,608,159 00
Washington Life	New York	13,395	29,374,019 00	2,644	6,359,470 00	16,039	35,733,489 00
Totals		567,755	\$1,461,197,658 36	86,657	\$269,845,506 28	654,312	\$1,730,043,164 64

TABLE No. 46—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	POLICIES TERMINATED.		NET POLICIES IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1883.	
		Number.	Amount Insured.	Number.	Amount Insured.
Pacific Mutual Life-----	San Francisco-----	351	\$1,057,947 00	2,954	\$7,792,933 00
Æna Life-----	Hartford-----	4,396	8,003,110 00	60,354	85,040,335 44
Brooklyn Life-----	New York-----	530	787,995 00	4,093	5,766,886 00
Connecticut Mutual Life-----	Hartford-----	3,602	10,251,350 00	63,595	155,433,409 00
Equitable Life-----	New York-----	9,050	38,798,788 00	75,196	275,160,588 00
Germania Life-----	New York-----	1,604	3,272,040 00	21,753	38,145,097 00
Manhattan Life-----	New York-----	1,100	3,219,252 00	11,666	33,023,205 00
Mutual Benefit Life-----	Newark-----	3,599	9,576,713 00	49,178	133,298,768 00
Mutual Life-----	New York-----	6,755	24,418,739 00	110,990	342,946,032 00
New England Mutual Life-----	Boston-----	1,602	4,838,696 00	20,829	61,694,591 00
New York Life-----	New York-----	6,484	25,404,618 00	69,227	198,746,043 00
Northwestern Mutual Life-----	Milwaukee-----	3,989	11,408,913 00	43,801	92,083,093 00
Penn Mutual Life-----	Philadelphia-----	1,426	3,519,372 00	16,483	41,521,675 00
Travelers-----	Hartford-----	1,199	2,529,880 00	14,378	25,005,604 00
Union Mutual Life-----	Portland, Maine-----	2,289	4,397,886 54	14,020	24,527,957 66
United States Life-----	New York-----	1,645	3,414,580 00	9,995	19,103,579 00
Washington Life-----	New York-----	1,614	3,768,766 00	14,425	31,994,723 00
Totals-----	-----	51,375	\$158,668,645 54	602,937	\$1,571,374,519 16

TABLE No. 47.

Showing the number and amount of Policies which have ceased to be in force during the year, with the mode of their termination—Companies doing business in California on the thirty-first day of December, 1883.

NAME.	Location.	BY DEATH.		BY EXPIRATION.		BY SURRENDER.	
		Number.	Amount Insured.	Number.	Amount Insured.	Number.	Amount Insured.
Pacific Mutual Life	San Francisco	34	\$110,305 00	34	\$72,409 00	31	\$109,733 00
Edna Life	Hartford	819	1,302,806 75	976	1,186,090 00	744	1,443,815 00
Brooklyn Life	New York	42	83,615 00	36	72,560 00	149	290,450 00
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford	1,114	2,867,489 00	339	718,344 00	1,116	3,536,338 00
Equitable Life	New York	844	3,072,232 00	184	679,818 00	1,236	6,202,788 00
Germania Life	New York	349	606,072 00	123	267,660 00	422	811,883 00
Manhattan Life	New York	230	687,171 00	69	131,829 00	146	360,894 00
Mutual Benefit Life	Newark	711	2,160,991 00	322	773,518 00	504	1,188,513 00
Mutual Life	New York	1,382	5,671,695 75	952	3,611,158 75	1,070	4,781,629 75
New England Mutual Life	Boston	290	1,039,694 00	193	407,503 00	204	631,606 00
New York Life	New York	787	2,408,636 00	287	442,628 00	1,072	6,214,040 00
Northwestern Mutual Life	Milwaukee	424	990,692 00	239	2,516,541 00	323	1,001,708 00
Penn Mutual Life	Philadelphia	209	601,625 00	27	67,680 00	223	483,902 00
Travelers	Hartford	123	235,001 00	33	26,731 00	70	91,745 00
Union Mutual Life	Portland, Maine	202	377,547 18	493	838,241 57	157	380,534 09
United States Life	New York	154	283,304 00	73	232,967 00	482	480,996 00
Washington Life	New York	158	356,289 00	74	138,348 00	299	945,753 00
Totals		7,872	\$22,855,165 68	4,464	\$12,184,046 32	8,448	\$28,956,327 84

TABLE No. 47—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	BY LAPSE.		BY CHANGE AND DECREASE AND NOT TAKEN.	
		Number.	Amount Insured.	Number.	Amount Insured.
Pacific Mutual Life.....	San Francisco.....	202	\$602,500 00	50	\$163,000 00
Elma Life.....	Hartford.....	893	2,211,656 25	964	1,858,742 00
Brooklyn Life.....	New York.....	260	246,567 00	63	94,803 00
Connecticut Mutual Life.....	Hartford.....	811	2,293,329 00	282	835,850 00
Equitable Life.....	New York.....	4,080	15,052,540 00	2,706	13,791,410 00
Germania Life.....	New York.....	447	875,393 00	253	711,032 00
Manhattan Life.....	New York.....	340	973,609 00	315	1,065,749 00
Mutual Benefit Life.....	Newark.....	755	1,743,350 00	1,307	3,710,341 00
Mutual Life.....	New York.....	2,165	6,721,034 75	1,186	3,633,220 00
New England Mutual Life.....	Boston.....	742	2,064,225 00	233	695,668 00
New York Life.....	New York.....	2,442	6,904,632 00	1,896	9,434,082 00
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	Milwaukee.....	2,264	4,832,985 00	539	2,036,987 00
Penn Mutual Life.....	Philadelphia.....	643	1,440,350 00	324	925,815 00
Travelers'.....	Hartford.....	660	1,375,550 00	313	800,833 00
Union Mutual Life.....	Portland, Maine.....	743	1,344,569 21	694	1,456,994 49
United States Life.....	New York.....	611	1,393,496 00	325	1,023,817 00
Washington Life.....	New York.....	728	1,454,602 00	355	873,774 00
Totals.....	-----	18,786	\$51,550,388 21	11,805	\$43,112,717 49

TABLE NO. 48.

Statement of Office Collections, showing amounts collected from different companies, for the year ending December thirty-first, 1883.

NAME.	Amount.	NAME.	Amount.
California.....	\$48 00	Amount brought forward.....	\$7,263 84
Commercial.....	23 00	Imperial.....	30 00
Fireman's Fund.....	20 00	Insurance Co. of North America.....	1,114 22
Home Mutual.....	20 00	Ins. Co. of the State of Penn'a.....	279 75
Oakland Home.....	20 00	International Marine.....	20 00
State Investment.....	21 00	Lancashire.....	20 00
Sun.....	40 00	Lion.....	21 00
Union.....	20 00	Liverpool and London and Globe.....	20 00
Western Fire and Marine.....	20 00	London Assurance.....	30 00
Ætna.....	21 50	London and Lancashire.....	20 00
Agricultural.....	264 26	London and Northwestern.....	20 00
Allemannia.....	165 43	London and Provincial Fire.....	20 00
Alliance Marine.....	20 00	London and Provincial Marine.....	20 00
Amazon.....	21 00	Lorillard.....	112 27
American.....	65 00	Magdeburg General.....	20 00
American Central.....	50 00	Manchester Fire.....	20 00
American Fire.....	240 80	Man On.....	20 00
Baloise.....	20 00	Manufacturers' Fire and Marine.....	706 38
Boatman's Fire and Marine.....	65 00	Maritime.....	20 00
Boston Marine.....	20 00	Mechanics'.....	90 05
British America.....	20 00	Merchants', Rhode Island.....	32 14
British Foreign Marine.....	20 00	Merchants', New Jersey.....	285 60
Buffalo German.....	341 30	Metropole.....	1 00
Canton.....	20 00	National Fire.....	134 91
China Traders'.....	20 00	National Marine.....	65 00
Chinese.....	20 00	National Fire and Marine.....	22 00
Citizens' of St. Louis.....	50 00	New Hampshire Fire.....	20 00
Citizens' of New York.....	65 00	New Orleans Ins. Association.....	21 00
City of London.....	30 00	New Zealand.....	20 00
Commercial Fire.....	225 26	Niagara.....	201 35
Commercial Union.....	20 00	North British and Mercantile.....	20 00
Connecticut.....	20 00	North China.....	20 00
Continental.....	455 15	Northern Assurance.....	30 00
Danube.....	20 00	North German Fire.....	30 00
Eliot.....	294 86	Northwestern National.....	20 00
Equitable Fire and Marine.....	32 14	Norwich Union.....	20 00
Exchange.....	54 53	On Tai.....	20 00
Farragut.....	96 67	Orient.....	30 00
Fire Association.....	695 18	Pacific Fire.....	55 92
Fire Insurance Association.....	24 50	Pennsylvania.....	123 47
Firemen's.....	20 00	Pennsylvania Fire.....	609 25
Fonciere.....	20 00	People's.....	113 35
German.....	65 00	Phenix.....	636 24
German-American.....	393 20	Phoenix.....	20 00
German Fire.....	484 99	Phoenix Assurance.....	22 00
Germania.....	461 40	Prescott.....	109 00
Girard.....	535 20	Providence-Washington.....	298 00
Glen's Falls.....	266 13	Prussian National.....	20 00
Globe Marine.....	30 00	Queen.....	30 00
Great Western.....	30 00	Reliance.....	20 00
Guardian.....	20 00	Royal.....	20 00
Hamburg Bremen.....	30 00	Scottish Union and National.....	20 00
Hamburg Magdeburg.....	20 00	Sea.....	30 00
Hanover.....	461 40	Security.....	20 00
Hartford.....	20 00	St. Paul.....	409 62
Helvetia Marine.....	20 00	Shoe and Leather.....	354 10
Helvetia Swiss Fire.....	20 00	South British Fire and Marine.....	21 00
Hone.....	591 94	Springfield.....	503 04
Howard.....	65 00	Standard Fire.....	31 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$7,263 84	Amount carried forward.....	\$14,326 50

TABLE No. 48—Continued.

NAME.	Amount.	NAME.	Amount.
Amount brought forward.....	\$14,326 50	Amount brought forward.....	\$16,610 01
Standard Marine.....	20 00	Brooklyn Life.....	20 00
Star Fire.....	269 68	Connecticut Mutual Life.....	20 00
Switzerland Marine.....	20 00	Equitable Life.....	20 00
Teutonia.....	20 00	Germania Life.....	20 00
Thames and Mersey.....	20 00	Manhattan Life.....	20 00
The Marine.....	20 00	Mutual Benefit Life.....	20 00
Traders'.....	20 00	Mutual Life.....	20 00
Transatlantic Fire.....	20 00	New England Mutual Life.....	20 00
Transatlantic Marine.....	20 00	New York Life.....	20 00
Union of Philadelphia.....	530 40	Northwestern Mutual Life.....	20 00
Union of Hong Kong.....	65 00	Penn Mutual Life.....	35 00
Union Fire and Marine.....	24 50	Travelers'.....	20 00
Union Marine.....	20 00	Union Mutual Life.....	20 00
United States Fire.....	33 88	United States Life.....	65 00
Universal Marine.....	20 00	Washington Life.....	20 00
Watertown.....	577 44	National Life.....	30 00
Washington Fire and Marine.....	294 86	Charter Oak Life.....	20 00
Western Assurance.....	21 50	Phoenix Mutual Life.....	20 00
Williamsburg City.....	144 75	Accident Ins. Co. of N. America.....	20 00
Yangtze.....	20 00	Fidelity and Casualty.....	20 00
Pacific Mutual Life.....	80 00	Metropolitan Plate Glass.....	20 00
Ætna Life.....	21 50		
Amount carried forward.....	\$16,610 01	Total.....	\$17,100 01

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true, and correct statement of the receipts of the Insurance Department of the State of California for the year 1883.

GEO. A. KNIGHT,
Insurance Commissioner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-second day of July, 1884.

[L. S.]

WM. S. CAMPBELL,
Notary Public.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
FOR 1883 AND 1884.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

C. E. WILCOXON, Chairman.

JOHN MARKLEY,

CHARLES GILDEA,

L. C. MOREHOUSE,

JOHN P. DUNN, Ex Officio,

E. W. MASLIN, Secretary.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1884.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, }
SACRAMENTO, November 24, 1884. }

To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, *Governor of California:*

SIR: The State Board of Equalization has the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report:

The members assumed office on Monday, the eighth of January, 1883, and organized by electing Mr. C. E. Wilcoxon as the Chairman, and Mr. E. W. Maslin as the Clerk of the Board, and at once proceeded to the discharge of their duties.

Our action in increasing the assessments of certain counties, and notably the City and County of San Francisco, has been unjustly and we may say maliciously criticised, and we deem it proper that we should vindicate ourselves from the aspersions, not to say detractions, to which we have been subjected.

The most important subject which concerns the citizen, whether he be poor or rich, is: First, that the taxes which he annually pays to the government are not excessive, or burdensome; and second, that by an unequal assessment he shall not be forced to pay more than his just share of taxation. He willingly bears even an excessive tax if he is persuaded of its necessity, and that others pay an equal share proportionate to the property owned. Hence, in this State, public attention for the past twenty years has been attracted to the notorious inequality of assessments. Supervisors have been enjoined by law to adjust assessments, and Assessors have been, as they are now, compelled to subscribe to an oath that they have assessed property at its full cash value; but all to no effect. Finally, before the adoption of the present Constitution, a State Board of Equalization was created, under the Code, which succeeded in increasing the valuation of property from \$267,868,126, in 1871, to \$637,232,823, in 1872. There were constitutional objections interposed and sustained to the power of the Board, and their functions, until 1880, were limited merely to ascertaining and stating the State rate of taxation.

The necessity of a State Board, with plenary powers, cannot be more strongly stated than by showing that the assessment of 1879, with the additional value of increased mileage of railroads, had decreased to \$549,220,968, and that, while in 1872 personal property was assessed at \$219,942,323, it was only assessed in 1879 at \$112,325,850.

Meanwhile the complaints grew more serious and forcible against the continued inequality of assessment. It must be conceded that among the most powerful of the motives which induced the calling of the Constitutional Convention, and the adoption of the Constitu-

tion, the foremost were to provide for the taxation of mortgages and equality of assessment.

The machinery to effect the equality of assessment provided by the new Constitution was the creation of a State Board of Equalization, whose power, as defined by that instrument, is:

To equalize the valuation of the taxable property of the several counties of the State, for the purpose of taxation, and to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll.

As the Constitution provides that all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, it is necessary that the law should declare the standard of valuation; and, accordingly, the Political Code contains the following:

SEC. 3627. All taxable property shall be assessed at its "*full cash value*."

SEC. 3617. The terms "value" and "full cash value" mean the amount at which the property would be taken in payment of a just debt, due from a solvent debtor.

As we enter upon our office, we read the plain mandate of the Constitution, the law offers us a rule of guidance; and we are incited to our duty by the fact, which all should know, that the assessment of 1882, with a railroad assessment of over \$27,000,000, nearly three times what it was in 1872, is only \$608,642,036, being \$28,590,787 less than the assessment of 1872, after one of the most prosperous decades in the history of the State.

To have faltered in the performance of our duty, with these considerations before us, would have been worthy of the severest censure.

From the time of the adoption of the Codes in 1872, when the term "full cash value" was defined in Section 3617, to the present time, the definition has been the subject of much argument among Assessors, and many have sought, by every shade and artifice of construction, to evade its plain meaning. Happily, since the adoption of the Constitution, no honest-minded official, if he be possessed of ordinary intelligence, can err in applying the rule in assessing property. That instrument practically provided a standard of valuation, which cannot be grossly violated or construed away, either by Assessors or Supervisors, by which property shall be valued in the provision declaring that mortgages should be assessed as an interest in the land.

This provision compelled Assessors generally to assess mortgages at their face value. We say generally, because in a few counties the Assessors reduced the assessment of property below the value of the mortgage, and then scaled the mortgage down to equal the assessment. It is pertinent to state here that in some of the counties, in 1883, though the mortgages would be assessed at face value, yet the property affected would be assessed at the same sum, so that the mortgage paid all the taxes. Of course there are instances where the property was not worth the face of the mortgage; all such cases were carefully excluded from our calculation. We, therefore, say, that when an Assessor failed to apply the same rule by which he valued a mortgage to the assessment of all other property, he willfully violated his sworn and known duty.

We, therefore, at once resolved that, as mortgages are generally and should be assessed at their face value, and money is assessed, dollar for dollar, that all other classes of property should be brought up to

that standard, and to that end we shall diligently labor until the close of our official careers.

We submit to you, and to the taxpayers of this State, whether any other course was and is permissible. In 1880 the per cent of the value of mortgages of the property affected was 21; in 1881, it was 20 per cent; and in 1882, 18.60 per cent. The per cent of money and mortgage of the whole assessment, exclusive of railway assessments, was, in 1880, 18 per cent; in 1881, 19 per cent; and in 1882, 17 per cent.

Here then were two classes of property which conjointly amounted to nearly one fifth of all the property of the State, exclusive of railroad assessments, assessed at the highest standard of value, while the remaining four fifths, we were led to believe by the former reports of the Board, and which our after investigation confirmed to be true, had not been assessed at over 60 or 70 per cent of its true value.

A mere glance at the shrinkage in values that had occurred from 1880 to 1882, inclusive, was, of itself, sufficient to put the Board upon inquiry. The following table presents the relative assessments for the three years named of the same classes of property; the property assessed in 1880, and not assessed in 1882-3, being excluded in the value of 1880:

YEAR.	Real Estate.	Improvements.	Personal Property.	Money.	Total Value.
1880 -----	\$349,157,295	\$111,536,922	\$141,409,240	\$24,678,330	\$626,881,787
1881 -----	334,539,474	110,112,007	140,500,966	13,597,566	598,750,013
1882 -----	331,803,193	114,516,747	120,848,453	12,702,056	579,870,449

It will be seen that the assessment of 1880 exceeded the assessment of 1881, \$28,131,774, and of 1882, \$47,011,338.

There is no reason that there should be such an alarming decrease in 1882. The fact of history is that prior to the adoption of the new Constitution there was an effort made to imbue the public mind with the belief that the business of the State would suffer, if the Constitution was adopted. The public in some measure did entertain such a fear. Banks began to call in their loans, and in cases where mortgages were overdue, new mortgages were exacted and executed, in order to provide for such rates of interest as should cover the taxation to be levied thereupon. It is well known to all that many prudent men did retrench their expenditures and curtail their business in the latter part of 1879, and in the Winter of 1879-80, in anticipation of the effects prophesied to follow the adoption of the new organic Act. In the face of such fears we find that the assessment for 1880, exclusive of assessment of railways, was, upon the same species of property which was assessed in 1881 and 1882, the sum of \$626,881,787.

No ill effects from the adoption of the Constitution being perceived, confidence was early restored. Immigration began to flow steadily toward the southern part of the State. Orchard and vineyard planting received an impulse, which remains unabated. Colonization schemes were organized, and land was rapidly subdivided and settled upon. We should expect, therefore, that the assessment of 1881 would have been increased over that of 1880. On the contrary, it fell short, as we have shown, over twenty-eight millions of dollars.

The State Board, in 1881, administered a corrective by increasing the assessment of certain counties, yet, notwithstanding this, the assessment of 1882 fell to over forty-seven millions below that of 1880.

Sharp and summary dealing with this condition of affairs was imperative, and, accordingly, we at once set about a thorough investigation of the causes of such losses, with a full determination to remedy the evil.

VISIT TO COUNTIES.

In 1883, we visited thirty-nine counties, and in 1884, we visited forty-six counties of the State. The result was that the Assessors in 1883 assessed the property of the State at \$653,267,679, and in 1884 at \$729,213,911. To the former assessment we added \$71,479,268, and to the latter \$40,859,599. The tables in the Appendix will show the names of the counties raised and the amount of the assessment as returned by the Auditors.

OBJECTION TO INCREASE.

The objection to such increase did not come generally from persons owning real and personal property. We believe that they finally recognized the correctness of our judgment, that the property of such counties, whose assessment we increased, had not been assessed at its full cash value. The chief complaint was from mortgagees. It seemed inequitable to increase the assessment of a mortgage, but, in fact, we had no discretion to exempt them from the general rule or order increasing the assessment.

We were appealed to not to increase the assessments of the counties named, on the ground that by so doing great injustice would be done to the holders of mortgages. True, apparently an injury was inflicted. But in dealing with public questions we ought not to consider a temporary injury to an individual, if thereby greater and more permanent wrongs can be remedied or prevented, and more solid rights vindicated. It was in the interest of all those whose property had been, and in all likelihood always will be, assessed at full cash value, that the increase was made.

Once and for all we wish to state the question as the Constitution and the interpretation thereof by the Supreme Court presents it.

The Constitution declares that the—

State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe, as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe, as to the action of the State Board, to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment contained therein, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll.

The Board of Equalization undertook, in 1880, to increase the assessment of individuals, but was restrained by the Supreme Court in the case of Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. The State Board of Equalization.

The Court declared that the Constitution limited the power of the Board to the simple one of raising or lowering the whole assessment. It left no discretion to the Board. Its judgment was, that the Constitution imposed a duty upon the Board, to wit: "to make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in the assessment roll," and that the mode of so making it conform, or in popular language, of equalizing, is to increase or lower the whole roll.

Assuming it to be true, that in 1883 and 1884 the property in certain counties had been assessed below its value, what was the proper course for us to pursue? Public opinion formed the Constitution.

The people elected us to perform a duty, and each of us took an oath to execute faithfully the functions of his office. We are called upon judicially to determine whether the property of the counties has been fairly assessed, and the Supreme Court points out to us but one procedure. We have no discretion in the premises, and if we had, it would have been unwise as well as manifestly unjust not to increase the assessments of the counties whose officers were delinquent. To fail to act because a certain percentage of mortgages assessed at full value would be raised by a total increase of the roll, would be to maintain inequality instead of equality.

In truth, not so much damage was done as at first blush appears, as in many of the counties, mortgages were not assessed at their face value. So far as the mortgages held in the interior counties are concerned, they were benefited by the raise. For instance, the State taxes for 1883, had there been no increase, to produce the required amount of revenue, would have been fifty-five cents on each one hundred dollars; whereas, by the increase, the rate was only forty-nine and seven tenths cents. So far as county taxes were concerned, the increase of values did not add one cent to the amount of taxes to be paid for county purposes by any individual. The Supervisors, each year, declare the amount of money necessary to be collected, and whether property is assessed at fifty cents on the dollar or at full cash value, the amount of taxes paid in either case is the same. Much of the complaint against the action of the Board proceeds from ignorance of the revenue system and the relation of the counties to the State. We hope in time that the discussion of so interesting a subject as taxation will lead to a knowledge by the people of the financial system of the State. The spirit of fairness so inherent in the people of this State, will, when they are properly informed, readily respond to an effort to secure and preserve an equality of assessment. The press, so far, has generously and justly sustained our efforts, and we have relied and shall rely on its enlightened aid to present the facts and the law as occasion presents, to the reading public.

Of course there are a few instances where for some hidden purpose or from dense ignorance, certain newspapers have not only misrepresented the facts, but misstated the law. We have been charged with increasing the assessments because we wanted more money to meet the extravagance of the administration! One newspaper in San Francisco constantly inveighed against the increase of assessments of that city because the property valuation of the City of St. Louis and certain other cities of the West, was less than that of San Francisco. It is inconceivable how an intelligent mind could seriously put forth such a statement as an argument to show that San Francisco was assessed over the true value of her property. Could folly, or ignorance, or partisanship, go further?

We hope a plain statement of the financial relation of the counties to the State, and of the citizens to the county, will suffice to silence in the future all such carpings.

Each year the State needs a certain amount of money to carry on the operations of the government, and the Legislature at each session directs the State Board of Equalization to fix such a rate of taxation as shall produce the required amount of revenue. To collect the taxes, the State appoints each county as its agent, through the county officers, to assess the property within the county and to collect the taxes due thereon.

In effect, therefore, each citizen is a trustee charged with a trust to make return to the Assessor of the amount of property he has which is taxable, and to see to it that it is assessed as the Constitution and law determine it shall be, to wit: at full cash value. Each taxpayer is or ought to be concerned that the county pays its just proportion of the taxes. Each time that he permits his property to be assessed at less than its value he is guilty of defrauding the citizens of the other counties whose necessities compel a fair assessment.

The machinery to effect a correct valuation of property is ample. If a county is assessed at less than its value each citizen is responsible therefor. He takes part in the election of the Assessor and he helps to form that public opinion which either incites the Assessor to value property at its true standard or upholds him in his delinquency in duty.

The Boards of Supervisors are elected with the full purpose, as constitutionally expressed, to raise or lower individual assessments so as to bring property to its true standard in money.

When, therefore, the citizens fail to insist that there shall be equality of assessment between the rich and the poor, and when the Supervisors sit idly by and fail to exercise the powers so clearly theirs, we ask, should any be heard to complain against the action of the Board?

The question resolves itself into this: If County Assessors annually fail to assess property at the standard of money, and the Board has the courage to increase the assessment and public opinion does not sustain the Board, then the Constitution had better be amended and a return be had to the old method, to wit: a scramble in each county to under assess its property below that of other counties. The people must sustain the Board, or otherwise good and prudent men will not hold the office, and indifferent officers will only play the farce of drawing salaries without returning an equivalent.

ASCERTAINING VALUES.

The means we took to ascertain values were simple and to our minds conclusive.

First—We examined the records of conveyances in each county and ascertained the properties which had been sold within several months both before and after the first Monday in March, and ascertaining the consideration named in the deeds of conveyance, we selected those which expressed the true amounts, and compared the prices paid with the assessment of the year upon the same property, and thus arrived at the percentage of value at which the property had been assessed.

Second—We took the appraisements made by appraisers appointed by the Courts to appraise the property of deceased persons, and compared the appraised value of each piece of property with the assessment thereof.

Third—We selected the mortgages executed within the last two years to, and held by, savings and commercial banks, and inferred the value of the property by assuming it to have been mortgaged at a certain percentage, and compared our estimated value with the assessment.

Fourth—We examined lands in different sections of each counties we visited, selected such tracts as were noted and easily described

and which were types of the land in the district, and afterwards by conversations with the owners, real estate agents, and other citizens, we readily discovered the market value of such lands, which we compared with the assessments.

Having determined the percentage at which the properties examined had been assessed we assumed that the property of the whole county of the same classes were assessed at a like ratio. We were warranted in thus applying the rate, as, incredible as it may seem, the low rate of assessment is not so much due to want of knowledge by Assessors, as to the voluntary and determined action of Assessors, to assess property at a certain ratio. When we found, say, ten pieces of property assessed at a certain ratio, it was, as a matter of fact and not mere opinion, conclusive that all other property was assessed upon the same plan.

These means were impartially used to ascertain the percentage of full cash value at which property had been assessed; and they are unerring *criteria* by which we formed our judgment. For example, the estimate of the purchaser and the seller, as to the value put upon property, is more likely to be correct than is the judgment of the Assessor. As one of our members, Mr. Gildea, in a letter to the public, forcibly puts it:

In the purchase of property there are at least two persons having a direct interest in determining the true value of the property. It is the interest of the purchaser to pay no more than the property is worth, and it is the interest of the seller to get all it is worth. It is evident that the percentage is not appreciable of men who pay for property more than it is worth. In truth, men suppose they buy for less than value, in the hope of gain; otherwise, there would be no commerce—no increase in wealth. The Board, therefore, when it takes a large number of sales in a county, representative in character, and from all parts thereof, and having ascertained that the considerations named are the true ones, and compares the purchase price of each piece with the assessment of the year in which the sale was effected, and finds that the property in the aggregate is assessed at forty or fifty per cent of its purchase price, such fact must be a strong factor in the conclusion that other property of like character is assessed at the same ratio.

The answer to this, in nearly every county, by the Assessor, is that there is a real estate "boom," as he calls it, which is unsound. And this brings us to the question, "what constitutes value?" which we shall discuss hereafter.

Again, take the case of appraisements of property. The Court appoints three disinterested persons as appraisers, who are under the obligations of an oath to appraise property at its true value. These persons are generally suggested by the representatives of the estate; and in San Francisco, in nearly every instance, one of them is a real estate dealer, expert, as such, in valuing property. They are, as we well know, charged not to appraise property too highly; because it may be necessary to sell the property by private sale, and the sale will not be confirmed if the amount bid is less than ninety per cent of the appraisement. There are, at least, six persons in each estate whose judgments conjoin to fix the value of the property of the estate, to wit: the appraisers, the administrator or executor, the purchaser, and the Judge who confirms the sale, not to say the heirs and creditors who consent to the sale. Could there be a more infallible index of value than the appraisements and sales of the property of deceased persons?

Mortgages also afford us, in certain counties, a fair guide for our judgment. In some of the counties it is the custom to assess the property exactly at the sum of the mortgage thereupon. In some instances

the property is assessed below the face value of the mortgage, and the mortgage reduced to the assessment. We confined our examination to the above cases. Savings banks are prohibited by law from loaning upon property more than 60 per cent of its value, and it is reasonable to assume that they obey the law. There is, on account of the demand for money, no reasonable excuse for doing otherwise. Indeed, we are informed by a banker that the value of property is fixed by ascertaining what the property will bring at Sheriff's sale, and that the 60 per cent thereof included the loan, supposed default of at least one year's interest, and cost of sale. Commercial banks are not so restricted, and it may be possible that the margin between the loan and the value of property is less than in savings bank loans; but the Directors are guided by business principles, and, as Mr. Gildea says in his letter, "they deal in a matter that more than any other sharpens the wits and limits indulgence in carelessness."

When the Board, therefore, takes property in a county, assessed simply at the face value of the mortgage, not in one instance, but as a rule, may we not conclude that such property is assessed at not more than 60 to 65 per cent of its true value?

If any proof were needed to show the correctness of our judgment upon the ratio which loans bear to the property affected, reference may be had to the late report of the Bank Commissioners, which shows the amount of money loaned in 1884 by the savings banks, and the estimate by the banks of the market value of the security, to be as follows: The loans amount to 51.3 per cent of the market value of the real estate:

NAME OF BANK.	Amount of Loan.	Market Value of Real Estate.
California Savings and Loan -----	\$377,690	\$838,250
French Mutual -----	946,961	1,836,500
German Savings and Loan -----	6,381,025	12,000,000
Hibernia Savings and Loan -----	8,198,303	15,000,000
Humboldt Savings and Loan -----	1,692,588	3,250,000
Bank of Mendocino -----	301,557	595,000
Merced Security -----	340,767	587,530
Oakland Bank -----	756,428	1,607,300
People's Bank, Sacramento -----	437,880	881,990
San Francisco Savings -----	7,312,649	15,000,000
Saving and Loan, San Francisco -----	595,087	1,322,417
Santa Cruz Savings -----	140,628	224,000
Security Savings, San Francisco -----	796,180	1,711,500
Stockton Savings and Loan Society -----	1,435,475	2,852,000
Stockton Savings Bank -----	300,235	720,450
Union Savings -----	1,494,445	2,970,485
Vallejo Savings and Commercial -----	60,390	120,100
Totals -----	\$31,568,288	\$61,517,522

COMPARISON OF VALUES.

We stated that in 1884 we visited forty-six counties, and we present to you some examples of the comparisons between the purchase price of land, the amount of mortgages, the appraisement of property, and the assessments of the same. The values in the column for assessments represent the assessment after the addition of percentage added by the Board in 1883.

The examination in the various counties includes values to the

amount of \$47,000,000, and the judgment of over twenty thousand persons.

Los Angeles, Calaveras, San Mateo, San Benito, and Santa Barbara Counties are fair types of the relation of values to assessments in the other counties increased in 1884.

We omit the names of the owners and show only values. In the first column appears the amount of the purchase price, or appraisement, or face value of the mortgage; and in the second column the amount of the assessment of the property affected.

CALAVERAS.

Mortgages-----	{	\$1,600	\$1,260
		1,000	380
		700	340
		350	350
		2,000	1,600
Total of 40 mortgages-----		\$7,910	5,625

Appraisements-----	}	\$200	\$125
		750	450
		800	370
Total of 23 appraisements-----		\$8,085	\$5,475

Sales-----	{	\$3,000	\$1,340
		5,600	3,360
		16,000	10,000
Total of 55 sales-----		\$116,332	\$56,072

SAN MATEO.

Mortgages-----	}	\$1,050	\$1,050
		1,500	980
		500	500
		4,500	4,500
		900	650
		6,000	3,300
		1,000	675
		4,000	3,065
Total of 95 mortgages-----		\$113,969	\$95,450

Appraisements-----	{	\$9,025	\$4,332
		3,500	2,150
		1,500	1,600
		14,025	7,082
Total of 41 appraisements-----		\$154,696	\$56,457

Sales -----	{	\$3,600	\$1,940
		5,000	2,498
		2,960	1,440
		24,000	15,550
Total of 30 sales -----		\$148,814	\$79,918

SAN BENITO.

Mortgages -----	{	\$800	\$800
		4,300	800
		6,200	6,200
		500	500
		5,000	5,000
		4,640	4,640
Total of 30 mortgages -----		\$82,094	\$75,650

Appraisements -----	{	\$1,500	\$726
		1,500	840
		1,500	990
		6,000	4,180
Total of 10 appraisements -----		\$13,350	\$7,924

Sales -----	{	\$1,121	\$660
		5,000	2,985
		3,300	1,913
		7,250	4,620
		34,122	17,418
Total of 50 sales -----		\$232,454	\$124,938

LOS ANGELES.

Mortgages -----	{	\$1,500	\$1,260
		850	715
		2,500	1,580
		6,000	5,280
		900	865
		3,000	2,605
		2,700	1,705
		3,000	3,000
		3,000	2,000
		19,000	9,035
Total of over 150 mortgages -----		\$415,396	\$310,699

Appraisements -----	{	\$10,000	\$5,000
		1,086	740
		1,400	690
		3,825	1,610
		3,250	1,495
		3,200	1,860
		9,500	7,500
Total of 60 appraisements -----		\$186,176	\$109,083

Sales	{	\$2,500	\$975
		1,250	690
		5,500	2,305
		18,000	5,796
		12,504	4,727
Total of 210 sales		\$602,671	\$370,556

SANTA BARBARA.

Mortgages	{	\$2,500	\$2,500
		725	400
		1,542	600
		2,000	670
		2,000	830
		1,500	1,218
Total of 150 mortgages		2,350	1,300
		\$415,859	\$329,859

Appraisements	{	\$1,800	\$1,140
		400	215
		2,500	600
		2,500	1,290
		3,360	1,380
Total of 12 appraisements		\$30,550	\$13,841

Sales	{	\$2,500	\$980
		1,478	960
		325	120
		300	120
		1,500	1,000
		2,733	1,092
Total of 65 sales		\$98,155	\$36,400

SAN FRANCISCO.

Appraisements	{	\$7,875	\$6,015
		4,750	2,640
		3,520	2,530
		60,000	28,815
		85,000	49,101
		36,000	17,794
		3,000	1,397
		15,000	12,213
Total of 160 appraisements		24,700	12,777
		\$1,544,237	\$1,056,156

Sales	{	\$12,500	\$6,165
		10,500	5,635
		1,500	644
		3,500	1,840
		14,000	9,730
Total of 729 sales		\$8,710,505	\$5,787,002

Thus it is seen that the disproportion between market values and assessed values runs with singular uniformity through mortgages, sales, and appraisements, showing that in the counties whose assessment we increased the assessment must have been made upon a ratio first determined by the Assessors, based, either upon a known intention to undervalue, or upon a misconception of the true meaning of the term, "full cash value."

FULL CASH VALUE.

There is a diversity of opinion among Assessors in respect to the definition of "full cash value." Some contend that it means the sum which property would bring at auction, others the sum which would produce annually an amount of interest equal to the rental. This diversity of opinion is not confined to Assessors, but obtains among citizens. It is doubtful, however, if any are really sincere in their alleged opinions. Common sense and common honesty are only needed to give the correct interpretation of the term. It can easily be tested by asking a real estate dealer the value of any lot or tract of land, and you can obtain a ready and correct answer. And about no class of property is the question so readily and definitely solved as about farming lands. Every one understands thoroughly that full value, or true value, or intrinsic value, means the exchangeable or commercial value of the property. The Constitution puts it as meaning exchangeable for money, on a day certain, and this exchangeable value is dependent on many circumstances, chiefly the demand in the market for the article either present or future. Land offers a good illustration. In the mountains it is valuable for grazing or lumbering, and the profits of the vocation of grazier or millman determine the value of the land. In the valleys the value is regulated by the profits of farming or the tastes of a community for rural life, irrespective of farming profits, and which are modified or intensified by scenery, climate, schools, and churches.

In the cities and towns it is used for building purposes, and, of course, has a higher value.

The exchangeable quality is not to be limited to one day, as where one wishes to sell immediately. That must be determined by the character of the property, as, for instance, one can sell a quantity of beef cattle upon a moment's notice, at their full value, but more difficulty would be experienced if the sale was to be of the finest farm in the county, even at 20 per cent below its value. Yet the intrinsic value of the land remains the same.

Hence we have insisted that Assessors should take notice of the increase in the value of land, consequent upon immigration and inquiry of desiring purchasers. Assessors are fond, when we point out such increase, of replying that it is only a "boom." But there have been no booms in this State in the meaning attached by Assessors.

In the southern part of the State the increase has been healthy. Immigration has flowed in, and newcomers have seen values little suspected by older settlers. Public opinion firmly sustains the prices paid, and the values become permanent. When land is selling for one to two hundred dollars an acre it should be assessed at that sum, with as much justice as mere farming land is assessed at twenty or thirty dollars per acre. Some excitement was created in the State at the supposed order of the Board directing the Assessors to assess vine-

yards at a sum certain. No such order was made; but we did exhort Assessors to show no discrimination, and to assess all property at its exchangeable value.

The action of the Assessors was resisted by the vineyardists and orchardists, on the ground that their vines and trees were growing crops, and, therefore, unassessable. The Supreme Court disposed of the objection by deciding that the crop, *i. e.*, grapes and fruits, are not assessable, but that the trees and vines are part of the land, although, for revenue purposes, called improvements, and are assessable.

Take Napa County for an instance. There is a demand for land for a purpose which the public believe is enormously profitable. The land is peculiarly suitable and the climate favorable to the purpose, but the extent is limited. The supposed profits, the superiority of soil and climate, and the limited area fix the value of the land. Take the same soil and transport it to the west side of the San Joaquin and its value changes at once. Now, common sense and common justice demands that the land in Napa shall be assessed higher in Napa than that on the west side of the San Joaquin, although they be identical in quality. Why? Simply because the exchangeable value is not the same. Those who complain at the apparently high assessment in certain favored sections of the State, should reflect that the assessment is but for one year. If wine growing is profitable in 1884, and the price of land in 1885 is (so called) high, consequent thereupon, correspondingly, if there is a loss in 1885 the land will decrease in value in 1886, and the owners will be accordingly assessed.

We hope the people of the State will receive and adopt these views. There must be but one standard of value throughout the State, otherwise there can be no equality. We are fully in accord with the instructions given by the Board of Equalization through the Auditor, of Ohio, relative to the term full cash value, which is as follows:

What a particular individual will pay does not furnish a rule; the prices at *forced sales* ought not to be accepted as a guide, as such sales are generally made in unfavorable circumstances for any but one or two unconscionable buyers. The only value that can approach uniformity as applicable to a multitude of cases, and approximate equality and justice, is the usual selling price of similar property in the same vicinity.

RAILWAY ASSESSMENTS.

Under the present system of assessing railroads there has been a marked increase in the assessment of railways. In 1879 the Assessors assessed railroad property in the State at \$15,662,857. The assessments made by the Board are as follows: In 1880, \$31,174,120; 1881, \$34,829,664; 1882, \$27,602,313; 1883, \$40,017,000; and in 1884, \$50,746,500.

The increase in the assessment is more correctly shown by the following table, which shows the assessment per mile in dollars, omitting cents, of each road.

The only additions in mileage above that of 1879 have been in 1883 and 1884, being 201 miles of three narrow gauge roads, 129 miles of Southern California, 22 miles of Central Pacific, and 242 miles of the Southern Pacific, over the Mojave Desert.

ASSESSMENT PER MILE.

NAME OF ROAD.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Amador Branch.....	\$10,000	\$10,200	\$6,001	\$6,074	\$6,500
California Northern.....	7,434	6,002	4,501	4,452	3,584
California Pacific.....	16,011	16,500	13,000	16,000	17,777
California Southern.....				4,729	1,156
Central Pacific.....	20,264	25,000	21,604	29,889	38,312
Northern Railway.....	13,060	13,500	10,000	13,477	15,498
Santa Cruz.....	7,487	4,501	4,501	4,725	7,088
Sacramento and Placerville.....	11,115	10,001	6,001	5,979	6,000
San Francisco and North Pacific.....	13,851	14,000	12,000	12,054	14,054
San Pablo and Tulare.....	11,200	12,000	10,000	15,217	20,652
Southern Pacific.....	14,733	16,500	11,512	14,929	17,763
Stockton and Copperopolis.....	13,390	13,000	8,500	8,962	9,522
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake.....	8,394	8,300	8,300	6,386	6,386
Carson and Colorado.....					1,997
Nevada County Narrow Gauge.....	10,054	9,000	7,500	6,666	5,111
North Pacific Coast.....	7,943	5,501	5,501	5,573	5,573
Pacific Coast Railway.....				5,320	5,320
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada.....				4,125	4,125
South Pacific Coast.....	11,144	7,001	6,801	11,037	11,037

The difference between the assessment of the California Southern Railroad in 1883 and 1884 is caused by the depreciation in value, due to the damage done to the roadway and roadbed by the floods of 1883-4. The California Southern, Pacific Coast Railway, San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada, and Carson and Colorado, are new lines, the first three begun to be operated in 1883, and the latter in 1884.

We take pleasure in testifying to the general disposition on the part of Assessors to do their duty. They have many difficulties to meet, and an unpleasant duty to perform at the best. Many of them are inadequately rewarded, and the Supervisors are slow to perceive the great advantages to accrue from providing the Assessor with sectionized and plotted maps of the county. Some are deterred from assessing at the correct standard by the fear that the Supervisors will reduce their assessments, and others by public opinion not yet rightly educated, while some, such as Mr. Stow, the Assessor of Contra Costa County, who deserves great praise for his faithfulness, fearlessly perform their duty.

The Assessor, with but two exceptions, and all other county officials courteously rendered us every assistance in our examinations. We found a general recognition of the necessity of our action, and the justice of an equality of assessment, with many officers and the people; so much so that we are encouraged to believe, that in a few years we shall find the assessment of the property of the State in every county placed upon the secure basis of a "full cash value."

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. WILCOXON, Chairman.
JOHN MARKLEY,
L. C. MOREHOUSE,
CHARLES GILDEA,
JOHN P. DUNN.

For suggestions to the Legislature see next page.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We desire to make a few suggestions to the Legislature. The Political Code requires serious amendment, and we earnestly beg the Legislature to give some attention to our suggestions.

The whole assessment system is based on the supposition that each taxed person will submit a statement under oath to the Assessor of the property owned by him on the first Monday in March. The penalty for omitting to render such statement, as provided by Section 3633, is to have the assessment fixed by the Assessor, which cannot be changed by a Board of Supervisors. This has no terror for the kind of persons who refuse statements. To refuse to give statements in San Francisco is looked upon by some as a business proposition. The person may have money or bonds not perceivable by the Assessor, or a large stock of goods, the amount and value of which is not known to the Assessor. It is apparent that the estimate fixed by the Assessor must be, in all cases, far below the true amount of property, or the value thereof. Many rich men escape with a mere nominal assessment. Any person who refuses to render a statement should be proceeded against summarily; first, by action in Court to compel a statement, and second, by a criminal prosecution, and the minimum fine should be severe. The Assessor who fails to exact from any one a statement, or fails to exact the oath, should be severely punished.

STATISTICS.

The State Board is required to report to the Governor the separate values of property, and the number, kind, and value of personal property. To aid us in this labor, the Assessor of each county is required to report the facts to us. (See Section 3655, Political Code.) It would exhaust your patience to detail to you the labor and fruitless care expended to obtain the facts required. Statistics are conceded on all hands to be of the highest importance to the State. The producer, upon an intelligent study of the past productions of the State, can limit, or extend with profit, his future operations. The middlemen and seller can reasonably predicate their ventures upon the tables of production, and the consumer is benefited by the inferences to be drawn as to cost and price of commodities from the excess or deficiency of supply. But, to be of value, the statistics must be entirely trustworthy. In this respect, we regret to say that the reports from Assessors are of less value than anything published by the State. There are two causes which produce the defect. One is the insufficient salary or compensation allowed Assessors, his work is hurried between the first of March and the first of July, his deputies are paid a sum certain per day, not to exceed a stipulated amount fixed by the Board of Supervisors, and he is pushed to the extreme to complete his work. Another cause is the indifference of the public to the work. The taxpayer will not inform the Assessor how many trees are planted on the farm, how many acres are cultivated, or any fact which he thinks tends to establish the value of his taxable property.

To publish the reports of the productions of the State, as they have been prepared and sent to former Boards and to us, is a sheer waste

of money. The reports we send to other States, and are misleading to those who are interested in the soil and varied productions of the State. Probably their well known untrustworthiness in the State has saved us from any commercial or agricultural ventures based upon statistics. To show how little reliance can be placed upon the reports of Assessors, we refer to the table published of the yield of grapes for 1883. To make sure that one report at least would be true and precise, we asked for this year that Assessors should report only the yield of grapes and wine, and the number of vines. We prepared tables and sent to the Assessors. The tables were, or ought to have been, printed on the back of the statement supposed to be made by each assessed person. The Assessor of Fresno County returns, that in Fresno County only 116,000 gallons of wine were made in 1883. The collected reports were published in the *San Francisco Merchant*, a paper devoted to the viticultural interest. The *Fresno Republican* called attention to the report, and asserts that all acquainted with Fresno County know, that Fresno County produced, in 1883, 250,000 gallons of wine. San Bernardino County returns—no acre of sultanas. Dr. Stillman writes, that he alone has forty acres planted. The only returns from the Assessor of Los Angeles, is the comprehensive statement that "There are about 25,000 acres of vines in Los Angeles County!"

Something ought to be done at this session of the Legislature, either to omit the statistics, or pay the Assessor for doing the definite work required, or provide a penalty for not reporting accurately.

The fault is not alone with Assessors. As we before stated, the people will not report accurately upon facts which they suspect will be used to augment their assessments.

Probably a separate bureau to take the industrial census of the State would prove effective, if the facts were obtained by officers other than the Assessor.

AUDITORS' REPORTS.

The State Board fixes the rate of State taxation upon the statements received from county Auditors of the assessed value of the property in each county. This duty of the Auditors is defined in Section 3728 of the Political Code, and the penalty, which is the forfeiture of \$500, for omission of performance, is provided for in Section 3737.

If any Auditor fails to forward the statement, the Board has to suppose an amount, which may be either below or in excess of the actual value of the property.

In each year since the formation of the Board a number of the Auditors have failed, at the proper time, to forward statements. No such want of preciseness should enter into the computation of the taxation of the State. The penalty seems to have no effect, and we believe that if a failure to perform the duty should constitute a misdemeanor it would have a wholesome effect. For example: this year, after several demands upon the Auditor of Lake County for a statement, to which he failed to respond, we telegraphed him on the day we fixed the rate of taxation, to which he replied by telegram giving the aggregate assessed value.

Afterwards we wrote repeatedly for a correct and classified statement, to which he did not deign a reply. We then threatened him with an action to enforce the penalty, and still he was silent. Finally,

we wrote to the District Attorney to elicit his efforts to induce the Auditor to respond. At last, about the first of November, the report came unaccompanied with any explanation. Punishment for neglect, as a crime, of such an officer, would be more effective than the dread of a civil action.

SECTION 3654

Of the Political Code should be repealed. It provides for a wasteful expenditure of time and money. The Board of Supervisors meets on the first Monday in July, when the assessment roll is delivered to the clerk of the Board, and then adjourns until the day, which is generally ten days later, set for the next meeting. The law gives ample notice to all taxpayers, and if the Board does its duty, there is enough to keep it busy during the whole time allotted by law for its session.

POLL TAXES.

The Political Code, in respect to the collection of poll taxes, needs amendment. Section 3840 empowers the Assessor to collect poll taxes from the first Monday in March of one year to the first Monday in January of the ensuing year.

On the third Monday in January, the Auditor delivers a delinquent list of poll taxes to the Tax Collector, who must collect the taxes in the same manner and at the same time as delinquent property taxes are collected.

When the Assessor demands a poll tax from a property owner, the latter frequently refuses payment on the ground that the poll tax is a lien on his property. When the collector begins to collect the property tax in October, he refuses to collect the poll tax because he has no authority to do so, and the property owner merely pays the property tax. The Assessor does not find it profitable to traverse the county in search of property owners delinquent for poll taxes, and although the system provided seems perfect, yet, from some cause not easily explained, many poll taxes remain uncollected. Either the Assessor should collect the entire poll taxes, or the collector should have the sole power to collect poll taxes from property owners after the fourth Monday in October.

PROVISION FOR INFORMATION.

We earnestly request the Legislature to provide some means by which we can obtain such information as we desire in relation to the revenue service. Auditors are required to report simple values at a certain time, and Assessors to make report before July of their assessments of classes of property.

We are often in need of information, which may or may not be given, as the courtesy or public spirit of the officers may permit. For instance, when assessing the various railroads, we desired to ascertain the amount of the assessment of land, houses, and personal property of the various railroad companies, made by the Assessors. We wrote to the several Auditors, each of whom responded in time, except the Auditor of San Francisco, who, after several letters begging for the information, referred us to the Assessor. A letter to the Assessor to this date remains unanswered. The above is an example of the difficulties under which we labor; and we hope the Legisla-

ture will provide us the power to exact and obtain any service necessary to the proper execution of the duties of our office.

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

The appropriation for traveling expenses for each fiscal year is \$2,000. There are at least five persons engaged in visiting the counties; and the time occupied in 1884 began in March, and ended in September. The appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1884 (the thirty-fifth fiscal year), was largely drawn upon in the latter part of 1883; and while we were traveling in the Summer of 1884 the appropriation for the thirty-fifth year became exhausted. When we returned to Sacramento we found that we had incurred expenses amounting to nearly \$800, for which we respectfully ask that we be reimbursed by the Legislature.

The appropriation for traveling expenses should be increased. We practiced the utmost economy in our expenditures, and, as is shown, the expenses were \$800 over the appropriation.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. WILCOXON,
JOHN MARKLEY,
CHARLES GILDEA,
L. C. MOREHOUSE,
JOHN P. DUNN.

VALUATIONS FOR 1883.

SCHEDULE A.

Values, exclusive of Assessment by the Board of Railways, as reported by Auditors, for 1883.

COUNTIES.	Amount.	COUNTIES.	Amount.
Alameda	\$47,717,393	Sacramento	\$21,714,820
Alpine	303,128	San Benito	3,975,301
Amador	3,056,250	San Bernardino	5,678,335
Butte	14,078,639	San Diego	5,270,595
Calaveras	2,559,017	San Francisco	220,335,757
Colusa	16,926,099	San Joaquin	30,254,442
Contra Costa	8,859,377	San Luis Obispo	6,664,375
Del Norte	960,906	San Mateo	8,722,205
El Dorado	2,850,955	Santa Barbara	5,692,781
Fresno	10,604,538	Santa Clara	28,306,713
Humboldt	7,044,770	Santa Cruz	6,746,875
Inyo	1,100,907	Shasta	2,590,267
Kern	4,553,776	Sierra	1,648,177
Lake	2,843,417	Siskiyou	3,742,987
Lassen	1,600,913	Solano	12,687,793
Los Angeles	24,010,915	Sonoma	20,467,342
Marin	7,373,936	Stanislaus	14,562,262
Mariposa	1,562,573	Sutter	4,343,795
Mendocino	7,312,065	Tehama	7,032,948
Merced	8,095,170	Trinity	1,173,063
Modoc	2,161,682	Tulare	7,544,084
Mono	3,398,001	Tuolumne	2,198,863
Monterey	8,197,802	Ventura	3,830,527
Napa	9,671,160	Yolo	12,929,516
Nevada	7,196,325	Yuba	3,971,600
Placer	5,255,650		
Plumas	1,886,504	Total	\$653,267,291

SCHEDULE B.

Showing the Amount of the Taxable Property of the State upon which the Rate of Taxation was Based for 1883.

Amount reported by Auditors	\$653,267,291
Increase by percentage by the Board	71,479,268
Total, exclusive of railroads	\$724,746,559
Assessment of railroads by the Board	40,017,000
Total assessment upon which tax was levied	\$764,763,559

SCHEDULE C.

Showing Amounts to be Raised and Rate of State Tax for 1883.

For the General Fund	\$1,700,000
For the School Fund	1,300,000
For the Interest and Sinking Fund	301,900
Total	\$3,302,200

The rate of State tax was apportioned as follows:

For the General Fund	25.6 cents
For the School Fund	19.6 cents
For the Interest and Sinking Fund	4.5 cents
Total tax	49.7 cents

SCHEDULE D.

Showing the Names of Counties whose Assessment was Increased by the Board, the Percentage of Increase, and the Amount of Increase thereby, for 1883.

COUNTIES.	Auditor's Return, Exclusive of Money and Railroads.	Per Cent Added.	Estimate of Addition by Board.
Alameda	\$47,614,147	20	\$9,522,829
Contra Costa	8,764,516	20	1,752,903
Kern	4,513,187	10	451,318
Los Angeles	23,823,338	15	3,573,500
Marin	7,250,278	20	1,450,055
Monterey	8,141,691	15	1,221,253
Napa	9,575,414	10	957,541
Sacramento	21,475,520	15	3,221,328
San Benito	3,938,396	10	393,839
San Francisco	214,194,498	15	32,129,174
San Joaquin	30,098,938	15	4,514,840
San Mateo	8,433,620	15	1,265,043
Santa Barbara	5,671,504	20	1,134,300
Santa Clara	27,896,487	10	2,789,648
Solano	12,590,151	15	1,888,522
Sutter	4,255,760	20	851,152
Tehama	6,953,123	10	695,312
Tulare	7,451,797	10	745,179
Yolo	12,649,814	20	2,529,962
Yuba	3,915,700	10	391,570
Total	\$469,207,879		
Total increase			\$71,479,268

SCHEDULE E.

Assessment by Assessors, Exclusive of Money, as Returned by Auditors of the Counties, the Assessment of which was Increased by the Board in 1883.

COUNTIES.	Real Estate other than Lots.	Improve- ments.	City and Town Lots.	Improve- ments.	Improvements on Real Estate Assessed to others than Owners of Real Estate.	Personal Property.
Alameda	\$12,136,406	\$2,118,580	\$18,604,734	\$9,648,889	\$78,731	\$5,026,807
Contra Costa	5,190,395	931,247	203,816	334,337	57,045	2,047,676
Kern	2,471,574	310,165	119,418	180,055		1,431,975
Los Angeles	10,495,272	2,107,931	4,078,525	2,711,984	48,314	4,381,312
Marin	3,931,800	635,125	883,125	653,880	29,050	1,117,298
Monterey	4,796,326	626,688	542,461	387,405	41,095	1,747,713
Napa	4,360,231	1,463,592	665,887	902,531	25,110	2,158,063
Sacramento	6,908,750	1,235,945	3,300,445	5,041,875	68,010	4,920,495
San Benito	2,366,950	292,680	121,245	199,425	13,300	944,796
San Francisco			112,219,377	46,447,092	56,800	55,471,229
San Joaquin	18,053,798	1,108,770	2,819,684	2,699,979	46,560	5,370,147
San Mateo	4,203,985	1,358,615	349,105	249,510	13,900	2,258,505
Santa Barbara	2,762,420	404,035	499,413	596,271	23,940	1,385,425
Santa Clara	12,414,694	2,287,066	5,243,022	3,200,611	19,340	4,731,754
Solano	7,688,395	819,065	703,770	1,034,855	48,107	2,295,959
Sutter	2,820,772	332,824	32,410	75,370	5,075	989,309
Tehama	4,134,954	375,225	393,820	528,335	54,325	1,466,464
Tulare	4,485,090	560,268	292,461	364,227	11,075	1,738,676
Yolo	8,361,966	741,713	389,240	769,850	40,635	2,346,410
Yuba	1,261,260	310,455	350,185	675,540	2,815	1,315,445

SCHEDULE F.

Showing Values after Increase by the Board, of Real Estate other than City and Town Lots, City and Town Lots, and Improvements thereon, for 1883.

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate other than Lots.	Value of Improvements.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Improvements on Real Estate Assessed to Persons other than Owners of Real Estate.
Alameda	\$14,563,687	\$2,542,296	\$22,325,681	\$11,578,667	\$94,477
Alpine	135,557	66,670	5,571	13,625	-----
Amador	1,307,518	576,335	125,151	376,240	15,170
Butte	9,106,177	711,639	557,044	876,392	23,760
Calaveras	1,153,645	332,877	47,035	183,212	13,660
Colusa	12,188,115	792,434	254,669	588,198	22,990
Contra Costa	6,228,474	1,117,497	244,579	401,204	68,454
Del Norte	316,460	145,576	34,835	116,445	3,325
El Dorado	934,699	474,117	106,220	297,540	91,840
Fresno	6,831,601	770,394	423,502	400,415	116,970
Humboldt	3,302,833	504,095	509,935	709,835	30,800
Inyo	275,555	244,355	29,089	98,465	2,150
Kern	2,718,731	341,181	131,360	198,061	-----
Lake	1,461,483	453,602	77,871	133,655	10,158
Lassen	509,316	240,364	33,345	69,670	-----
Los Angeles	12,069,563	2,424,120	4,690,304	3,118,781	55,561
Marin	4,718,160	762,150	1,059,750	784,656	34,860
Mariposa	584,862	250,126	13,665	68,015	37,307
Mendocino	3,524,256	938,496	161,745	399,526	7,425
Merced	5,915,675	413,660	152,145	276,675	37,330
Modoc	554,288	292,140	28,487	113,540	5,934
Mono	1,670,892	704,189	77,669	366,706	15,536
Monterey	5,515,775	720,691	623,830	445,516	47,262
Napa	4,796,254	1,609,951	732,476	992,784	27,621
Nevada	3,356,850	874,270	365,310	1,014,375	89,040
Placer	1,973,471	853,473	162,794	544,441	126,535
Plumas	800,634	330,280	43,185	151,935	66,290
Sacramento	7,945,063	1,421,337	3,795,512	5,798,156	78,211
San Benito	2,603,645	321,948	133,369	219,367	14,630
San Bernardino	2,949,910	918,459	287,160	272,591	-----
San Diego	1,887,884	202,321	1,381,742	461,440	19,785
San Francisco	-----	-----	129,052,283	53,414,156	65,320
San Joaquin	20,761,868	1,275,085	3,242,636	3,104,976	53,544
San Luis Obispo	3,744,643	382,322	293,866	305,020	54,170
San Mateo	4,834,583	1,562,407	401,471	286,936	15,985
Santa Barbara	3,314,904	484,842	599,295	715,525	28,728
Santa Clara	13,656,163	2,515,773	5,767,324	3,520,672	21,329
Santa Cruz	3,333,195	474,505	961,175	796,740	3,060
Shasta	909,444	327,371	56,421	143,380	10,445
Sierra	767,177	236,945	35,045	179,027	-----
Siskiyou	1,248,997	539,510	64,363	253,675	-----
Solano	8,841,654	941,925	809,335	1,190,083	55,323
Sonoma	10,810,449	2,457,484	1,161,100	1,777,123	29,380
Stanislaus	10,321,448	689,460	406,346	582,773	49,688
Sutter	3,384,926	399,389	38,892	90,444	6,090
Tehama	4,548,449	412,748	433,202	581,168	59,758
Trinity	467,353	206,804	16,805	48,295	-----
Tulare	4,933,599	616,295	321,707	400,650	12,182
Tuolumne	749,262	411,694	95,990	287,615	4,250
Ventura	2,160,476	258,350	185,955	169,823	10,580
Yolo	10,034,359	890,055	467,088	923,820	48,762
Yuba	1,387,386	341,500	385,204	743,094	3,096
Totals	\$232,111,368	\$37,775,507	\$183,410,533	\$100,585,123	\$1,688,771

SCHEDULE G.

Showing Values of all Classes of Property, after Increase by the State Board of Equalization, for 1883.

COUNTIES.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Improvements.	Value of Personal Property, Exch- sive of Money.	Value of Preceding Columns.	Amount of Money.	Value of Railroads Assessed by Board of Equalization.	Total Value.
Alameda.....	\$36,889,368	\$14,215,440	\$6,032,168	\$57,136,976	\$103,246	\$2,678,418	\$59,918,640
Alpine.....	141,128	80,295	70,667	301,090	2,038	-----	303,128
Amador.....	1,432,669	967,745	653,780	3,054,194	2,056	48,593	3,104,843
Butte.....	9,663,221	1,611,791	2,643,924	13,918,036	160,603	1,409,589	15,488,228
Calaveras.....	1,200,680	529,749	806,558	2,556,987	22,030	8,390	2,567,407
Colusa.....	12,442,784	1,403,622	2,756,700	16,603,106	322,993	846,496	17,772,595
Contra Costa.....	6,473,053	1,587,155	2,457,211	10,517,419	94,861	869,429	11,481,709
Del Norte.....	351,295	265,346	300,212	916,853	44,053	-----	960,906
El Dorado.....	1,040,919	803,497	861,923	2,706,339	34,616	112,113	2,863,068
Fresno.....	7,253,103	1,237,779	2,005,715	10,548,597	55,941	2,092,739	12,697,277
Humboldt.....	3,812,768	1,244,730	1,767,997	6,825,495	219,275	-----	7,044,770
Inyo.....	304,644	344,970	445,417	1,095,031	5,876	-----	1,100,907
Kern.....	2,850,091	539,242	1,575,172	4,964,505	40,389	2,291,281	7,236,375
Lake.....	1,539,354	597,415	674,288	2,811,057	32,360	-----	2,843,417
Lassen.....	542,661	310,034	738,481	1,591,176	9,737	-----	1,600,913
Los Angeles.....	16,759,867	5,598,462	5,038,509	27,396,838	187,577	2,127,202	29,711,617
Marin.....	5,777,910	1,581,666	1,340,757	8,700,333	125,658	524,996	9,348,987
Mariposa.....	598,527	355,448	579,318	1,533,293	29,280	-----	1,562,573
Mendocino.....	3,686,001	1,345,447	2,169,781	7,291,229	110,836	-----	7,312,065
Merced.....	6,067,820	727,665	1,260,613	8,056,098	39,072	1,098,436	9,193,606
Modoc.....	582,775	411,614	1,140,830	2,135,219	26,463	-----	2,161,682
Mono.....	1,748,561	1,036,431	532,556	3,367,548	30,453	-----	3,398,001
Monterey.....	6,139,605	1,213,469	2,009,870	9,362,944	56,111	741,224	10,160,279
Napa.....	5,328,730	2,630,356	2,373,869	10,332,955	95,746	656,000	11,284,701
Nevada.....	3,722,160	1,977,685	1,401,060	7,100,905	95,420	1,029,355	8,225,680
Placer.....	2,136,265	1,524,449	1,507,623	5,168,337	87,313	3,394,831	8,650,481
Plumas.....	843,819	548,505	483,317	1,875,641	10,863	-----	1,886,504
Sacramento.....	11,740,575	7,297,704	5,658,569	24,696,848	239,300	1,526,760	26,462,908
San Benito.....	2,737,014	555,945	1,039,276	4,332,235	36,905	263,511	4,632,651
San Bernardino.....	3,237,070	1,191,050	1,190,524	5,618,644	59,691	2,691,231	8,389,566
San Diego.....	3,269,626	683,546	1,299,712	5,252,884	17,711	2,895,129	8,166,524
San Francisco.....	129,052,283	53,479,476	63,791,913	246,323,672	6,141,259	229,442	252,694,373
San Joaquin.....	24,004,504	4,433,605	6,175,669	34,613,778	155,504	2,242,159	37,011,441

San Luis Obispo	4,038,509	741,512	1,836,528	6,616,549	47,826	217,621	6,881,996
San Mateo	5,236,054	1,865,328	2,597,281	9,698,663	288,585	374,739	10,361,987
Santa Barbara	3,914,199	1,229,095	1,662,510	6,805,804	21,277	122,379	6,949,460
Santa Clara	19,423,487	6,057,774	5,209,522	30,690,783	405,966	1,441,827	32,538,576
Santa Cruz	4,294,370	1,274,505	1,078,155	6,466,860	100,015	235,756	7,002,631
Shasta	965,865	481,196	1,097,005	2,544,066	46,201	561,921	3,152,188
Sierra	802,222	415,972	409,521	1,627,715	20,462	64,262	1,712,439
Siskiyou	1,313,360	793,185	1,458,956	3,565,501	177,486	---	3,742,987
Solano	9,650,989	2,187,331	2,640,353	14,478,673	97,642	977,008	15,555,323
Sonoma	11,971,549	4,263,987	3,917,923	20,153,459	313,883	1,015,004	21,482,346
Stanislaus	10,727,794	1,321,921	2,347,812	14,397,527	164,735	776,420	15,338,682
Sutter	3,423,818	485,923	1,187,171	5,106,912	88,035	298,894	5,495,841
Tehama	4,981,651	1,033,674	1,613,110	7,648,435	79,825	1,444,736	9,172,996
Trinity	484,158	255,099	400,229	1,139,486	33,577	---	1,173,063
Tulare	5,255,306	1,029,127	1,912,543	8,196,976	92,287	1,303,452	9,592,715
Tuolumne	845,252	703,559	621,927	2,170,738	28,125	---	2,198,863
Ventura	2,346,431	488,753	977,845	3,763,029	67,498	---	3,830,527
Yolo	10,501,447	1,862,637	2,815,692	15,179,776	279,702	857,078	16,316,556
Yuba	1,772,590	1,087,690	1,446,990	4,307,270	55,900	527,779	4,890,949
Totals	\$415,521,901	\$140,049,401	\$158,023,182	\$713,594,484	\$11,152,463	\$40,017,000	\$764,763,947

NOTE.—The discrepancies between this table and preceding tables are caused by supplemental and corrected report of Auditor of Santa Clara County, adopted in this table.

SCHEDULE H.

Showing Rolling Stock Owned by Corporations in 1883.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Locomotives	Sleeping Cars	Passenger Cars	Emigrant and Smoking Cars	Baggage, Express, and Mail Cars	Caboose Cars	Box Freight Cars	Flat Freight Cars	Dump, Haul, and Section Cars	Other Rolling Stock
Amador Branch										
California Northern	2		2		1		6	5	4	
California Pacific	12		12	4	6	1	37	152	70	
California Southern	7		7				20	72	29	
Central Pacific	152	15	104	50	34	70	1,814	1,515	423	40
Northern Railway										
Sacramento and Placerville	3		1		1		31	34	18	
San Francisco and North Pacific	8	1	8	2	3	3	40	162	32	3
San Pablo and Tulare										
Southern Pacific	30	1	45	22	11	7	358	209	87	
Stockton and Copperopolis	3		3		1		4	41	7	
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake	2		1		1		5	10	8	
Nevada County Narrow Gauge	3		2		2		19	19	4	
North Pacific Coast	10		12	4	3	2	30	254	12	1
Pacific Coast	5		3	1		1	18	100	12	
Pacific Improvement	3		2	1	1		4	33	7	
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada	3			1	1	1	15	48	6	
South Pacific Coast	14		45	2	7	5	78	289	27	
Totals	257	17	247	87	72	90	2,479	2,943	737	44
<i>The following shows how much is owned and used out of the State:</i>										
Central Pacific	84	26	45	22	22	25	700	500	250	

SCHEDULE I.

Showing the Assessment of Railroad Companies in the several Counties, by Assessors, of Depots, Reservations and Lands, etc., in 1883.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount.
Amador Branch	\$6,950
California Northern	1,900
California Pacific	38,920
California Southern	172,838
Central Pacific	2,529,990
Northern Railway	214,510
Sacramento and Placerville	8,400
San Francisco and North Pacific	36,550
San Pablo and Tulare	21,760
Southern Pacific	1,484,040
Stockton and Copperopolis	10,355
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Narrow Gauge Railroads	5,530
Pacific Coast Railway	7,000
North Pacific Coast	85,618
South Pacific Coast	38,590
San Joaquin and Sierra	5,200
Santa Cruz	8,490
Nevada County Narrow Gauge	15,380
Total	\$4,692,021

SCHEDULE J.

Showing the Assessment of Railroads by the State Board of Equalization and the Apportionment of same to Counties, in 1883.

Names of Railroads and Counties.	Number of Miles in County.	Total Number of Miles.	Value Per Mile.	Apportionment to Counties.	Total Assessment for State Purposes.
Amador Branch		27.00	\$6,074 07		\$164,000
Amador	8.00			\$48,593	
Sacramento	19.00			115,407	
California Northern		26.50	4,452 83		118,000
Butte	14.50			64,566	
Yuba	12.00			53,434	
California Pacific		112.50	16,000 00		1,800,000
Napa	41.00			656,000	
Sacramento	.50			8,000	
Solano	40.00			640,000	
Yolo	31.00			496,000	
California Southern		126.86	4,729 62		600,000
San Bernardino	16.00			75,674	
San Diego	110.86			524,326	
Central Pacific		602.22	29,889 40		18,000,000
Alameda	83.52			2,496,363	
Butte	45.00			1,345,023	
Fresno	61.06			1,825,047	
Merced	36.75			1,098,436	
Nevada	30.25			904,155	
Placer	112.75			3,370,031	
Sacramento	41.00			1,225,466	
San Francisco	4.00			119,558	
San Joaquin	56.75			1,696,224	
Santa Clara	8.50			254,060	
Shasta	18.80			561,921	
Sierra	2.15			64,262	
Stanislaus	22.63			676,397	
Sutter	10.00			298,894	
Tehama	40.54			1,211,717	
Tulare	12.65			378,101	
Yuba	15.87			474,345	
Northern Railway		148.40	13,477 08		2,000,000
Alameda	6.85			92,318	
Colusa	62.81			846,496	
Contra Costa	23.75			320,081	
Solano	16.95			228,437	
Tehama	17.29			233,019	
Yolo	20.75			279,649	
Sacramento and Placerville		48.50	5,979 38		290,000
El Dorado	18.75			112,113	
Sacramento	29.75			177,887	
San Francisco and North Pacific		92.50	12,054 05		1,115,000
Marin	16.85			203,111	
Sonoma	75.65			911,889	
San Pablo and Tulare		46.00	15,217 39		700,000
Alameda	1.40			21,304	
Contra Costa	36.10			549,348	
San Joaquin	8.50			129,348	
Southern Pacific		870.74	1,492 82		13,000,000
Fresno	17.93			267,692	
Kern	153.47			2,291,281	
Los Angeles	142.48			2,127,202	
Monterey	49.28			735,742	
San Benito	17.65			263,511	
San Bernardino	175.19			2,615,557	
San Diego	158.85			2,371,603	
San Francisco	7.36			109,884	
San Mateo	25.10			374,739	

SCHEDULE J—Continued.

Names of Railroads and Counties.	Number of Miles in County.	Total Number of Miles.	Value Per Mile.	Apportionment to Counties.	Total Assess- ment for State Purposes.
Santa Clara	59.30			\$885,339	
Santa Cruz	2.15			32,099	
Tulare	61.98			925,351	
Stockton and Copperopolis		44.63	\$8,962 58		\$400,000
Calaveras .....	.66			5,915	
San Joaquin	32.81			294,062	
Stanislaus	11.16			100,023	
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake		29.75	6,386 55		190,000
Solano	17.00			108,571	
Yolo	12.75			81,429	
Nevada County Narrow Gauge		22.50	6,666 66		150,000
Nevada	18.78			125,000	
Placer	3.72			24,800	
North Pacific Coast		76.25	5,573 77		425,000
Marin	57.75			321,885	
Sonoma	18.50			103,115	
Pacific Coast Railway		63.90	5,320 81		340,000
San Luis Obispo	40.90			217,621	
Santa Barbara	23.00			122,379	
Pacific Improvement		21.16	4,725 89		100,000
Monterey	1.16			5,482	
Santa Cruz	20.00			94,518	
San Joaquin and Sierra		30.30	4,125 41		125,000
Calaveras .....	.60			2,475	
San Joaquin	29.70			122,525	
South Pacific Coast		45.30	11,037 52		500,000
Alameda	6.20			68,433	
Santa Clara	27.40			302,428	
Santa Cruz	11.70			129,139	
Totals		2,435.01			\$40,017,000

SCHEDULE K.

Showing the Names of the Railroads and Amount of Assessment Apportioned to the Counties, 1883.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAILROADS.	Amount.	Total.
Alameda—		
Central Pacific.....	\$2,496,363	
Northern Railway.....	92,318	
San Pablo and Tulare.....	21,304	
South Pacific Coast.....	68,433	
		\$2,678,418
Amador—		
Amador Branch.....	\$48,593	
		48,593
Butte—		
California Northern.....	\$64,566	
Central Pacific.....	1,345,023	
		1,409,589
Calaveras—		
Stockton and Copperopolis.....	\$5,915	
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada.....	2,475	
		8,390
Colusa—		
Northern Railway.....	\$846,496	
		846,496
Contra Costa—		
Northern Railway.....	\$320,081	
San Pablo.....	549,348	
		869,429
El Dorado—		
Sacramento and Placerville.....	\$112,113	
		112,113
Fresno—		
Central Pacific.....	\$1,825,047	
Southern Pacific.....	267,692	
		2,092,739
Kern—		
Southern Pacific.....	\$2,291,281	
		2,291,281
Los Angeles—		
Southern Pacific.....	\$2,127,202	
		2,127,202
Marin—		
San Francisco and North Pacific.....	\$203,111	
North Pacific Coast.....	321,885	
		524,996
Merced—		
Central Pacific.....	\$1,098,436	
		1,098,436
Monterey—		
Southern Pacific.....	\$735,742	
Pacific Improvement.....	5,482	
		741,224
Napa—		
California Pacific.....	\$656,000	
		656,000
Nevada—		
Central Pacific.....	\$904,155	
Nevada County Narrow Gauge.....	125,200	
		1,029,355
Placer—		
Central Pacific.....	\$3,370,031	
Nevada County Narrow Gauge.....	24,800	
		3,394,831

SCHEDULE K—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAILROADS.	Amount.	Total.
Sacramento—		
California Pacific.....	\$8,000	
Central Pacific.....	1,225,466	
Sacramento and Placerville.....	177,887	
Amador Branch.....	115,407	
		\$1,526,760
San Benito—		
Southern Pacific.....	\$263,511	
		263,511
San Bernardino—		
California Southern.....	\$75,674	
Southern Pacific.....	2,615,557	
		2,691,231
San Diego—		
California Southern.....	\$524,326	
Southern Pacific.....	2,371,603	
		2,895,929
San Francisco—		
Central Pacific.....	\$119,558	
Southern Pacific.....	109,884	
		229,442
San Joaquin—		
Central Pacific.....	\$1,696,224	
San Pablo and Tulare.....	129,348	
Stockton and Copperopolis.....	294,062	
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada.....	122,525	
		2,242,159
San Luis Obispo—		
Pacific Coast Railway.....	\$217,621	
		217,621
San Mateo—		
Southern Pacific.....	\$374,739	
		374,739
Santa Barbara—		
Pacific Coast Railway.....	\$122,379	
		122,379
Santa Clara—		
Central Pacific.....	\$254,060	
Southern Pacific.....	885,339	
South Pacific Coast.....	302,428	
		1,441,827
Santa Cruz—		
Southern Pacific.....	\$32,099	
Santa Cruz.....	94,518	
South Pacific Coast.....	129,139	
		255,756
Shasta—		
Central Pacific.....	\$561,921	
		561,921
Sierra—		
Central Pacific.....	\$64,262	
		64,262
Solano—		
California Pacific.....	\$640,000	
Northern Railway.....	228,437	
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake.....	108,571	
		977,008
Sonoma—		
San Francisco and North Pacific.....	\$911,889	
North Pacific Coast.....	103,115	
		1,015,004
Stanislaus—		
Central Pacific.....	\$676,397	
Stockton and Copperopolis.....	100,023	
		776,420

SCHEDULE K—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAILROADS.	Amount.	Total.
Sutler—		
Central Pacific.....	\$298,894	\$298,894
Tehama—		
Northern Railway	\$233,019	1,444,736
Central Pacific.....	1,211,717	
Tulare—		
Central Pacific.....	\$378,101	1,303,452
Southern Pacific	925,351	
Yolo—		
California Pacific.....	\$496,000	857,078
Northern Railway	279,649	
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake	81,429	
Yuba—		
California Northern	\$53,434	527,779
Central Pacific.....	474,345	
Total		\$40,017,000

VALUATIONS FOR 1884.

SCHEDULE A.

Showing Amount of Property upon which the State Rate of Taxation was Based for 1884.

Values as reported by Auditors and adopted by the Board.....	\$732,554,585
Add by percentage.....	40,859,599
	<hr/>
Deduct Contra Costa percentage.....	\$773,414,184
	3,081,917
	<hr/>
Value of property exclusive of railways.....	\$770,332,267
Add railway assessment.....	50,746,500
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$821,078,767

SCHEDULE B.

Showing Amounts to be Raised and Rate of Tax for 1884.

Taxable property.....	\$821,078,767
Deduct 12 per cent for delinquencies.....	98,529,452
	<hr/>
Amount upon which the tax is based.....	\$722,549,315

Amount to be Raised.

For the General Fund.....	\$1,667,200
For the School Fund.....	1,300,000
For the Interest and Sinking Fund.....	301,900
	<hr/>
	\$3,269,100

Tax Apportioned as follows :

For the General Fund.....	23 cents
For the School Fund.....	18 cents
For the Interest and Sinking Fund.....	4.2 cents
	<hr/>
Total rate of State tax.....	45.2 cents

SCHEDULE C.

Showing Value of Property, before the Increase by the Board, as reported by the Auditors, in the Counties Increased in 1884.

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate other than City Lots.	Improvements Thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Improvements Thereon.	Improvements on Real Estate Assessed to other than Owners of Real Estate.	Personal Property other than Money.
Alameda -----	\$13,712,167	\$2,232,685	\$20,018,716	\$10,613,005	\$86,950	\$5,473,392
Amador -----	1,417,315	571,170	137,845	384,757	17,090	710,247
Calaveras -----	1,239,721	355,074	44,915	174,504	15,215	786,755
Humboldt -----	4,951,686	585,797	550,777	790,715	39,390	2,273,597
Kern -----	2,564,346	523,724	119,530	190,427	-----	1,716,140
Lake -----	1,489,921	461,783	76,242	138,953	15,785	698,703
Los Angeles -----	12,450,433	2,402,348	4,990,748	3,445,803	68,960	4,895,054
San Benito -----	2,703,955	332,275	130,750	223,640	15,025	983,090
San Bernardino -----	2,647,856	621,315	831,677	807,000	-----	1,246,157
San Francisco -----	1,420,600	72,400	114,960,312	47,682,775	65,800	52,130,658
San Mateo -----	4,367,103	1,423,875	339,210	246,175	9,350	1,243,870
Santa Barbara -----	3,607,104	498,595	565,434	707,420	21,057	1,555,005
Ventura -----	2,542,629	268,438	173,978	175,390	6,440	1,025,577
Contra Costa (reduced) -----	10,473,458	1,561,102	410,991	400,360	54,675	2,509,002

SCHEDULE D.

Showing the Total Value of the Property in Schedule C raised by the Board, the Percentage of Increase, and the Sum thereby Added in 1884.

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate, Improvements, and Personal Property.	Per Cent to be Added.	Estimate of Amount Added.
Alameda -----	\$52,136,915	10	\$5,213,691
Amador -----	3,238,424	10	323,842
Calaveras -----	2,616,184	20	523,236
Humboldt -----	9,191,962	10	919,196
Kern -----	5,114,167	15	767,125
Lake -----	2,881,387	10	288,138
Los Angeles -----	28,253,346	20	5,650,669
San Benito -----	4,388,735	20	877,747
San Bernardino -----	6,154,005	12.50	769,250
San Francisco -----	216,332,545	10	21,633,254
San Mateo -----	7,629,583	20	1,525,916
Santa Barbara -----	6,954,615	25	1,738,653
Ventura -----	4,192,552	15	628,882
Contra Costa (deducted) -----	\$375,294,506 15,409,588	----- 20	\$40,859,599 3,081,917
Total amounts -----	\$359,884,918	-----	\$37,777,682

SCHEDULE E.

Showing after the Increase Added by the Board, the Values of Real Estate and Improvements for 1884.

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate other than Lots.	Value of Improvements.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of Improvements.	Total of Improvements Assessed to other than Owners of Real Estate.	Total Value of Real Estate and Improvements.
Alameda.....	\$15,083,384	\$2,455,953	\$22,020,587	\$11,074,306	\$95,645	\$51,329,875
Alpine.....	146,479	62,715	4,270	11,660	-----	225,124
Amador.....	1,539,046	628,287	151,029	423,233	18,799	2,780,994
Butte.....	10,054,128	780,020	527,559	942,035	11,590	12,315,332
Calaveras.....	1,457,665	426,088	153,898	209,405	18,258	2,195,314
Colusa.....	14,552,082	838,169	292,774	621,650	21,800	16,326,475
Contra Costa.....	8,378,766	1,248,882	328,793	320,288	43,740	10,320,469
Del Norte.....	368,923	113,777	86,308	138,210	1,725	708,943
El Dorado.....	1,016,597	483,296	109,515	297,685	76,655	1,983,748
Fresno.....	7,313,048	828,876	553,370	470,014	146,794	9,312,702
Humboldt.....	5,446,854	644,377	605,855	869,786	43,329	7,610,201
Inyo.....	289,760	252,475	24,010	95,445	1,980	663,670
Kern.....	2,948,998	602,283	137,459	218,991	-----	3,907,731
Lake.....	1,650,583	503,876	84,990	156,440	14,822	2,410,711
Lassen.....	597,386	239,760	39,645	74,570	500	951,861
Los Angeles.....	14,940,519	2,882,817	5,988,898	4,134,964	82,752	28,029,950
Marin.....	5,476,623	789,565	1,147,233	844,655	30,805	8,288,881
Mariposa.....	654,552	261,668	14,105	70,580	31,385	1,032,290
Mendocino.....	4,441,285	975,129	229,373	466,868	20,693	6,133,348
Merced.....	6,922,640	362,836	305,165	304,735	116,323	8,021,699
Modoc.....	667,060	316,968	33,443	135,810	6,033	1,159,314
Mono.....	626,863	360,110	28,641	132,753	15,765	1,158,132
Monterey.....	5,772,071	701,170	776,377	480,439	43,480	7,773,537
Napa.....	5,139,906	1,654,068	738,374	1,048,112	14,785	8,595,245
Nevada.....	2,047,701	694,230	378,760	1,096,690	79,440	4,296,821
Placer.....	825,231	847,660	184,634	546,000	164,345	4,567,870
Plumas.....	800,373	349,755	40,615	162,355	53,851	1,466,949
Sacramento.....	9,876,690	1,328,815	4,023,505	5,698,230	46,745	20,973,955
San Benito.....	3,244,746	398,730	156,900	268,368	18,030	4,086,774
San Bernardino.....	2,978,838	698,979	935,636	907,875	-----	5,521,328
San Diego.....	2,513,232	236,795	1,294,185	486,881	20,718	4,551,811
San Francisco.....	1,562,660	79,640	126,456,343	52,451,052	72,380	180,622,075
San Joaquin.....	23,633,593	1,288,868	3,383,282	3,003,490	45,860	31,355,053

San Luis Obispo	5,002,808	436,596	391,390	363,140	56,920	6,250,854
San Mateo	5,240,523	1,708,650	407,052	295,410	11,220	7,662,855
Santa Barbara	4,508,880	623,244	706,792	884,275	26,321	6,749,512
Santa Clara	16,687,019	3,049,852	6,289,550	3,682,689	41,764	29,750,874
Santa Cruz	3,819,750	653,680	946,370	759,045	5,860	6,184,705
Shasta	1,520,550	273,658	82,736	178,960	99,765	2,155,669
Sierra	741,328	273,140	37,260	189,456	---	1,241,184
Siskiyou	1,389,111	577,403	66,939	260,016	---	2,293,469
Solano	10,389,779	990,426	795,719	1,306,005	32,035	13,493,964
Sonoma	12,632,014	3,144,785	1,298,538	1,967,670	54,120	19,097,127
Stanislaus	12,555,293	743,940	498,577	690,190	45,040	14,533,040
Sutter	6,101,720	457,677	33,803	82,663	4,305	6,680,168
Tehama	4,768,734	420,372	411,950	592,440	67,875	6,261,371
Trinity	477,669	189,789	19,380	55,855	---	742,693
Tulare	5,861,780	628,605	315,592	386,676	---	7,192,653
Tuolumne	915,228	411,100	102,390	294,275	5,170	1,728,163
Ventura	2,924,023	308,819	200,075	201,698	7,406	3,642,021
Yolo	11,319,909	806,893	488,053	883,605	72,005	13,570,465
Yuba	2,510,415	371,315	370,155	722,150	1,575	3,975,610
Totals	\$274,428,815	\$40,406,571	\$184,599,052	\$102,559,793	\$1,890,408	\$603,884,639

SCHEDULE F.

Showing, after the Increase Added by the Board, the Value of Real Estate, Improvements, Personal Property, Money, and Railroad Assessments, for 1884.

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Money.	Total Value of Preceding Columns.	Assessment of Railways by the State Board of Equalization.	Total Value of all Property.
Alameda	\$37,103,971	\$14,225,904	\$6,020,731	\$83,658	\$57,434,264	\$3,403,410	\$60,837,674
Alpine	150,749	74,375	79,083	1,878	306,085	---	306,085
Amador	1,710,675	1,070,319	781,272	8,030	3,570,296	52,000	3,622,296
Butte	10,581,087	1,733,645	2,795,593	145,221	15,256,146	1,776,064	17,032,210
Calaveras	1,541,563	653,751	944,106	21,365	3,160,785	8,348	3,169,133
Colusa	14,844,563	1,481,619	2,838,656	166,016	19,331,147	973,470	20,304,617
Contra Costa	8,707,559	1,612,910	2,007,202	39,490	12,367,161	1,113,636	13,480,797
Del Norte	455,231	253,712	327,848	19,384	1,056,175	---	1,056,175
El Dorado	1,126,112	857,636	856,139	67,777	2,907,664	112,500	3,020,164
Fresno	7,867,018	1,445,684	2,607,713	55,046	11,975,461	2,649,006	14,624,467
Humboldt	6,052,709	1,557,492	2,500,957	292,647	10,403,805	---	10,403,805
Inyo	313,770	349,900	441,169	9,791	1,114,630	148,334	1,262,964
Kern	3,086,457	821,274	1,973,561	34,631	5,915,923	2,726,160	8,642,083
Lake	1,735,573	675,138	776,995	45,069	3,232,775	---	3,232,775
Lassen	637,031	314,830	866,909	13,750	1,832,520	---	1,832,520
Los Angeles	20,920,417	7,100,533	5,874,065	138,004	34,042,019	2,530,940	36,572,959
Marin	6,623,556	1,665,025	1,479,259	106,516	9,874,656	558,696	10,433,352
Mariposa	668,657	363,633	582,472	18,724	1,633,486	---	1,633,486
Mendocino	4,670,658	1,462,690	2,541,578	100,943	8,775,869	---	8,775,869
Merced	7,237,805	783,894	1,569,577	22,364	9,613,640	---	11,021,641
Modoc	700,503	458,811	1,271,353	42,378	2,473,045	---	2,473,045
Mono	649,504	508,628	398,370	17,038	1,573,540	66,666	1,640,206
Monterey	6,548,448	1,225,089	2,361,012	61,081	10,195,630	883,607	11,079,237
Napa	5,878,280	2,716,965	2,263,945	156,505	11,015,695	728,889	11,744,584
Nevada	2,426,461	1,370,360	1,274,170	80,475	5,651,466	1,254,954	6,906,420
Placer	3,009,865	1,558,005	1,609,635	107,094	6,284,599	4,338,798	10,623,397
Plumas	900,988	565,961	517,688	12,915	1,997,552	---	1,997,552
Sacramento	13,900,195	7,073,790	5,439,375	242,165	26,655,525	1,881,720	28,537,245
San Benito	3,401,646	685,128	1,179,708	46,305	5,312,787	313,525	5,626,312
San Bernardino	3,914,474	1,606,854	1,401,927	38,614	6,961,869	4,666,454	11,628,323
San Diego	3,807,417	744,394	1,230,525	31,630	5,813,966	2,949,890	8,763,856
San Francisco	128,019,003	52,603,072	57,343,724	6,737,769	244,703,568	283,991	244,987,559

San Joaquin	27,016,875	4,338,208	5,720,896	156,686	37,232,665	2,785,182	40,017,847
San Luis Obispo	5,394,198	856,656	2,431,881	46,247	8,728,982	210,172	8,939,154
San Mateo	5,647,575	2,015,280	1,492,644	25,500	9,180,999	445,863	9,626,862
Santa Barbara	5,215,672	1,533,840	1,943,756	21,637	8,714,905	129,828	8,844,733
Santa Clara	22,976,569	6,774,305	4,825,385	373,361	34,949,620	1,681,462	36,631,082
Santa Cruz	4,766,120	1,418,585	1,230,440	59,500	7,474,645	309,108	7,783,753
Shasta	1,603,286	552,383	1,293,501	56,982	3,506,152	1,647,457	5,153,609
Sierra	778,588	462,596	332,297	15,231	1,648,712	82,373	1,731,085
Siskiyou	1,456,050	837,419	1,573,899	115,296	3,982,664	-----	3,982,664
Solano	11,165,498	2,398,466	2,581,573	123,857	16,199,394	1,082,384	17,281,778
Souoma	13,930,552	5,166,575	4,396,107	152,573	23,645,807	1,166,304	24,812,111
Stanislaus	13,053,870	1,479,170	2,944,356	177,282	17,654,678	973,296	18,627,974
Sutter	6,135,523	544,645	1,181,140	99,464	7,960,772	383,129	8,343,901
Tehama	5,180,684	1,080,687	1,598,113	63,474	7,922,958	1,821,179	9,744,137
Trinity	497,049	245,644	397,153	32,033	1,171,879	-----	1,171,879
Tulare	6,177,372	1,015,281	1,878,614	86,282	9,156,549	1,594,521	10,751,070
Tuolumne	1,017,618	710,545	625,430	25,108	2,378,701	-----	2,378,701
Ventura	3,124,098	517,923	1,179,413	66,942	4,887,776	-----	4,887,776
Yolo	11,807,962	1,762,503	2,336,815	154,548	16,061,828	954,137	17,015,965
Yuba	2,880,570	1,095,040	1,424,925	60,295	5,460,830	651,046	6,111,876
Totals	\$459,027,867	\$144,856,772	\$155,604,655	\$10,874,971	\$770,364,265	\$50,746,500	\$821,110,765

SCHEDULE G.

Showing Rolling Stock Owned by Corporations Assessed by the Board and Used in the State in 1884.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Locomotives	Sleeping Cars	Passenger Cars	Emigrant and Smoking Cars	Baggage, Express, and Mail Cars	Caboose Cars	Box Freight Cars	Flat Freight Cars	Dump, Hand, and Section Cars	Other Rolling Stock
Amador Branch										
California Northern	2		2		1		6	7	4	
California Pacific	12		12	4	6	1	37	152	70	
California Southern	7		4	3	3		24	45	27	
Central Pacific	151	21	104	50	37	70	1,853	1,513	423	46
Northern Railway										
Pacific Improvement	1								8	
Sacramento and Placerville	3		1		1		31	34	18	
San Francisco and North Pacific	10		16	4	3		50	189	48	16
San Pablo and Tulare										
Southern Pacific	75	1	67	30	21	20	1,305	354	319	
Stockton and Copperopolis	3		3		1		4	41	7	
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake	2		1		1		5	10	8	
Carson and Colorado	2		1				12	20	14	
Nevada County Narrow Gauge	3		2		2		20	22	4	
North Pacific Coast	11		13	4	5	2	30	254	24	1
Pacific Coast Railway	5		3	1	1	1	18	120	12	
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada	3			1	1	1	15	48	6	
South Pacific Coast	14		48	2	7	5	88	289	27	

SCHEDULE H.

Showing the Assessed Value of Property of Railroads Assessed by Assessors in 1884.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount.
Amador Branch	\$5,700
California Northern	2,100
California Southern	131,845
California Pacific	43,710
Central Pacific*	2,684,474
Northern Railway	131,050
Pacific Improvement	10,245
Sacramento and Placerville	8,900
San Francisco and North Pacific	34,725
San Pablo and Tulare	21,050
Southern Pacific*	1,518,442
Stockton and Copperopolis	11,775
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake	4,880
Nevada County Narrow Gauge	13,140
North Pacific Coast	78,655
Pacific Coast Railway	30,190
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada	5,350
South Pacific Coast	48,760
Total	\$4,784,991

* Except San Francisco, which failed to report.

SCHEDULE I.

Showing the Railways Assessed, Number of Miles in each County, Total Assessment, and Apportionment of Assessment to each County, for 1884.

Names of Railroads and Counties.	Number of Miles in County.	Total Number of Miles.	Value per Mile.	Apportionment to Counties.	Total Assessment.
Amador Branch -----		27.00	\$6,500 00		\$175,500
Amador -----	8.00			\$52,000	
Sacramento -----	19.00			123,500	
California Northern -----		26.50	3,584 90		95,000
Butte -----	14.50			51,981	
Yuba -----	12.00			43,019	
California Pacific -----		112.50	17,777 77		2,000,000
Napa -----	41.00			728,889	
Sacramento -----	.50			8,889	
Solano -----	40.00			711,111	
Yolo -----	31.00			551,111	
California Southern -----		129.75	1,156 06		150,000
San Bernardino -----	18.89			21,838	
San Diego -----	110.86			128,162	
Central Pacific -----		626.42	38,312 95		24,000,000
Alameda -----	83.52			3,199,898	
Butte -----	45.00			1,724,083	
Fresno -----	61.06			2,339,389	
Merced -----	36.75			1,408,001	
Nevada -----	30.25			1,158,967	
Placer -----	112.75			4,319,785	
Sacramento -----	41.00			1,570,831	
San Francisco -----	4.00			153,252	
San Joaquin -----	56.75			2,174,260	
Santa Clara -----	8.50			325,660	
Shasta -----	43.00			1,647,457	
Sierra -----	2.15			82,373	
Stanislaus -----	22.63			867,022	
Sutter -----	10.00			383,129	
Tehama -----	40.54			1,553,207	
Tulare -----	12.65			484,659	
Yuba -----	15.87			608,027	
Northern Railway -----		148.40	15,498 65		2,300,000
Alameda -----	6.85			106,166	
Colusa -----	62.81			973,470	
Contra Costa -----	23.75			368,093	
Solano -----	16.95			262,702	
Tehama -----	17.29			267,972	
Yolo -----	20.75			321,597	
Pacific Improvement -----		21.16	7,088 84		150,000
Monterey -----	1.16			8,223	
Santa Cruz -----	20.00			141,777	
Sacramento and Placerville -----		48.50	6,000 00		291,000
El Dorado -----	18.75			112,500	
Sacramento -----	29.75			178,500	
San Francisco and North Pacific -----		92.50	14,054 05		1,300,000
Marin -----	16.85			236,811	
Sonoma -----	75.65			1,063,189	
San Pablo and Tulare -----		46.00	20,652 17		950,000
Alameda -----	1.40			28,913	
Contra Costa -----	36.10			745,543	
San Joaquin -----	8.50			175,544	
Southern Pacific -----		957.02	17,963 47		17,000,000
Fresno -----	17.43			309,617	
Kern -----	153.47			2,726,160	
Los Angeles -----	142.48			2,530,940	
Monterey -----	49.28			875,384	
San Benito -----	17.65			313,525	
San Bernardino -----	261.47			4,644,616	
Amount carried forward -----					\$48,411,500

SCHEDULE I—Continued.

Names of Railroads and Counties.	Number of Miles in County.	Total Number of Miles.	Value per Mile.	Apportionment to Counties.	Total Assessment.
Amount brought forward					\$48,411,500
San Diego	158.85			\$2,821,728	
San Francisco	7.36			130,739	
San Mateo	25.10			445,863	
Santa Clara	59.30			1,053,374	
Santa Cruz	2.15			38,192	
Tulare	62.48			1,109,862	
Stockton and Copperopolis		44.63	\$9,522 74		425,000
Calaveras	66.00			6,285	
San Joaquin	32.81			312,441	
Stanislaus	11.16			106,274	
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake		29.75	6,386 55		190,000
Solano	17.00			108,571	
Yolo	12.75			81,429	
Carson and Colorado		107.62	1,997 76		215,000
Inyo	74.25			148,334	
Mono	33.37			66,666	
Nevada County Narrow Gauge		22.50	5,111 11		115,000
Nevada	18.78			95,987	
Placer	3.72			19,013	
North Pacific Coast		76.25	5,573 77		425,000
Marin	57.75			321,885	
Sonoma	18.50			103,115	
Pacific Coast Railway		63.90	5,320 81		340,000
San Luis Obispo	39.50			210,172	
Santa Barbara	24.40			129,828	
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada		30.30	4,125 41		125,000
Calaveras	.50			2,063	
San Joaquin	29.80			122,937	
South Pacific Coast		45.30	11,037 52		500,000
Alameda	6.20			68,433	
Santa Clara	27.40			302,428	
Santa Cruz	11.70			129,139	
Total					\$50,746,500

SCHEDULE J.

Showing the Amount of the Apportionment of Railroads to the Counties in 1884.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAILROADS.	Amount.	Total.
Alameda—		
Central Pacific.....	\$3,199,898	
Northern Railway	106,166	
San Pablo and Tulare.....	28,913	
South Pacific Coast	68,433	\$3,403,410
Amador—		
Amador Branch.....	\$52,000	52,000
Butte—		
California Northern	\$51,981	
Central Pacific.....	1,724,083	1,776,064
Calaveras—		
Stockton and Copperopolis	\$6,285	
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada	2,063	8,348
Colusa—		
Northern Railway	\$973,470	973,470
Contra Costa—		
Northern Railway	\$368,093	
San Pablo and Tulare.....	745,543	1,113,636
El Dorado—		
Sacramento and Placerville	\$112,500	112,500
Fresno—		
Central Pacific.....	\$2,339,389	
Southern Pacific	309,617	2,649,006
Inyo—		
Carson and Colorado	\$148,334	148,334
Kern—		
Southern Pacific	\$2,726,160	2,726,160
Los Angeles—		
Southern Pacific	\$2,530,940	2,530,940
Marin—		
San Francisco and North Pacific.....	\$236,811	
North Pacific Coast	321,885	558,696
Merced—		
Central Pacific.....	\$1,408,001	1,408,001
Mono—		
Carson and Colorado.....	\$66,666	66,666
Monterey—		
Pacific Improvement Company	\$8,223	
Southern Pacific	875,384	883,607
Napa—		
California Pacific	\$728,889	728,889
Nevada—		
Central Pacific.....	\$1,158,967	
Nevada County Narrow Gauge.....	95,987	1,254,954

SCHEDULE J—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAILROADS.	Amount.	Total.
Placer—		
Central Pacific.....	\$4,319,785	
Nevada County Narrow Gauge.....	19,013	
		\$4,338,798
Sacramento—		
Amador Branch.....	\$123,500	
California Pacific.....	8,889	
Central Pacific.....	1,570,831	
Sacramento and Placerville.....	178,500	
		1,881,720
San Benito—		
Southern Pacific.....	\$313,525	
		313,525
San Bernardino—		
Southern Pacific.....	\$4,644,616	
California Southern.....	21,838	
		4,666,454
San Diego—		
California Southern.....	\$128,162	
Southern Pacific.....	2,821,728	
		2,949,890
San Francisco—		
Central Pacific.....	\$153,252	
Southern Pacific.....	130,739	
		283,991
San Joaquin—		
Central Pacific.....	\$2,174,260	
San Pablo and Tulare.....	175,544	
Stockton and Copperopolis.....	312,441	
San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada.....	122,937	
		2,785,182
San Luis Obispo—		
Pacific Coast Railway.....	\$210,172	
		210,172
San Mateo—		
Southern Pacific.....	\$445,863	
		445,863
Santa Barbara—		
Pacific Coast Railway.....	\$129,828	
		129,828
Santa Clara—		
Central Pacific.....	\$325,660	
Southern Pacific.....	1,053,374	
South Pacific Coast.....	302,428	
		1,681,462
Santa Cruz—		
Pacific Improvement Company.....	\$141,777	
Southern Pacific.....	38,192	
South Pacific Coast.....	129,139	
		309,108
Shasta—		
Central Pacific.....	\$1,647,457	
		1,647,457
Sierra—		
Central Pacific.....	\$82,373	
		82,373
Solano—		
California Pacific.....	\$711,111	
Northern Railway.....	262,702	
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake.....	108,571	
		1,082,384
Sonoma—		
San Francisco and North Pacific.....	\$1,063,189	
North Pacific Coast.....	103,115	
		1,166,304

SCHEDULE J—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND RAILROADS.	Amount.	Total.
Stanislaus— Central Pacific..... Stockton and Copperopolis	\$867,022 106,274	\$973,296
Sutter— Central Pacific.....	\$383,129	
Tehama— Central Pacific..... Northern Railway	\$1,553,207 267,972	1,821,179
Tulare— Central Pacific..... Southern Pacific	\$484,659 1,109,862	
Yolo— California Pacific..... Northern Railway	\$551,111 321,597	954,137
Vaca Valley and Clear Lake	81,429	
Yuba— California Northern	\$43,019	651,046
Central Pacific.....	608,027	
Total		\$50,746,500

S U M M A R Y

OF THE

REPORTS OF ASSESSORS FOR 1883 AND 1884,

SHOWING THE

Various Classes of Property Assessed and their Respective Values.

REPORTS OF ASSESSORS.

We submit the reports of Assessors of the kinds, amount, and value of personal property assessed by them in 1883 and 1884. The reports for 1883 were corrected by our Secretary; the reports for 1884 are published as the Assessors returned them to us; first, because of want of time to correct, and next to give an example of the careless manner prevalent in reporting statistics. For example: in 1884 the Assessor of San Francisco reports 7,447 watches, average value, \$40; total assessed value, \$278,815; and 529 dozen poultry at \$15 15 per dozen. This want of precision destroys the whole value of such returns.

SCHEDULE

Showing kinds of Property Assessed, and the Assessed Value of each kind, in the several Counties, for 1883.

COUNTIES.	State, County, or Municipal Bonds.	Jewelry or Plate— Total Value.	Number.	Watches—Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda *		\$32,270	1,156	\$25 49	\$38,763
Alpine	\$1,099	537	41	36 82	1,510
Amador		1,000			
Butte		2,750	810	20 00	16,200
Calaveras	8,300	1,750	1,005	10 00	10,050
Colusa			587	36 05	21,163
Contra Costa					5,250
Del Norte	727	860	176	21 36	3,760
El Dorado		3,085	411	32 02	13,162
Fresno		2,931	761	20 57	15,658
Humboldt	1,600	1,790	692	22 27	15,408
Inyo	2,100	793	197	17 34	3,416
Kern		1,500	290	22 20	6,437
Lake		630	284	17 60	5,001
Lassen		2,970			1,000
Los Angeles		12,273	1,652	21 02	34,729
Marin		6,600	137	42 46	5,817
Mariposa	342	175	238	22 75	5,415
Mendocino		2,315	637	20 12	12,817
Merced		998	392	27 09	10,620
Modoc		667	236	17 06	4,026
Mono	600	1,025	167	25 00	4,175
Monterey			2,311	10 00	23,115
Napa		3,875	810	25 57	20,717
Nevada	4,200	7,515	445	43 36	19,295
Placer		4,955	775	29 73	23,044
Plumas	1,500	5,125	141	46 60	6,486
Sacramento	2,000	32,455	2,133	17 59	37,530
Sau Benito					2,755
San Bernardino		2,794	709	19 38	13,746
San Diego	4,098	2,420	539	21 13	11,392
San Francisco	1,226,010	260,822	7,117	37 58	267,494
San Joaquin	6,000	8,120	1,990	27 34	54,423
San Luis Obispo		1,810	412	20 97	8,643
San Mateo	1,378,945	5,095	226	23 25	5,255
Santa Barbara		2,220			9,738
Santa Clara	26,054	18,525	1,677	30 53	51,199
Santa Cruz		7,630	412	32 00	13,184
Shasta	53,781	1,356	413	23 75	9,810
Sierra		800			6,040
Siskiyou			600	20 00	12,000
Solano					
Sonoma	5,000	7,580	1,635	14 99	24,500
Stanislaus		4,381	852	29 40	25,054
Sutter	5,000		351	19 70	6,914
Tehama	25,000				
Trinity	10,320	1,407	186	39 00	7,254
Tulare	4,000	1,035	621	19 94	12,384
Tuolumne		1,775	176	37 00	6,512
Ventura		600	358	19 89	7,123
Yolo		4,630	541	32 04	17,335
Yuba	25,000	1,555	238	39 64	9,435
Totals	\$2,791,676	\$465,399	35,537		\$946,744

* Assessor of Alameda Township, Alameda County, failed to make returns of number and average value of watches.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORSES—THOROUGHBRED.			HORSES—GRADED.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda.....	42	\$172 60	\$7,250	36	\$150 00	\$5,400
Alpine.....	1	200 00	200	198	42 22	8,359
Amador.....				50	150 00	7,500
Calaveras.....	3	200 00	600	2,149	32 00	68,768
Colusa.....	6	285 00	1,710			
Contra Costa.....	9	500 00	4,500	2,650	53 16	109,045
Fresno.....	21	319 52	6,710	5,327	36 51	194,527
Humboldt.....	4	800 00	3,200	3,712	31 58	117,215
Inyo.....	16	120 00	1,920	2,970	25 00	74,256
Kern.....				2,888	27 95	80,736
Lake.....	6	141 67	850			
Lassen.....	40	200 00	8,000			
Los Angeles.....	107	166 21	17,785	2,959	35 23	104,250
Marin.....	5	410 00	2,050	1,601	36 73	58,805
Mendocino.....	21	215 00	4,515			
Merced.....	18	138 61	2,495	3,308	41 58	137,556
Modoc.....	16	224 37½	3,590	5,378	21 82	117,377
Mono.....	2	175 00	350	1,076	36 00	38,736
Monterey.....	4	1,000 00	4,000	72	254 51	18,325
Napa.....	7	364 28	2,550			
Nevada.....	2	250 00	500			
Placer.....	8	453 75	3,630	569	33 31	18,955
Plumas.....	19	165 00	3,135			
Sacramento.....	2	1,000 00	2,000	328	115 90	38,015
San Benito.....	33	204 70	6,755			
San Bernardino.....	5	710 00	3,550	2,542	35 27	89,656
San Diego.....	6	60 83	365			
San Joaquin.....	38	470 00	18,050	7,600	34 80	264,480
San Luis Obispo.....	6	541 67	3,250			
San Mateo.....	9	395 00	3,555	1,847	28 22	52,130
Santa Clara.....	221	318 12	70,305			
Santa Cruz.....				2,017	42 00	84,714
Shasta.....				9	181 11	1,630
Sierra.....	6	175 00	1,050	768	28 32	21,750
Solano.....				5,694	50 00	284,200
Sonoma.....	31	900 00	28,000			
Stanislaus.....	14	444 64	6,225			
Sutter.....	14	225 00	3,150	2,531	43 35	109,720
Tulare.....	19	259 74	4,935			
Tuolumne.....	8	228 60	1,824	1,395	40 00	55,800
Ventura.....	12	345 83	4,150			
Yolo.....	25	398 00	9,950			
Yuba.....	1	1,000 00	1,000	1,728	31 82	54,995
Totals.....	807		\$247,654	61,392		\$2,216,900

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORSES—AMERICAN.			HORSES—SPANISH.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	6,362	\$46 79	\$297,735	1,387	\$24 67	\$34,330
Alpine	34	66 33	2,255			
Amador	1,000	75 00	7,500	200	40 00	8,000
Butte	2,371	100 00	237,100	2,867	50 00	143,350
Calaveras	100	85 00	8,500			
Colusa	1,820	73 68	134,100	5,180	41 09	212,847
Contra Costa	2,051	53 17	109,045	1,469	19 00	27,911
Del Norte	262	71 49	18,730	238	28 55	6,796
El Dorado	716	67 97½	48,670	1,637	33 16½	54,285
Fresno	899	71 71	64,470			
Humboldt	410	68 94	28,265			
Inyo	38	37 50	1,425			
Kern	852	76 35	65,050			
Lake	1,941	48 78	94,688			
Lassen				3,000	20 00	60,000
Los Angeles	3,622	63 12	228,637	4,387	22 09	96,923
Marin	522	67 07	35,007			
Mariposa	123	66 10	8,130	1,618	29 24	47,310
Mendocino	1,166	83 48	97,340	3,215	36 15	116,215
Merced	593	84 76	50,265			
Modoc	1,351	48 62	65,690			
Mono	295	80 00	23,600			
Monterey	3,146	65 07	204,720	4,963	28 00	138,965
Napa	1,421	80 47	144,355	2,278	29 65	67,535
Nevada	620	76 34	48,095	1,784	37 16	66,290
Placer	1,489	67 03	99,810	988	29 76	29,400
Plumas	709	65 00	46,085	651	38 00	24,738
Sacramento	3,709	76 40	283,370	4,040	35 00	141,400
San Benito	1,423	56 85	80,900	1,249	36 60	45,725
San Bernardino	977	57 91	56,578			
San Diego	400	59 32	23,730	3,131	29 62	92,732
San Francisco	10,947	66 36	726,490			
San Joaquin	4,768	77 00	367,136			
San Luis Obispo	645	74 57	48,096	3,413	37 97	129,588
San Mateo	1,097	65 97	72,365			
Santa Barbara	1,108	69 45	76,949	3,481	25 86	90,030
Santa Clara	9,132	47 87	437,205			
Santa Cruz	1,012	78 90	79,848			
Shasta	844	56 76	47,905	2,941	28 21	82,959
Sierra	155	48 71	7,550			
Siskiyou	900	50 00	45,000	4,860	14 79	71,900
Sonoma	4,220	60 00	253,200			
Stanislaus	1,200	93 90	112,676	5,410	41 73	225,753
Sutter	793	71 48	56,685	972	23 80	23,135
Tehama	4,428	39 47	174,800			
Trinity	941	34 00	31,994			
Tulare	1,170	61 67	72,160	6,975	31 66	220,846
Tuolumne	532	62 00	32,984			
Ventura	796	62 10	49,435	2,420	34 04	82,390
Yolo	5,619	56 78	319,050			
Yuba	1,510	65 44	98,810			
Totals	92,249		\$5,754,183	74,754		\$2,341,353

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	COLTS.			CATTLE—BEEF.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	1,503	\$21 02	\$31,604	96	\$35 00	\$3,360
Alpine	40	16 12½	645			
Amador	350	20 00	7,000	300	25 00	7,500
Butte	1,028	20 00	20,560	313	35 22	11,025
Calaveras	500	15 00	7,500	234	20 00	4,680
Colusa	1,493	19 61	29,283			
Contra Costa	2,914	17 50	50,995	158	29 50	4,661
Del Norte	78	24 48	1,910	38	22 63	860
El Dorado	524	20 05	10,510	139	20 48	2,847
Fresno	1,710	19 71	33,710	156	13 38	2,087
Humboldt	863	15 98	13,792	605	14 97	9,055
Inyo	260	5 00	1,300			
Kern	1,046	22 78	23,832			
Lake	357	26 86	9,591	92	20 66	1,900
Lassen	3,000	10 00	30,000	2,000	25 00	50,000
Los Angeles	2,105	19 65	41,373			
Marin	370	28 11	10,402	185	17 00	3,145
Mariposa				62	25 00	1,550
Mendocino	871	23 63	20,580	309	20 36	6,290
Merced	777	26 19	20,346	179	17 53	3,137
Modoc	1,065	13 88	14,788	1,647	22 83	37,604
Mono	261	13 00	3,393	428	40 00	17,120
Monterey	251	15 00	3,765			
Napa	887	28 11	24,932	482	25 00	12,050
Nevada	506	19 86	10,050	16	35 62	570
Placer	680	26 99	18,359	187	22 70	4,245
Plumas	376	16 00	6,016	147	20 00	2,940
Sacramento	3,228	20 95	67,640	215	11 00	2,365
San Benito	1,721	24 21	41,665			
San Bernardino	650	18 94	12,311	633	22 36	14,154
San Diego	853	11 72	9,998	122	19 37	2,363
San Joaquin	3,165	29 66	93,894	238	30 00	7,140
San Luis Obispo	1,860	17 93	33,352	2,189	20 92	45,797
San Mateo	679	22 36	15,185	462	23 91	11,050
Santa Barbara	989	18 65	18,446	1,578	19 93	31,450
Santa Clara	2,700	25 04	67,615	854	24 32	20,770
Santa Cruz	617	23 83	14,708	723	20 00	14,460
Shasta	870	16 40	14,267	115	20 37	2,340
Sierra	199	15 67	3,120	98	13 26	1,300
Siskiyou	500	10 00	5,000	160	25 00	4,000
Solano				408	22 00	8,976
Sonoma	1,836	20 00	36,720	720	20 00	14,400
Stanislaus	1,632	24 06	39,263	144	22 53	3,245
Sutter	1,011	24 43	24,698	47	30 00	1,410
Trinity	71	15 00	1,065	11	20 00	220
Tulare	2,100	18 81	39,507	105	23 63	2,482
Tuolumne	436	18 00	7,848	91	20 00	1,820
Ventura	892	25 97	23,163			
Yolo	1,288	31 33	40,350	185	25 89	4,790
Yuba	731	22 35	16,340	72	32 64	2,350
Totals	51,843		\$1,072,291	16,943		\$386,508

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CATTLE—STOCK.			COWS—THOROUGHbred.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	2,988	\$11 56	\$34,535	43	\$62 79	\$2,700
Alpine	222	13 72	3,046			
Amador	7,600	14 00	106,400			
Butte	6,475	20 00	129,500	367	75 00	27,525
Calaveras	4,662	15 00	69,930			
Colusa	3,066	15 21	46,642	13	72 69	945
Contra Costa	3,319	13 98	46,405	45	90 00	4,050
Del Norte	785	14 77	11,593			
El Dorado	2,470	15 55	38,418			
Fresno	12,391	10 20	126,437	34	41 91	1,425
Humboldt	9,371	10 51	98,493	25	59 00	1,475
Inyo	4,570	11 76	53,743			
Kern	34,164	12 67	432,887			
Lake	1,146	15 86	18,178	4	55 00	220
Lassen	10,000	15 00	150,000			
Los Angeles	9,139	15 42	140,921	237	62 93	14,915
Marin	3,968	12 26	48,642	70	40 71	2,850
Mariposa	4,932	17 87	88,166	3	100 00	300
Mendocino	5,636	12 28	69,248	12	57 50	690
Merced	10,358	11 94	123,635			
Modoc	11,543	20 47	236,321	18	79 44	1,430
Mono	1,622	20 00	32,440			
Monterey	12,921	11 50	148,630	6	50 00	300
Napa	1,958	16 65	32,607	19	53 94	1,025
Nevada	2,559	13 49	34,510	8	93 75	750
Placer	1,263	12 02	15,247	2	50 00	100
Plumas	1,594	13 00	20,722			
Sacramento	4,655	13 82	64,330	60	80 00	4,800
San Benito	12,952	14 25	184,509			
San Bernardino	5,879	16 00	94,064	43	65 00	2,795
San Diego	13,289	15 26	202,822	18	52 78	950
San Francisco*	6,202	37 01	229,535			
San Joaquin	9,000	13 61	122,490	34	80 00	2,720
San Luis Obispo	25,287	14 26	360,653	53	34 91	1,850
San Mateo	2,252	12 16	27,390	110	51 59	5,675
Santa Barbara	14,030	14 80	207,614	54	50 00	2,700
Santa Clara	10,532	15 04	158,376	226	63 85	14,430
Santa Cruz	761	15 00	11,415			
Shasta	8,382	15 06	126,220			
Sierra	890	9 91	8,820			
Siskiyou	15,000	15 00	225,000	10	50 00	500
Solano	3,614	20 00	72,280			
Sonoma	6,430	15 00	96,450	42	100 00	4,200
Stanislaus	4,134	15 48	64,009	1	75 00	75
Sutter	1,226	15 47	18,971			
Tehama	4,372	22 31	97,542			
Trinity	2,395	14 00	33,530	9	100 00	900
Tulare	11,920	13 86	165,196	14	31 42	440
Tuolumne	2,273	15 00	34,095			
Ventura	1,633	16 08	26,261	5	75 00	375
Yolo	2,018	17 32	34,944	7	80 00	560
Yuba	2,459	16 00	39,340	1	150 00	150
Totals	342,317		\$5,063,152	1,593		\$103,820

* Assessor of San Francisco places all cattle under heading of "Cattle—Stock."

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Cows—AMERICAN.			Cows—GRADED.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	4,152	\$21 92	\$91,045	1,842	\$20 99	\$38,665
Alpine				201	25 60	5,146
Amador	200	25 00	5,000	600	20 00	12,000
Butte				2,659	30 00	79,770
Calaveras				2,301	25 00	57,515
Colusa	2,328	25 88	60,249			
Contra Costa	4,715	20 42	96,300	147	30 00	4,410
Del Norte				2,471	21 76	53,777
El Dorado				3,715	22 35	83,045
Fresno				2,479	24 94	61,818
Humboldt				7,784	14 86	115,703
Inyo				861	20 00	17,220
Kern				1,676	24 07	40,330
Lake	1,818	25 17	45,744			
Lassen	2,000	20 00	40,000			
Los Angeles	6,063	28 19	170,941	1,222	18 59	22,716
Marin				24,636	20 11	495,588
Mariposa	791	25 00	19,775	1	75 00	75
Mendocino	3,779	24 14	91,235			
Merced	1,470	24 48	35,986			
Modoc	1,045	22 73	23,761			
Mono				875	30 00	26,250
Monterey	5,135	20 00	102,700	3,541	16 00	56,670
Napa	4,074	25 54	104,065			
Nevada				2,221	23 42	52,025
Placer	2	50 00	100	690	34 04	23,490
Plumas	2,507	22 50	56,407			
Sacramento	8,055	24 74	199,280			
San Benito	4,352	23 79	102,562			
San Bernardino				1,739	25 45	44,257
San Diego	3	33 33	100			
San Francisco*						
San Joaquin	4,168	25 00	104,200			
San Luis Obispo				13,587	20 00	271,757
San Mateo				7,498	20 00	149,960
Santa Barbara				4,472	20 00	89,430
Santa Clara	8,827	23 17	204,504			
Santa Cruz				3,815	20 00	76,300
Shasta	2,413	20 00	48,340			
Sierra				979	21 04	20,600
Siskiyou				2,100	25 00	52,500
Solano				3,718	30 00	111,540
Sonoma	19,232	25 00	480,800			
Stanislaus				2,252	27 13	61,100
Sutter	1,076	25 27	27,196	653	19 17	12,521
Tehama †						
Trinity	464	22 00	10,208			
Tulare	4,027	20 75	83,559			
Tuolumne				2,529	25 00	63,225
Ventura ‡						
Yolo	3,038	35 00	106,330			
Yuba	2,943	21 13	62,175			
Totals	98,677		\$2,372,562	103,264		\$2,198,803

* Assessor of San Francisco classes all cattle under heading of "Stock Cattle."

† Assessor of Tehama classes all cattle under heading of "Stock Cattle."

‡ Assessor of Ventura did not report on these classes.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	COWS—SPANISH.			CALVES.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda				2,459	\$8 59	\$21,126
Alpine				243	7 91	1,924
Amador	200	\$18 00	\$3,600	500	5 00	2,500
Butte				2,203	10 00	22,030
Calaveras				2,442	8 00	19,536
Colusa				1,378	9 01	12,415
Contra Costa	416	17 00	7,072	2,261	5 25	11,870
Del Norte				608	5 10	3,100
El Dorado				2,643	7 53	19,920
Fresno				1,277	6 84	8,738
Humboldt				4,290	5 07	21,731
Inyo				924	5 00	4,620
Kern				3,623	3 46	12,525
Lake				1,504	7 00	10,528
Lassen				4,000	10 00	40,000
Los Angeles				4,174	7 38	30,803
Marin				3,050	6 11	18,645
Mariposa				996	5 00	4,980
Mendocino				1,531	5 90	9,036
Merced				783	5 87	4,600
Modoc				3,983	4 57	18,183
Mono				721	5 00	3,605
Monterey				4,843	5 01	24,265
Napa				2,315	7 77	17,999
Nevada				1,180	6 05	7,140
Placer	1,649	25 00	41,225	1,339	6 18	8,277
Plumas				1,394	7 50	10,455
Sacramento				3,295	8 62	28,415
San Benito				916	5 10	4,670
San Bernardino				1,167	6 58	7,679
San Diego	1,582	29 31	46,386	1,004	9 15	9,183
San Joaquin				2,684	8 75	23,485
San Luis Obispo				8,244	4 58	37,738
San Mateo				2,650	5 05	13,380
Santa Barbara				3,810	6 15	23,424
Santa Clara				4,263	7 08	30,195
Santa Cruz				1,167	7 50	8,752
Shasta				1,765	5 34	9,432
Sierra				606	5 31	3,219
Siskiyou				3,600	7 50	27,000
Solano				2,684	8 00	2,684
Sonoma				4,300	5 00	21,500
Stanislaus				2,398	7 00	16,785
Sutter				1,552	7 70	11,953
Tehama *						
Trinity				133	5 00	665
Tulare *						
Tuolumne				1,012	5 00	5,060
Ventura				1,028	9 91	10,190
Yolo				1,775	11 96	21,220
Yuba				1,749	5 07	8,870
Totals	3,847		\$98,283	108,466		\$696,050

* No calves assessed.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OXEN.			MULES.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda				353	\$54 03	\$18,075
Alpine				16	36 56	585
Amador	80	\$40 00	\$3,200	194	60 00	11,640
Butte	319	70 00	22,330	1,580	100 00	158,000
Calaveras	42	30 00	1,260	199	30 00	5,970
Colusa				3,813	66 41	253,230
Contra Costa				320	45 00	14,400
Del Norte	92	39 18	3,605	140	34 79	4,870
El Dorado	82	33 84	2,775	55	47 81	2,630
Fresno	51	43 72	2,230	733	54 96	40,285
Humboldt	348	40 66	14,150	800	40 65	32,520
Inyo	61	30 00	1,830	360	44 57	16,045
Kern	24	30 00	720	518	51 89	26,880
Lake	58	21 47	1,245	202	52 82	10,670
Lassen	150	40 00	6,000	100	25 00	2,500
Los Angeles				916	46 71	42,785
Marin	32	50 00	1,600	37	40 97	1,516
Mariposa	47	37 51	1,763	311	38 20	11,880
Mendocino	342	62 70	21,445	424	39 31	16,660
Merced	2	25 00	50	1,167	68 52	79,967
Modoc	120	36 21	4,345	311	46 31	14,405
Mono	94	55 00	5,170	104	46 00	4,784
Monterey				316	40 00	12,640
Napa				430	84 54	36,355
Nevada	56	26 98	1,510	65	46 30	3,010
Placer	243	29 15	7,085	223	59 80	13,337
Plumas	72	35 00	2,520	72	45 00	3,240
Sacramento				348	64 80	22,550
San Benito				50	42 70	2,135
San Bernardino	124	25 60	3,174	329	35 53	11,689
San Diego	13	27 70	360	111	47 25	5,245
San Francisco				83	41 44	3,440
San Joaquin				1,586	77 00	122,122
San Luis Obispo	4	40 00	160	153	89 64	13,715
San Mateo	105	30 52	3,205	141	46 10	6,500
Santa Barbara				*	*	13,565
Santa Clara	12	40 00	480	164	54 05	8,865
Santa Cruz	266	22 50	5,985	142	80 00	11,360
Shasta	102	35 22	3,593	226	44 83	10,133
Sierra	283	24 80	7,020	69	54 05	3,730
Siskiyou	80	25 00	2,000	630	40 00	25,200
Solano				1,110	74 09	82,250
Sonoma	123	40 66	5,000	465	50 00	23,250
Stanislaus				2,560	77 45	198,267
Sutter				783	67 84	53,115
Tehama	99	45 45	4,500	1,154	66 99	77,300
Trinity	68	45 00	3,060	320	39 00	12,480
Tulare	57	32 10	1,830	693	42 28	29,300
Tuolumne	64	35 00	2,240	98	45 00	4,410
Ventura				232	40 69	9,440
Yolo				1,837	70 62	129,730
Yuba	164	32 71	5,365	346	51 30	17,750
Totals	3,879		\$152,805	27,389		\$1,736,420

* Failed to report number and average.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	JACKS AND JENNIES.			GOATS—COMMON.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	4	\$93 75	\$375	1,320	\$1 00	\$1,320
Amador	10	120 00	1,200	3,500	75	2,625
Butte	30	400 00	12,000	777	1 00	777
Calaveras	125	10 00	1,250	2,000	75	1,500
Colusa	32	261 09	8,354	1,577	1 61	2,553
Contra Costa	*	*	485			
Del Norte				108	2 00	216
El Dorado	14	15 00	210	8,772	1 01	8,875
Fresno	97	93 30	9,050	2,937	80	2,347
Humboldt	3	86 66	260	263	1 39	366
Inyo	13	34 50	449			
Kern	*	*	2,453	1,883	77	1,453
Lake	2	165 00	330	3,133	1 00	3,133
Lassen	40	50 00	2,000	2,000	1 50	3,000
Los Angeles	2	205 00	410	474	2 68	1,270
Marin				190	1 26	240
Mariposa	97	16 39	1,590	3,819	50	1,910
Mendocino	10	57 50	575	1,879	1 32	2,480
Merced	25	119 80	2,995	145	1 00	145
Modoc	21	140 48	2,950	660	1 82	1,200
Mono	3	7 00	21	66	1 74	115
Monterey				1,250	1 00	1,250
Napa	7	202 85	1,420	319	1 30	416
Nevada				1,634	1 19	1,940
Placer	6	16 66	100	6,746	1 00	6,743
Plumas	25	15 00	375			
Sacramento	12	100 00	1,200			
San Benito	5	44 00	220	1,529	78	1,195
San Bernardino	22	28 77	633	334	1 74	581
San Diego	14	7 14	100	1,218	86	1,051
San Francisco				170	5 00	785
San Joaquin	61	248 00	15,128	276	1 00	276
San Luis Obispo	3	66 66	200	966	95	923
San Mateo	5	83 00	415	35	1 00	35
Santa Barbara	6	83 33	500			
Santa Clara	13	100 00	1,300	198	1 12	220
Santa Cruz	31	10 00	310			
Shasta	18	90 27	1,625			
Sierra	7	37 86	265	402	1 04	419
Siskiyou	32	250 00	8,000	1,400	2 00	2,800
Solano	7	175 00	1,225	86	2 00	172
Sonoma	13	20 00	260	1,200	1 00	1,200
Stanislaus	82	166 70	13,670	98	1 15	113
Sutter	5	200 00	1,000			
Tehama	10	300 00	3,000			
Trinity	14	105 00	1,470	19	1 00	19
Tulare	43	76 69	3,298	2,927	1 13	3,304
Tuolumne	33	40 00	1,320	1,873	1 00	1,873
Ventura	12	83 75	1,005	112	1 09	122
Yolo	50	252 00	12,600	60	3 00	180
Yuba	9	50 00	450	415	1 00	415
Totals	1,073		\$118,046	58,772		\$61,557

* Failed to report number and average.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GOATS—ANGORA.			HOGS.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda				3,510	\$4 22	\$14,820
Alpine				94	5 32	500
Amador				4,508	3 00	13,524
Butte	40	\$4 00	\$160	8,739	4 00	34,956
Calaveras	300	1 50	450	2,533	3 00	7,599
Colusa				19,084	3 06	58,331
Contra Costa				5,230	4 25	22,225
Del Norte				1,124	2 91	3,268
El Dorado	4,076	1 43	5,844	2,158	4 91	10,595
Fresno	2	5 00	10	14,986	2 93	43,863
Humboldt	108	1 03	111	7,795	1 83	14,264
Inyo	5	5 00	25	1,703	3 15	5,364
Kern				*	*	19,806
Lake	9	5 55	50	6,984	2 43	16,954
Lassen				2,000	3 00	6,000
Los Angeles				15,057	2 43	36,569
Marin				7,460	3 55	26,450
Mariposa	128	5 00	640	8,186	3 05	25,014
Mendocino				10,510	2 68	28,149
Merced				5,676	2 96	16,834
Modoc				5,723	2 45	14,049
Mono				606	5 00	3,030
Monterey				7,625	3 01	22,985
Napa				5,311	3 47	18,449
Nevada				1,265	5 41	6,845
Placer	820	2 50	2,050	3,514	4 18	14,696
Plumas	43	2 00	86	664	7 00	4,648
Sacramento	1,440	1 80	2,595	12,105	3 04	36,800
San Benito				2,708	2 36	6,390
San Bernardino				1,233	2 48	3,058
San Diego				2,617	2 29	5,989
San Francisco				4,704	4 37	20,565
San Joaquin				†	†	49,060
San Luis Obispo				8,974	2 78	24,954
San Mateo				2,464	2 96	7,290
Santa Barbara				7,663	2 45	18,774
Santa Clara				8,154	4 73	38,544
Santa Cruz				3,842	3 24	12,448
Shasta	3,868	1 28	4,965	11,480	3 46	39,802
Sierra	11	4 00	44	218	5 66	1,235
Siskiyou				5,000	3 00	15,000
Solano				10,281	3 00	30,843
Sonoma				18,360	3 50	67,300
Stanislaus				7,096	2 89	20,505
Sutter				9,446	2 40	22,642
Tehama				10,041	3 04	30,560
Trinity				671	4 00	2,684
Tulare				15,916	2 93	46,683
Tuolumne				2,863	3 25	9,304
Ventura				11,344	2 21	25,100
Yolo				14,031	3 00	42,093
Yuba				5,237	3 40	17,810
Totals	10,850		\$17,030	328,493		\$1,085,220

* Failed to report number or average.

† Made report in pounds.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP—IMPORTED OR FINE.			SHEEP—GRADED.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda -----	856	\$8 39	\$7,180	26,040	\$1 04	\$27,190
Butte -----	141	5 00	705	7,612	2 00	15,224
Calaveras -----				100	2 75	275
Colusa -----				1,235	2 88	3,555
Contra Costa -----	6	8 33	50			
Fresno -----	161	3 32	535	574	5 10	2,928
Humboldt -----	101	8 76	885	489	3 17	1,548
Kern -----	759	5 16	3,920			
Los Angeles -----	2,922	3 92	11,470	250,407	1 31	329,244
Marin -----				1,317	1 75	2,304
Mariposa -----	43	5 00	215	1,207	2 00	2,414
Mendocino -----	168	9 66	1,624	1,941	2 85	5,525
Merced -----				2,729	2 69	7,345
Monterey -----				1,500	5 00	7,500
Napa -----	35	8 00	280			
Placer -----	48	10 00	480			
Sacramento -----	22	12 00	265	109,485	1 46	159,850
San Diego -----				41,722	1 49	62,227
San Joaquin -----	882	5 00	4,410			
San Luis Obispo -----				24,302	1 40	34,095
Santa Barbara -----				63,880	1 50	95,830
Solano -----				58,650	1 75	102,637
Sonoma -----	912	5 60	4,560	12,330	2 00	24,660
Stanislaus -----	3,177	5 00	15,882	94,002	1 65	155,201
Sutter -----	73	9 45	690	800	2 00	1,600
Trinity -----				15	10 00	150
Tulare -----	674	3 75	2,525			
Ventura -----	30	7 83	235	4,588	2 25	10,340
Totals -----	11,010	-----	\$55,911	81,145	-----	\$1,051,642

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP—COMMON.			LAMBS.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda.....	1,886	\$1 34	\$2,520	10,000	\$0 50	\$5,000
Alpine.....	98	2 00	196	40	50	20
Amador.....	13,000	1 25	16,250	2,000	50	1,000
Butte.....	68,028	2 00	126,056	3,255	25	814
Calaveras.....	50,628	1 50	75,942	10,446	25	2,611
Colusa.....	132,370	1 50	198,555	17,873	43	7,665
Contra Costa.....	14,920	1 55	23,286	-----	-----	-----
Del Norte.....	2,272	1 98	4,519	-----	-----	-----
El Dorado.....	21,335	1 46	31,201	-----	-----	-----
Fresno.....	404,539	1 00	404,539	-----	-----	-----
Humboldt.....	199,496	1 25	249,370	12,950	50	6,475
Inyo.....	2,980	1 50	4,471	-----	-----	-----
Kern.....	262,549	1 40	366,510	-----	-----	-----
Lake.....	55,775	1 50	83,663	6,642	50	3,321
Lassen.....	50,000	1 50	75,000	12,737	1 00	12,737
Los Angeles.....	-----	-----	-----	5,960	57	3,390
Mariposa.....	65,501	1 50	98,251	25,550	50	12,775
Mendocino.....	273,389	1 50	410,083	28,304	50	14,152
Merced.....	160,916	1 27	205,238	56,939	50	28,469
Modoc.....	25,040	1 97	49,289	-----	-----	-----
Mono.....	-----	-----	-----	433	1 70	736
Monterey.....	41,250	1 00	41,250	-----	-----	-----
Napa.....	37,723	1 71	64,669	10,323	51	5,269
Nevada.....	7,478	1 47	10,985	365	49	180
Placer.....	75,382	1 51	114,047	19,589	25	4,952
Plumas.....	559	1 50	838	-----	-----	-----
Sacramento.....	-----	-----	-----	6,166	85	5,225
San Benito.....	39,475	1 25	49,310	2,100	50	1,050
San Bernardino.....	46,538	1 50	69,807	4,600	54	2,484
San Diego.....	58,974	1 38	81,395	-----	-----	-----
San Francisco.....	422	4 53	1,910	-----	-----	-----
San Jaquin.....	53,796	1 00	53,796	12,392	50	6,196
San Luis Obispo.....	67,546	1 32	88,962	17,207	46	8,025
San Mateo.....	802	2 00	1,605	-----	-----	-----
Santa Barbara.....	95,230	1 25	119,036	-----	-----	-----
Santa Clara.....	32,883	1 50	49,324	1,253	1 00	1,253
Santa Cruz.....	193	2 25	435	-----	-----	-----
Shasta.....	45,384	1 99	90,545	-----	-----	-----
Sierra.....	420	1 00	420	-----	-----	-----
Siskiyou.....	49,000	2 00	98,000	-----	-----	-----
Sonoma.....	225,400	1 50	338,100	18,200	50	9,100
Stanislaus.....	-----	-----	-----	31,155	52	16,025
Sutter.....	38,114	1 50	57,369	5,218	25	1,319
Tehama*.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trinity.....	28,700	2 00	57,400	3,000	1 00	3,000
Tulare.....	170,925	1 24	212,336	-----	-----	-----
Tuolumne.....	14,435	1 50	21,652	5,620	50	2,810
Ventura.....	93,811	1 49	140,011	3,913	69	2,701
Yolo.....	57,906	1 25	72,382	-----	-----	-----
Yuba.....	66,031	1 50	99,390	-----	-----	-----
Totals.....	3,153,099	-----	\$4,359,905	334,230	-----	\$168,754

* Assessor gave total value of sheep and lambs together.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	POULTRY.			BRANDIES.		
	Number Dozen.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number Gallons.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda -----	4,312	\$3 37	\$14,525	†-----	†-----	\$11,200
Alpine -----	89	6 15	546	-----	-----	-----
Butte -----	774	3 00	2,322	740	\$3 00	2,220
Calaveras -----	1,827	4 00	7,308	4,616	2 00	9,232
Colusa -----	2,503	3 87	9,694	†-----	†-----	10,270
Contra Costa -----	2,725	4 00	10,900	†-----	†-----	10,000
Del Norte -----	278	3 71	1,033	1,052	2 49	2,620
El Dorado -----	1,151	4 89	5,633	1,770	1 13	1,990
Fresno -----	2,647	2 86	7,590	-----	-----	-----
Humboldt -----	1,920	2 01	3,860	300	3 50	1,050
Inyo -----	529	5 00	2,645	-----	-----	-----
Kern -----	*	*	1,659	-----	-----	-----
Lake -----	1,275 ³ / ₄	3 00	3,827	646 ³ / ₄	1 50	970
Lassen -----	1,800	3 33	5,400	700	2 00	1,400
Los Angeles -----	7,236	2 96	21,443	28,848	1 00	28,858
Marin -----	427	4 25	1,816	†-----	†-----	2,306
Mariposa -----	709	3 00	2,127	90	1 50	135
Mendocino -----	1,657	3 00	4,979	2,778	2 05	5,711
Merced -----	1,440	3 00	4,320	-----	-----	-----
Modoc -----	1,018	2 97	3,025	-----	-----	-----
Mono -----	200	4 97	995	-----	-----	-----
Monterey -----	6,823	2 50	17,069	-----	-----	-----
Napa -----	2,442	5 02	12,270	3,768	5 02	18,923
Nevada -----	869	5 00	4,345	†-----	†-----	15,380
Placer -----	2,102 ¹ / ₂	4 33	9,106	1,396	1 43	1,897
Plumas -----	420	5 00	2,100	565	2 00	1,130
Sacramento -----	4,165	5 00	20,825	82,800	50	41,400
San Benito -----	1,504	2 50	3,760	100	1 25	125
San Bernardino -----	1,261	1 84	2,314	3,000	50	1,500
San Diego -----	842	3 00	2,526	230	5 54	1,275
San Francisco -----	*	*	8,853	†-----	†-----	51,270
San Joaquin -----	6,210	4 00	24,840	5,487	1 00	5,487
San Luis Obispo -----	1,833	3 05	5,751	537	2 50	1,343
San Mateo -----	830	3 00	2,490	†-----	†-----	5,460
Santa Barbara -----	1,783	2 00	3,567	-----	-----	-----
Santa Clara -----	5,519	4 57	25,217	56,248	1 50	84,630
Santa Cruz -----	1,792	5 00	8,960	3,120	2 00	6,240
Shasta -----	810	3 18	2,577	1,062	1 88	1,995
Sierra -----	*	*	155	-----	-----	-----
Siskiyou -----	700	4 00	2,100	†-----	†-----	2,000
Solano -----	2,629	4 00	10,516	-----	-----	-----
Sonoma -----	4,630	5 00	23,150	48,640	50	24,320
Stanislaus -----	2,289	3 12	7,158	†-----	†-----	8,159
Sutter -----	2,399	3 12	7,476	401	2 33	937
Trinity -----	362	5 00	1,810	462	2 00	924
Tulare -----	1,081	2 78	3,010	1,051	2 76	2,902
Tuolumne -----	705	5 00	3,525	800	1 50	1,200
Ventura -----	1,231 ¹ / ₂	3 01	3,705	1,425	1 70	2,430
Yolo -----	2,684	3 10	8,435	-----	-----	-----
Yuba -----	80	5 31	425	5,095	2 00	10,190
Totals -----	90,513 ³ / ₄	-----	\$343,682	257,727 ³ / ₄	-----	\$379,169

* Failed to report number of dozen and average value.

† Assessors failed to report the number of gallons and average value in the Townships of Alameda and Murray, Alameda County.

‡ Failed to report number of gallons or average value.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WINES.			BEEHIVES.		
	Number of Gallons.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	*	*	\$10,700			
Alpine	30	\$4 00	120	59	\$3 00	\$177
Amador	15,000	25	3,750	150	1 50	225
Butte	23,966	02½	600	451	1 00	451
Calaveras	23,545	20	4,709	560	1 00	560
Colusa				232	1 44	335
Contra Costa	26,000	20	5,200	300	1 50	450
Del Norte	418	1 17	491	56	1 25	70
El Dorado	66,625	15½	10,232	258	85	222
Fresno	28,500	25	7,125	981	2 68	2,626
Humboldt				33	1 00	33
Inyo	250	50	125	850	5 00	4,250
Kern				524	2 15	1,127
Lake	510	20	102	404	1 16	470
Lassen				190	2 00	380
Los Angeles	254,425	19	48,469	8,677	2 00	17,342
Mariposa	4,050	25	1,012	22	1 00	22
Mendocino	3,243	1 49	4,833	67	4 71	316
Merced	600	23	140	265	1 62	430
Modoc	562	2 44	1,370			
Mono	5,142	2 00	10,284	249	3 00	747
Monterey				2,147	1 00	2,147
Napa	1,451,327	18	261,249	126	1 37	173
Nevada	5,460	18	980	131	1 95	255
Placer	33,750	28	9,362	244	1 62	397
Plumas				126	2 50	315
Sacramento	41,780	20	37,530	175	2 00	350
San Benito	4,240	15	625	100	1 00	100
San Bernardino	2,655	20	5,310	4,734	1 09	5,160
San Diego	5,455	15	835	21,014	1 27	26,623
San Francisco	*	*	20,720			
San Joaquin	34,750	20	6,950	760	1 05	798
San Luis Obispo	30	33	10	591	1 02	601
San Mateo	*	*	240	67	2 01	135
Santa Barbara	*	*	680	3,440	1 00	3,440
Santa Clara	117,400	14	16,460	273	1 06	290
Santa Cruz	36,000	12	4,320			
Shasta	1,040	20	208	237	1 87	443
Siskiyou				1,000	3 00	3,000
Solano				60	2 00	120
Sonoma	823,700	18	152,140	46	1 00	46
Stanislaus				376	1 62	612
Sutter				150	1 00	150
Trinity				4	2 00	8
Tulare	3,680	27	990	1,919	2 09	4,007
Tuolumne	35,600	15	5,340	530	1 00	530
Ventura	4,140	26	1,075	7,627	1 89	14,408
Yolo	48,000	25	12,250	75	3 00	225
Yuba	78,300	30	2,500	5,095	2 00	10,190
Totals	3,204,068		\$638,936	65,375		\$104,756

* Number of gallons and average not reported.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HONEY.			BROOM CORN.		
	Number of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Butte	30	\$0 10	\$3			
Colusa				246,000	\$0 31	\$7,825
Fresno	13,650	12½	1,690	9,000	28	255
Inyo	500	08	40			
Los Angeles	12,470	05	645			
San Joaquin	2,000	04	80			
Santa Clara	200	10	20			
Stanislaus				8,000	09	75
Sutter				8,000	25	200
Tulare				24,000	12	305
Tuolumne	200	50	100			
Ventura	9,400	04	415			
Totals	38,450		\$2,993	295,000		\$8,660

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BUTTER.			CHEESE.		
	Number of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Butte	500	\$0 25	\$125			
Calaveras	5,000	22	1,100	1,200	\$0 12½	\$150
Humboldt	8,600	23½	2,005			
Lake	200	20	40			
Los Angeles				1,600	10	160
Mendocino	1,800	25	456			
San Luis Obispo	20,010	19	3,830	6,720	10	672
Santa Clara				32,363	08	2,589
Santa Cruz	10,005	25	2,501	50,016	10	5,001
Sonoma	820	20	164	400	10	40
Stanislaus				1,000	10	100
Ventura	1,600	20	320			
Totals	48,535		\$10,541	93,299		\$8,712

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HAY.			GRAIN.		
	Number of Tons.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number of Tons.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda -----	1,926	\$9 94	\$19,140	-----	-----	\$239,890
Alpine -----	289	8 25	2,380	78	\$29 96	2,337
Amador -----	300	12 00	3,600	600	25 00	15,000
Butte -----	1,274	8 00	10,192	5,794	25 00	144,850
Calaveras -----	300	10 00	3,000	60	30 00	1,800
Colusa -----	352	11 82	4,162	10,629	25 44	270,360
Contra Costa -----	471	9 47	4,460	6,772	26 03	176,264
Del Norte -----	50	10 80	540	14	26 42	370
El Dorado -----	276	14 74	4,070	17	30 59	520
Fresno -----	586	8 35	4,894	286	25 24	7,220
Humboldt -----	320	10 61	3,395	532	18 24	9,701
Inyo -----	865	3 20	2,768	619	31 00	19,189
Kern -----	*	*	2,586	*	*	8,675
Lake -----	529	8 48	4,488	556½	20 99	11,680
Lassen -----	4,000	5 00	20,000	400	20 00	8,000
Los Angeles -----	1,868	8 72	16,283	3,883	19 94	77,452
Marin -----	263	10 86	2,860	150	20 02	3,050
Mariposa -----	136	16 25	2,210	86	26 91	2,315
Mendocino -----	585	9 94	5,814	332	21 98	7,298
Mereced -----	241	7 37	1,778	2,076	24 21	50,257
Modoc -----	5,817	2 08	12,143	718	20 52	14,837
Mono -----	2,785½	5 14	14,319	176	43 00	7,568
Monterey -----	-----	-----	-----	2,635	16 04	42,265
Napa -----	496	10 51	5,214	445	28 84	12,833
Nevada -----	6	20 00	120	18	32 50	585
Placer -----	235	12 38	2,910	250	17 30	4,325
Plumas -----	1,891	8 00	15,128	271	27 00	7,317
Sacramento -----	1,025	9 00	9,225	3,098	23 00	71,250
San Benito -----	656	9 18	6,025	4,510	22 21	100,185
San Bernardino -----	297	9 10	2,703	337	20 80	7,010
San Diego -----	664	11 43	7,595	112	19 99	2,231
San Francisco -----	*	*	23,950	*	*	37,265
San Joaquin -----	1,664	9 00	14,976	33,000	29 55	975,209
San Luis Obispo -----	558	8 51	4,750	775	22 84	19,702
San Mateo -----	576	8 90	5,130	543	18 92	10,270
Santa Barbara -----	-----	-----	-----	*	*	12,045
Santa Clara -----	7,153	9 30	66,539	13,492	25 03	337,716
Santa Cruz -----	2,611	8 25	21,541	901	19 00	17,119
Shasta -----	350	10 74	3,759	257	27 61	7,096
Sierra -----	1,297	4 35	5,653	41½	36 74	1,350
Siskiyou -----	2,000	5 00	10,000	300	20 00	6,000
Solano -----	300	10 00	3,000	500	25 00	12,500
Sonoma -----	545	5 00	2,725	4,520	19 91	90,000
Stanislaus -----	260	10 40	2,705	9,093	26 23	238,579
Sutter -----	135	6 85	925	4,207	20 64	86,849
Tehama -----	45	11 11	500	478	24 30	11,618
Trinity -----	58	20 00	1,160	17	45 00	765
Tulare -----	821	7 24	5,949	1,129	29 13	32,893
Tuolumne -----	160	12 00	1,920	*	*	2,310
Ventura -----	497	6 28	3,120	5,060¾	19 87	100,568
Yolo -----	-----	-----	-----	6,106	29 67	181,300
Yuba -----	212	8 08	1,715	3,516	22 40	78,475
Totals -----	47,745½	-----	\$374,019	129,391	-----	\$3,586,263

* Tons and average value not reported.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HOPS.			TOBACCO.		
	Number of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.	No. of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda-----	250	\$1 00	\$250	*	*	\$5,400
Inyo-----	120	20	24	-----	-----	-----
Lake-----	400	40	160	-----	-----	-----
Mono-----	3,000	35	1,050	-----	-----	-----
Napa-----	24,600	63	15,400	-----	-----	-----
Sacramento-----	108,000	40	43,200	-----	-----	-----
San Benito-----	-----	-----	-----	7,500	\$0 46	3,500
San Bernardino-----	3,000	30	900	-----	-----	-----
San Francisco-----	*	*	1,500	*	*	7,885
San Joaquin-----	13,600	50	6,805	-----	-----	-----
Santa Clara-----	2,000	27	550	-----	-----	-----
Yuba-----	100	1 00	100	-----	-----	-----
Totals-----	155,070	-----	\$69,939	7,500	-----	\$66,785

*Number of pounds and average value not reported.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Wool.			Wood.		
	Number of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number of Cords.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda				†		\$6,882
Alpine				7,258	\$2 91	16,630
Amador				600	3 00	1,800
Butte	790	\$0 15	\$118	6,324	1 00	6,324
Calaveras				3,010	2 00	6,020
Colusa	5,700	09½	530	6,623	1 90	12,617
Contra Costa				700	3 00	2,100
Del Norte				200	1 15	230
El Dorado				3,763	1 35	5,095
Fresno				494	3 07	1,518
Humboldt	4,400	14	600	220	2 36	520
Inyo				10	8 00	80
Lake	2,600	10	260	1,295	2 29	2,960
Los Angeles	13,335	10	1,370	428	4 87	2,085
Marin				920	2 77	2,549
Mariposa				1,499	3 27	4,902
Mendocino				3,594	1 24	4,481
Mered	5,700	10	570	868	2 00	1,737
Modoc				141	93	131
Mono				4,876	7 00	34,132
Monterey				1,595	3 00	4,785
Napa	4,750	15	710	4,948	1 68	8,311
Nevada				18,690	1 26	23,615
Placer				29,558	2 46	72,756
Plumas				1,200	1 25	1,500
Sacramento				2,590	3 00	7,770
San Benito	1,500	12	180	118	4 36	515
San Bernardino	20,220	10	2,022	1,424	2 12	3,019
San Diego				201	4 24	853
San Francisco	*	*	29,220	†	†	2,545
San Joaquin	5,870	10	587	5,285	2 80	14,798
San Luis Obispo	19,400	07	1,358	398	3 09	1,230
San Mateo				2,639	1 84	4,855
Santa Barbara				†	†	3,100
Santa Clara	80,300	20	16,030	6,501	2 81	18,291
Santa Cruz				9,172	3 00	27,518
Shasta	6,200	20	1,240	2,187	2 84	6,201
Siskiyou	*	*	2,430	†	†	800
Sonoma	1,280	23	300	10,320	1 50	15,480
Stanislaus	14,900	10	1,498	4,621	2 76	12,770
Sutter	1,950	09	185	2,165	1 37	2,961
Trinity				91	4 00	364
Tulare				2,668	1 58	4,220
Tuolumne				12	5 00	60
Ventura	29,374	05	1,594	17	3 52	60
Yolo	12,000	10	1,200	5,238	2 07	10,840
Yuba	34,443	17	5,855	571	3 49	1,995
Totals	264,712		\$67,857	155,022		\$364,005

* Number of pounds and average value not reported.

† Number of cords and average value not given.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LUMBER.			COAL.		
	Number Feet.	Average Value per M.	Total Value.	Number Tons.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	*	*	\$90,275	4,315	\$6 06	\$26,150
Alpine	22,000	\$12 00	275			
Amador	300,000	15 00	4,500			
Butte	4,874,250	12 00	58,491			
Calaveras	400,000	8 00	3,200			
Colusa	550,000	22 34	12,290			
Contra Costa	55,000	20 00	11,100			
Del Norte	331,000	7 55	2,500			
El Dorado	1,690,500	6 60	11,145			
Fresno	359,000	18 44	6,620			
Humboldt	2,032,000	10 38	21,105	60	5 00	300
Inyo	22,800	29 80	680			
Kern	*	*	3,416			
Lake	513,400	10 00	5,134	5	38 00	190
Lassen	70,000	100 00	7,000			
Los Angeles	5,409,000	18 33	99,184	6,485	7 43	48,100
Marin	450,000	15 55	7,000			
Mariposa	556,750	9 21	5,132			
Mendocino	4,668,124	8 32	38,881			
Merced	182,000	18 38	3,345			
Modoc	227,000	8 00	1,817			
Mono	551,000	28 95	15,950	1	35 00	35
Monterey	1,865,000	10 00	18,650			
Napa	141,000	15 00	2,115	60	10 00	600
Nevada	4,485,000	7 62	34,160			
Placer	3,329,000	9 11	30,350			
Plumas	190,000	10 00	1,900	2	7 00	14
San Benito	200,000	15 00	3,000			
San Bernardino	127,000	20 00	2,540			
San Diego	2,800,000	16 97	47,515	505	6 02	3,040
San Francisco	*	*	128,620	†	†	394,990
San Joaquin	*	*	92,570	699	9 37	6,549
San Luis Obispo	875,000	19 92	17,425			
San Mateo	480,000	10 00	4,800			
Santa Barbara	*	*	19,650			
Santa Clara	1,895,000	13 58	25,733	897	9 16	8,220
Santa Cruz	3,260,000	12 00	39,120			
Shasta	535,000	9 10	4,893			
Siskiyou	475,000	8 00	3,800			
Solano	3,233,000	12 00	38,796			
Sonoma	1,330,000	11 65	15,500			
Stanislaus	*	*	720			
Tehama	1,750,000	10 00	17,500			
Trinity	136,000	10 00	1,360			
Tulare	678,000	10 31	6,995			
Tuolumne	5,000,000	6 00	30,000			
Ventura	1,270,350	29 24	37,160			
Yuba	1,000,000	9 94	9,940	15	58 66	880
Totals	58,318,174		\$1,943,852	13,054		\$489,068

* Number of feet and average not given.

† Number of tons and average not given.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Quicksilver in Flasks— Total Value.	Farming Utensils— Total Value.	Goods, Wares, and Merchandise— Total Value.	Machinery— Total Value.	Harness, Robes, Saddles, etc.— Total Value.	Furniture— Total Value.
Alameda		\$20,510	\$512,510	\$306,290	\$33,283	\$1,769,332
Alpine		835	9,070	5,451	1,792	2,972
Amador		25,000	205,000		2,000	15,000
Butte		35,103	400,381	89,246	21,580	130,965
Calaveras	\$300	8,400	173,250	7,245	14,724	65,416
Colusa		74,993	350,285	123,605	58,294	116,522
Contra Costa		98,340	374,230	99,800	22,660	96,250
Del Norte		1,340	48,295	5,147	3,716	20,662
El Dorado		7,115	191,681	5,546	9,927	71,701
Fresno		34,365	212,560	43,187	3,164	82,748
Humboldt		12,606	341,684	55,510	17,726	96,949
Inyo		7,963	107,458	9,813	9,876	18,690
Kern		17,986	143,715	16,318	14,094	31,853
Lake		9,157	86,850	12,236	9,955	38,343
Lassen		15,000	70,000	22,000	7,000	25,000
Los Angeles		46,720	997,347	131,331	54,707	342,434
Marin		3,700	78,325	24,180	3,580	104,871
Mariposa		5,307	64,345	11,850	9,344	15,395
Mendocino		20,209	294,634	175,295	18,739	81,647
Merced		22,996	109,685	66,293	21,442	52,589
Modoc		9,317	123,168	28,363	17,206	27,185
Mono	8,244	4,575	109,960	72,040	5,732	23,200
Monterey		153,895	350,785	151,765	55,695	160,795
Napa		22,549	273,200	63,230	25,585	179,554
Nevada		5,300	418,010	51,530	10,985	115,670
Placer		12,692	227,117	52,560	16,672	109,445
Plumas	800	2,185	86,475	14,076	7,538	22,110
Sacramento		73,710	1,693,590	405,945	42,930	449,135
San Benito		15,035	75,225	23,895	10,080	33,905
San Bernardino		13,915	218,875	68,424	17,362	65,210
San Diego	20	11,592	211,590	89,222	13,072	48,766
San Francisco	58,700		18,351,446	1,738,105	86,841	4,895,519
San Joaquin		73,882	703,737	294,626	62,374	371,174
San Luis Obispo		21,820	229,490	36,351	25,122	57,339
San Mateo		8,200	61,060	52,525	15,360	159,400
Santa Barbara		20,955	167,005	36,979	20,862	72,313
Santa Clara	51,505	41,435	980,573	232,173	54,504	370,405
Santa Cruz		24,254	160,198	47,227	16,442	75,960
Shasta		9,509	197,367	17,782	13,429	37,314
Sierra		5,245	124,470	4,150	1,525	33,640
Siskiyou		26,250	265,000	121,610	9,500	32,000
Sonoma		28,150	487,650	191,835	40,310	401,200
Stanislaus		33,530	276,870	102,482	36,960	92,633
Sutter		28,556	29,780	51,383	17,557	31,724
Tehama		38,218	214,460	40,530		56,695
Trinity		3,142	78,946	5,165	3,280	15,342
Tulare		36,971	217,794	75,762	28,213	60,244
Tuolumne		4,195	140,850	14,265	10,260	40,965
Ventura		15,920	114,956	29,480	13,939	33,966
Yolo		46,310	262,605	81,615	40,470	110,635
Yuba		22,080	331,015	68,705	9,465	82,260
Totals	\$119,569	\$1,281,032	\$32,954,572	\$5,474,143	\$1,066,783	\$11,445,042

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WAGONS AND OTHER VEHICLES.			SEWING MACHINES.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda			\$195,375			\$25,135
Alpine	84	\$61 82	5,193	41	\$17 51	718
Amador	300	50 00	15,000	150	16 66	2,500
Butte	2,663	127 57	339,725	962	10 00	9,620
Calaveras	1,200	60 00	72,000	738	15 00	11,070
Colusa	3,183	47 06	149,800	1,109	16 54	18,345
Contra Costa	*	*	109,640	*	*	15,820
Del Norte	206	41 65	8,580	141	18 28	2,578
El Dorado	1,154	53 58	61,830	792	18 83	14,915
Fresno	2,324	48 49	112,689	802	17 30	13,876
Humboldt	1,486	41 25	61,300	1,046	11 83	12,380
Inyo	482	61 02	29,412	182	16 44	2,991
Kern	861	50 69	43,645	*	*	5,114
Lake	993	47 75	47,412	531	16 58	8,802
Lassen	*	*	10,000	500	10 00	5,000
Los Angeles	4,839	41 40	200,020	2,998	12 47	37,396
Marin	1,086	51 93	56,405	304	10 74	3,265
Mariposa	529	55 07	29,130	241	17 40	4,192
Mendocino	1,624	59 62	96,820	895	16 23	14,528
Merced	1,436	58 12	83,460	458	17 84	8,173
Modoc	837	54 16	45,332	366	18 87	6,907
Mono	383	51 26	19,635	143	10 00	1,430
Monterey	2,968	60 37	179,180	2,785	15 00	41,780
Napa	2,256	56 36	127,159	985	15 89	15,658
Nevada	1,250	68 11	85,140	978	16 45	16,085
Placer	1,528	56 51	86,353	997	19 45	19,390
Plumas	429	75 00	32,175	234	15 00	3,510
Sacramento	3,800	58 69	222,680	*	*	24,490
San Benito	1,033	46 84	48,390	511	11 14	5,695
San Bernardino	1,826	42 14	76,953	887	13 18	11,691
San Diego	1,342	47 91	64,292	598	12 36	7,390
San Francisco	7,141	81 94	585,180	10,761	15 44	166,212
San Joaquin	4,600	63 03	289,938	2,362	16 35	38,619
San Luis Obispo	1,588	52 52	83,395	836	17 89	14,954
San Mateo	1,585	43 30	68,625	393	10 72	4,215
Santa Barbara	1,760	51 21	90,160	*	*	8,712
Santa Clara	5,595	58 47	327,185	*	*	23,680
Santa Cruz	1,602	52 30	83,784	839	14 26	11,956
Shasta	1,120	50 85	56,951	581	19 01	11,045
Sierra	302	56 63	17,100	181	21 13	3,825
Siskiyou	*	*	46,500	300	20 00	6,000
Sonoma	4,520	59 73	270,000	1,620	13 80	22,200
Stanislaus	2,219	60 83	134,980	901	14 65	13,203
Sutter	1,601	50 81	81,351	498	18 62	9,274
Tehama	*	*	68,187			
Trinity	191	73 00	13,943	169	20 00	3,380
Tulare	2,703	45 24	122,289	*	*	16,106
Tuolumne	800	66 00	52,800	370	25 00	9,250
Ventura	1,083	52 49	56,852	465	15 40	7,161
Yolo	2,563	52 41	134,213	870	18 09	15,740
Yuba	1,293	58 78	76,010	371	20 36	7,555
Totals	84,368		\$5,374,168	41,891		\$763,531

* Number and average not given.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Consigned Goods—Total Value.	FIREARMS.			Fixtures of Saloons, Stores, and other business places. Total Value.	Libraries— Law, Medical, and Miscella- neous. Total Value.
		Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.		
Alameda	\$7,100			\$3,155	\$34,865	\$22,635
Alpine		28	\$11 03	316	205	775
Amador					4,500	1,500
Butte		636	10 00	6,360	38,153	1,000
Calaveras		675	9 00	6,075	8,010	1,500
Colusa		1,042	15 23	15,873	34,730	
Contra Costa				3,125	26,355	6,230
Del Norte		146	13 75	2,006	3,970	1,683
El Dorado		356	12 86	4,580	15,605	4,435
Fresno		782	12 63	9,879	17,675	4,360
Humboldt		495	11 05	5,467	18,822	5,965
Inyo		190	9 25	1,758	7,060	1,240
Kern				4,042	8,170	2,305
Lake		542	14 04	7,607	5,615	1,185
Lassen				4,300	4,000	600
Los Angeles		1,000	9 49	9,494	50,531	19,988
Marin				425	3,135	3,695
Mariposa		402	10 60	4,262	6,595	970
Mendocino		606	12 89	7,812	13,940	4,845
Merced		371	13 92	5,166	5,540	2,200
Modoc		392	12 59	4,936	4,198	1,585
Mono		95	13 00	1,233	11,590	790
Monterey		1,830	6 97	12,755	14,650	2,895
Napa		538	13 38	7,202	9,834	11,280
Nevada				2,950	25,755	11,310
Placer				8,734	20,250	5,050
Plumas		308	10 00	3,080	7,560	2,705
Sacramento	10,900	640	13 40	8,575	105,615	20,590
San Benito				435	8,310	1,500
San Bernardino		412	11 48	4,730	24,978	5,805
San Diego		525	9 93	5,213	10,375	3,575
San Francisco	358,448	1,156	9 80	11,330	930,275	215,650
San Joaquin	5,825	600	19 94	11,964	77,691	16,810
San Luis Obispo		567	12 81	7,262	39,130	3,367
San Mateo		70	16 78	1,175		5,045
Santa Barbara				4,695	5,876	5,070
Santa Clara	4,470	614	13 57	8,335	48,050	23,590
Santa Cruz		261	7 97	2,080	19,723	3,080
Shasta		501	12 80	6,411	18,980	2,614
Sierra		31	31 45	975	5,865	1,360
Siskiyou				6,000	5,600	
Sonoma	1,750	1,220	5 00	6,100	65,325	8,100
Stanislaus		653	11 99	7,829	17,455	7,790
Sutter		566	12 03	6,811	1,080	1,100
Tehama				3,500	6,230	1,000
Trinity		118	16 00	1,888	980	736
Tulare	1,200			7,650	22,480	4,660
Tuolumne				2,265	6,040	1,580
Ventura		381	11 61	4,425	4,550	3,250
Yolo		278	21 26	5,910	27,295	9,655
Yuba		66	19 31	1,275	14,780	4,380
Totals	\$389,693	19,093		\$269,425	\$1,867,996	\$273,033

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.			Franchises not Assessed by Board of Equalization. Total Value.	Railroad Rolling Stock not Assessed by State Board of Equalization. Total Value.	Solvent Credits After Deduction of Debts. Total Value.
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.			
Alameda			\$78,790	\$253,185 50	\$1,500	\$150,510
Alpine			408			3,127
Amador						12,000
Butte	381	\$100 00	38,100			306,082
Calaveras			6,285	900 00		20,560
Colusa	335	111 34	37,310			381,518
Contra Costa			22,520	115,240 00	23,105	158,598
Del Norte	42	45 95	1,930			47,502
El Dorado	219	98 31	21,530	125 00		39,551
Fresno			20,751			90,918
Humboldt	184	38 93	7,163	50 00	29,400	203,295
Inyo			2,115			28,434
Kern			5,422			36,809
Lake			4,843			78,227
Lassen	50	100 05	5,000			
Los Angeles			6,207	65,437 00	22,152	300,961
Marin			1,335			
Mariposa	71	48 24	3,425			50,187
Mendocino			12,004	11,328 00	30,000	241,715
Merced	148	84 64	12,527			50,892
Modoc			5,635	500 00		94,292
Mono			915			18,640
Monterey	421	70 07	29,475			111,900
Napa	178	45 02	8,030			308,318
Nevada						179,375
Placer			105,935	100 00		282,851
Plumas			7,780			35,232
Sacramento			8,215	25 00		398,830
San Benito			3,000			54,960
San Bernardino			13,188			98,345
San Diego			2,761	3,100 00		66,897
San Francisco				4,868,560 00	293,880	8,569,034
San Joaquin	1,114	99 00	110,286			794,642
San Luis Obispo				6,000 00		126,670
San Mateo			1,560	50 00		6,270
Santa Barbara				15,500 00		82,083
Santa Clara			120,186	200,000 00	9,130	388,750
Santa Cruz						76,210
Shasta			5,747	9,270 00		101,536
Sierra			3,205			64,596
Siskiyou	108	60 00	6,480	2,400 00		300,000
Solano				3,500 00		
Sonoma	1	200 00	200	60,683 00	18,600	434,715
Stanislaus			34,511			208,446
Sutter			8,705	400 00		161,353
Tehama	150	100 00	15,000			
Trinity			1,216	520 00		79,654
Tulare					5,250	94,756
Tuolumne			3,910	5,250 00		20,415
Ventura	159	72 28	11,493	6,500 00		45,787
Yolo						181,035
Yuba	108	46 71	5,045			98,220
Totals	3,669		\$800,143	\$5,628,623 50	\$433,017	\$15,697,698

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PIANOS.			Steamers, Vessels, Water- craft. Total Value.	Other Property. Total Value.
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.		
Alameda	357	\$116 66	\$41,550	\$960	\$238,539
Alpine	1	250 00	250		
Amador					88,214
Butte					2,244
Calaveras	50	150 00	7,500		
Contra Costa				97,000	
Del Norte	26	204 23	5,310	975	20,081
El Dorado					42,695
Fresno					15,000
Humboldt	112	150 00	16,800	75,060	45,629
Lake	48	126 00	6,045	4,625	8,098
Los Angeles	831	95 00	78,957	30,740	256,855
Marin	166	108 10	17,945	65,660	11,340
Mariposa					23,791
Mendocino	104	100 50	10,450	1,850	129,565
Merced					1,600
Mono	48	85 00	4,080	500	9,559
Napa	281	139 51	39,205	65	194,928
Nevada					300
Placer					35,531
Plumas					33,958
Sacramento			90,400	8,695	15,075
San Benito	61	152 87	9,325		
San Bernardino	80	167 76	13,501		21,975
San Diego	106	111 27	11,795	13,490	20,470
San Francisco				4,186,650	2,259,737
San Joaquin				6,292	32,509
San Luis Obispo				580	17,130
San Mateo			12,111	960	174,520
Santa Barbara					14,606
Santa Cruz	432	105 00	45,360		34,962
Shasta	24	186 46	4,475		
Sierra	46	163 00	7,495		
Siskiyou	39	200 00	7,800		
Solano				25	1,435,633
Sonoma					9,000
Stanislaus					8,345
Sutter	56	106 34	6,955	1,640	15,695
Tehama					396,107
Trinity	28	190 00	5,320		
Tulare					2,218
Tuolumne	68	165 00	11,220		
Ventura				10	16,050
Yolo				2,155	
Yuba	125	141 00	17,625		4,355
Totals	3,089		\$471,474	\$4,497,932	\$5,636,314

STATISTICS FOR 1884.

SCHEDULE

Showing kinds of Property Assessed, and the Assessed Value of each kind, in the several Counties, for 1884.

COUNTIES.	State, County, or Municipal Bonds.	Jewelry or Plate—Total Value.	WATCHES.		
			Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda*		\$30,768	1,406		\$44,820
Alpine		325	33	\$38 63	1,275
Amador		675	50	13 20	660
Butte	\$135	4,955	726		24,304
Calaveras	3,500	1,698	975	10 00	9,750
Colusa		1,810	721	27 56	19,873
Contra Costa		5,000	122	45 28	5,525
Del Norte	409	879	172	20 69	3,560
El Dorado		1,975	412	30 79	12,688
Fresno		4,571	816	22 22	18,135
Humboldt		2,960	888	22 40	20,160
Inyo	4,300	836	192	16 22	3,114
Kern		1,339	256	20 17	5,162
Lake	675	515	320	16 79	5,371
Lassen		552	202	18 25	3,687
Los Angeles		17,770	1,988	20 00	39,303
Marin		6,890	146	47 79	6,978
Mariposa		280	236	21 98	5,189
Mendocino		6,710	926	18 05	17,645
Merced		3,215	425	27 32	11,613
Modoc		1,378	245	21 00	5,189
Mono	65	465	109	29 42	3,207
Monterey			2,347	12 00	28,164
Napa		4,380	907	23 69	21,493
Nevada	8,500	5,805	367	44 54	16,345
Placer		4,905	766	34 88	26,721
Plumas		1,138	141	35 24	4,970
Sacramento	69,175	26,440	1,173	33 80	39,650
San Benito		200			2,385
San Bernardino	3,000	3,830	672	19 60	13,174
San Diego	1,961	2,240	581	20 00	11,996
San Francisco	335,230	437,435	7,447	40 00	278,815
San Joaquin	1,000	13,742	2,051	28 87	59,222
San Luis Obispo		2,627	468	19 48	9,214
San Mateo		5,785	240	26 70	6,205
Santa Barbara		2,480	1,921	58 71	112,796
Santa Clara	19,200	9,525	1,754	28 00	49,202
Santa Cruz		2,307	526	21 45	11,282
Shasta	25,000	2,370	392	20 75	8,134
Sierra	5,900	675	105	52 97	5,562
Siskiyou					12,000
Solano	63,000	4,500	932	24 61	22,936
Sonoma		8,200	1,655	18 73	30,000
Stanislaus		6,159	1,023	29 74	30,431
Sutter			351	21 70	7,617
Tehama	25,000	9,740			
Trinity	6,755	1,250	167	43 00	7,300
Tulare	5,200	770	553	20 67	11,432
Tuolumne		1,705	175	37 00	6,475
Ventura	7,080	215	270		7,025
Yolo		4,360	614	21 00	12,894
Yuba		5,575	273	46 43	8,365
Totals	\$585,085	\$663,924	39,237		\$1,129,113

* Alameda Township did not report number of watches.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORSES—THOROUGHBRED.			HORSES—GRADED.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	30	\$213 83	\$6,415	3,452	\$36 57	\$126,060
Alpine	2	150 00	300			
Amador	9	138 88	1,250	1,707	40 56	69,248
Butte	10		2,700			
Calaveras	3	150 00	450	2,237	30 00	67,110
Colusa	20	297 50	5,950			
Contra Costa	20	989 50	19,790			
Fresno	24	245 00	5,880			
Humboldt	9	600 00	5,400			
Inyo	18	125 00	2,250	2,985	22 00	65,678
Kern				941	77 25	72,700
Lake	1	1,000 00	1,000			
Lassen	39	171 15	6,675	4,652	22 64	105,340
Los Angeles	99	235 85	23,350	9,593	29 40	279,142
Marin	5	450 00	2,250	1,467	38 59	56,610
Mariposa				4	135 00	540
Mendocino	15	376 66	5,650			
Merced	10	205 00	2,050	3,348	42 52	142,355
Modoc	28	248 21	6,950	5,417	31 75	172,008
Mono	2	150 00	300	1,022	29 00	29,565
Monterey	9	500 00	4,500	16	255 00	4,080
Napa	13	248 00	3,225			
Nevada	6	183 33	1,100			
Placer	8	131 25	1,050	429	35 43	15,200
Plumas	2	225 00	450			
Sacramento	7	840 00	5,870	58	187 35	10,865
San Benito	6	500 00	3,000	35	171 43	6,000
San Bernardino	5	840 00	4,200	2,732	34 39	93,964
San Diego	4	168 75	675			
San Joaquin	47	565 00	26,555			
San Luis Obispo	8	493 75	3,950	4,594	39 74	182,559
San Mateo	10	425 00	4,250	1,528	37 00	56,635
Santa Clara	42	830 50	35,100			
Santa Cruz	9	418 00	3,762			
Shasta	6	306 66	1,820			109,523
Sierra	7	175 00	1,225	795	29 91	23,780
Siskiyou				58	200 00	11,600
Solano	8	500 00	4,000			
Sonoma	64	1,000 00	64,000			
Stanislaus	16	256 66	4,100	5,712	51 14	292,154
Sutter	22	243 86	5,365	1,803	51 31	92,512
Trinity				130	81 00	10,650
Tulare	11	400 00	4,400			
Tuolumne	8	225 00	1,800	1,405	40 00	56,200
Ventura	18	302 80	5,450			
Yolo	49	500 00	24,500			
Yuba	1	1,000 00	1,000	7	442 86	3,100
Totals	730		\$313,957	56,127		\$2,155,178

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES	HORSES—AMERICAN.			HORSES—SPANISH.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	3,659	\$58 75	\$214,940	86	\$24 36	\$2,095
Alpine	16	71 56	1,145			
Amador	662	124 70	32,823			
Butte	2,339		180,745			
Calaveras	120	80 00	9,600			
Colusa	1,779	95 40	169,508			
Contra Costa	2,320	124 70	289,304	917	25 21	23,117
Del Norte	308	61 00	18,820	230	30 86	7,099
El Dorado	748	62 61	46,835			
Fresno	1,217	67 13	81,700			
Humboldt	539	72 55	39,080			
Inyo	35	41 00	1,435			
Kern	2,873	31 22	88,701			
Lake	1,370	68 53	93,871			
Lassen	1,178	54 58	64,305			
Los Angeles	4,187	63 35	265,235	3,917	19 40	76,000
Marin	552	95 00	52,635			
Mariposa	108	76 29	8,240			
Mendocino	1,611	75 51	121,660	2,708	42 83	115,989
Merced	987	84 22	83,130			
Modoc	1,513	56 00	85,035			
Mono	201	60 92	12,245			
Monterey	3,235	62 50	202,187	5,095	35 00	178,325
Napa	2,206	85 93	179,580			
Nevada	1,021	69 12	70,570			
Placer	1,450	71 60	103,830	1,248	34 61	43,195
Plumas	933	57 88	54,010			
Sacramento	3,623	81 88	296,670	4,545	44 51	202,300
San Benito	2,015	63 00	128,960	1,036	32 00	33,150
San Bernardino	755	66 80	50,436			
San Diego	450	64 00	28,940	4,160	25 00	105,462
San Francisco	10,912	70 00	745,475			
San Joaquin	3,030	99 63	301,880	8,790	45 60	400,824
San Luis Obispo	710	115 80	82,250			
San Mateo	1,391	84 47	117,500			
Santa Barbara	1,014	78 60	89,478	4,830	28 45	108,891
Santa Clara	3,486	128 00	446,208			
Santa Cruz	1,513	64 28	97,255	2,241	33 00	73,953
Shasta	1,662	*	*			
Sierra	193	50 05	9,660			
Siskiyou	900	50 00	45,000			
Solano	1,974	87 00	171,638			
Sonoma	4,520	90 00	406,700			
Stanislaus	1,212	110 69	133,150			
Sutter	1,068	105 10	112,252	625	27 69	17,311
Tulare	1,283	76 17	97,733			
Tuolumne	530	65 00	34,450			
Ventura	1,032	64 53	66,600			
Yolo	6,195	63 00	390,285			
Yuba	1,248	86 19	108,570	1,815	40 10	72,790
Totals	87,883		\$6,532,259	42,243		\$1,460,501

* Assessor of Shasta did not give average or total value.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	COLTS.			CATTLE—BEEF.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	1,481	\$26 71	\$39,563	83	\$39 45	\$3,275
Alpine	63	17 00	1,060	4	70 00	280
Amador	474	24 80	11,755	353	24 27	8,570
Butte	1,172		33,005	89		3,100
Calaveras	542	15 00	8,130	130	20 00	2,600
Colusa	1,628	28 07	45,702			
Contra Costa	2,350	25 06	58,891	150	40 00	6,000
Del Norte	90	24 77	2,230	24	26 00	620
El Dorado	603	19 97	12,040	1	25 00	25
Fresno	1,984	22 81	45,258	159	21 25	3,200
Humboldt	812	18 53	15,049	894	20 82	18,610
Inyo	275	6 00	1,653			
Kern	1,166	26 07	30,400			
Lake	551	28 11	15,491			
Lassen	1,510	14 49	21,889	1,270	30 00	38,115
Los Angeles	2,656	18 37	48,804			
Marin	532	33 82	17,990			
Mariposa	489	16 12	7,886	35	30 57	1,070
Mendocino	984	27 77	27,335	308	34 50	10,605
Merced	1,161	28 43	32,990	131	25 00	32,275
Modoc	1,275	16 50	21,173	475	28 50	13,515
Mono	169	11 03	1,865	525	29 81	15,655
Monterey	784	20 75	16,464			
Napa	1,108	31 17	34,545	147	34 35	5,050
Nevada	494	22 00	10,860			
Placer	767	27 44	21,051	127	27 63	3,510
Plumas	508	22 50	11,434	226	29 77	6,730
Sacramento	2,151	34 25	73,660	461	25 00	11,565
San Benito	1,300	40 00	5,200			
San Bernardino	561	18 65	10,483	312	25 75	8,035
San Diego	858	14 00	12,422			
San Joaquin	2,885	35 30	101,664	180	40 00	7,200
San Luis Obispo	1,934	23 81	46,061	5,805	26 88	156,016
San Mateo	773	27 82	21,510	213	28 33	6,035
Santa Barbara	1,035	22 15	22,917	635	25 00	15,875
Santa Clara	2,863	29 00	82,865	885	40 00	35,400
Santa Cruz	606	27 20	16,483	174	22 36	3,890
Shasta	849	20 35	17,284	414	25 93	10,727
Sierra	231	15 82	3,655	115	32 60	3,650
Siskiyou	500	10 00	5,000	130	30 00	3,900
Solano	1,466	41 52	60,868	383	27 00	10,341
Sonoma	1,851	25 00	47,325	520	33 00	16,500
Stanislaus	2,008	37 00	64,999	121	25 00	3,025
Sutter	1,138	31 91	36,323	19	20 00	380
Tehama	724	18 45	13,363			
Trinity	120	20 00	2,400	50	30 00	1,500
Tulare	2,981	20 84	62,120	696	20 35	14,170
Tuolumne	452	18 00	8,136			
Ventura	895	20 61	18,447			
Yolo	2,188	34 00	74,392	729	36 00	26,244
Yuba	744	26 87	19,995	52	34 04	1,770
Totals	56,741		\$1,422,085	17,025		\$509,028

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CATTLE—STOCK.			COWS—THOROUGHbred.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	3,462	\$16 97	\$58,770	69	\$46 59	\$3,215
Alpine	483	19 00	8,610			
Amador	5,137	14 13	72,588			
Butte	6,355		122,795	51		2,555
Calaveras	4,784	15 00	71,760			
Colusa	2,416	20 04	48,426	25	68 80	1,720
Contra Costa	3,673	26 39	96,930	47	119 89	5,635
Del Norte	789	18 50	14,552			
El Dorado	2,433	20 00	48,705	5	60 00	300
Fresno	26,698	14 85	396,718	21	49 05	1,030
Humboldt	9,934	16 04	159,585	29	52 07	1,510
Inyo	4,836	15 50	74,958			
Kern	35,438	15 06	533,796			
Lake				12	56 67	680
Lassen	8,011	16 68	133,479			
Los Angeles	12,785	14 53	185,890	260	70 46	18,345
Mariu	3,883	20 69	80,252	99	54 55	5,400
Mariposa	5,126	20 00	102,520	2	125 00	250
Mendocino	6,709	15 00	100,630	10	62 00	620
Merced	10,496	15 00	157,440			
Modoc	14,627	18 20	264,890			
Mono	1,727	18 12	31,297			
Monterey	13,587	17 50	237,795			
Napa	2,013	20 66	41,635	28	74 64	2,090
Nevada	2,611	15 35	40,075	2	100 00	200
Placer	1,390	15 40	21,415	1	50 00	50
Plumas	1,641	15 12	24,825	10	58 00	580
Sacramento	4,999	21 45	107,235	62	70 23	4,360
San Benito	13,486	17 25	232,575			
San Bernardino	7,321	15 00	109,815	44	82 81	3,545
San Diego	14,818	16 00	238,393	41	46 00	1,910
San Joaquin	8,323	20 00	166,460	108	100 00	10,800
San Luis Obispo	26,954	17 75	478,299	6	50 00	300
San Mateo	2,429	15 55	37,775	93	56 00	5,220
Santa Barbara	12,947	27 80	359,894	63	50 47	3,180
Santa Clara	11,008	20 72	220,957	145	86 00	12,445
Santa Cruz	230	18 00	4,140	11	100 00	1,100
Shasta	6,645	20 00	132,900			
Sierra	1,472	14 34	21,110			
Siskiyou	16,860	15 00	257,900	10	70 00	700
Solano	3,540	24 00	84,960	83	65 00	5,395
Sonoma	4,794	20 00	97,400	53	100 00	5,300
Stanislaus	5,042	18 00	95,445	2	112 50	225
Sutter	1,920	17 27	33,165			
Tehama	4,665	24 73	115,400			
Trinity	2,944	15 00	44,260	6	86 00	516
Tulare	12,013	14 80	178,700	17	40 00	680
Tuolumne	2,180	15 00	32,700			
Ventura	2,669	19 61	52,351	2	75 00	150
Yolo	4,881	20 00	97,620	11	80 00	880
Yuba	2,105	18 04	37,980			
Totals	365,289		\$6,367,770	1,428		\$100,886

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	COWS—AMERICAN.			COWS—GRADED.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda.....	4,176	\$25 62	\$106,995	1,780	\$24 83	\$44,200
Alpine.....	208	25 12	5,225			
Amador.....				2,793	27 29	76,220
Butte.....				3,193		96,452
Calaveras.....				2,181	25 00	54,525
Colusa.....	2,355	29 93	70,488			
Contra Costa.....	4,720	30 00	14,160	200	40 00	8,000
Del Norte.....				2,706	25 00	67,127
Fresno.....	5	56 00	280			
Inyo.....				892	20 00	17,840
Kern.....				1,826	26 93	49,175
Lake.....	2,057	27 36	56,270			
Lassen.....				1,915	24 60	47,225
Los Angeles.....	7,408	27 90	205,355	1,818	18 50	33,640
Marin.....	23,024	30 20	695,335			
Mariposa.....	593	30 00	17,790	4	68 86	275
Merced.....	1,533	25 00	38,325			
Modoc.....	2,378	30 00	72,020	146	28 00	4,244
Mono.....	686	23 01	15,790	2	35 00	70
Monterey.....	1,132	30 00	33,960	4,253	22 50	95,695
Napa.....	4,340	32 15	139,532			
Placer.....				3,041	26 30	79,990
Plumas.....	2,787	22 45	62,585			
Sacramento.....	7,779	35 00	272,975			
San Benito.....	4,640	25 00	116,000			
San Bernardino.....				1,907	26 34	50,245
San Francisco.....	7,493	24 00	178,140			
San Joaquin.....	4,153	30 00	124,590			
San Luis Obispo.....				13,074	27 47	359,158
San Mateo.....				8,823	25 00	220,575
Santa Barbara.....				4,270	25 00	106,750
Santa Clara.....	8,684	30 00	260,820			
Santa Cruz.....	60	50 00	3,000			
Shasta.....	3,667	25 00	91,665			
Sierra.....				883	25 44	22,565
Siskiyou.....				2,050	25 00	51,200
Solano.....	3,874	30 55	117,850			
Sonoma.....	19,380	30 00	581,400			
Stanislaus.....				2,214	31 00	68,708
Sutter.....	546	35 51	19,390	1,064	28 47	30,293
Tulare.....	4,206	24 99	105,120			
Tuolumne.....				2,520	25 00	63,000
Ventura.....	1,537	28 13	43,245			
Yolo.....	5,830	30 00	174,900			
Yuba.....	3,263	27 56	89,935			
Totals.....	132,534		\$3,713,140	63,555		\$1,647,172

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CALVES.			OXEN.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	2,923	\$8 23	\$24,158			
Alpine	158	8 33	1,269	2	\$40 00	\$80
Amador				56	50 00	2,800
Butte	3,171		29,662	225		8,405
Calaveras	2,652	8 00	21,210	17	30 00	510
Colusa	1,361	9 25	12,229			
Contra Costa	3,013	10 78	32,480			
Del Norte	798	6 00	4,857	72	39 44	2,840
El Dorado	2,126	9 96	31,145	63	32 30	2,035
Fresno	1,922	6 68	12,862	112	53 83	6,030
Humboldt	5,894	5 22	30,793	301	48 10	14,480
Inyo	1,126	7 40	8,332	64	30 00	1,920
Kern	3,929	4 30	16,925	26	25 00	650
Lassen	3,798	14 31	54,355	56	35 80	2,005
Los Angeles	5,270	7 40	39,000			
Marin	3,776	11 20	42,225	42	52 00	2,180
Mariposa	968	5 00	4,840	46	45 10	2,075
Mendocino	1,589	5 00	7,945	322	52 71	16,975
Merced	2,180	7 50	15,350			
Modoc	4,499	12 00	54,260	147	39 00	5,712
Mono	1,304	7 73	10,080	20	45 00	900
Monterey	4,550	9 00	40,950			
Napa	2,538	11 00	29,101			
Nevada	1,404	7 14	10,025	40	26 25	1,050
Placer	1,675	8 52	14,270	206	36 50	7,520
Plumas	966	11 68	11,290	58	36 64	2,125
Sacramento	4,906	11 07	54,340	41	29 14	1,105
San Benito	386	10 00	3,860	2	50 00	100
San Bernardino	1,247	8 16	10,001	123	29 34	3,610
San Diego	1,399	6 00	9,825	17	45 00	760
San Joaquin	3,279	9 90	32,472			
San Luis Obispo	7,061	5 46	38,554			
San Mateo	3,608	6 67	24,170	80	35 00	2,800
Santa Barbara	2,806	10 12	28,390			
Santa Clara	4,539	9 13	41,486	4	50 00	200
Santa Cruz	2,746	13 10	35,972	251	35 45	8,897
Shasta	1,471	9 81	14,441			
Sierra				190	27 90	5,300
Siskiyou	3,380	7 50	24,370	84	51 19	4,300
Solano	3,114	13 59	42,409			
Sonoma	3,000	7 00	21,000	120	50 00	6,000
Stanislaus	2,119	9 00	20,378			
Sutter	1,243	8 11	10,085			
Tehama	1,920	9 63	18,489			
Trinity	161	5 00	805	42	46 00	1,920
Tulare	2,525	9 46	23,901	46	30 97	1,425
Tuolumne	1,010	5 00	5,050	60	35 00	2,100
Ventura	1,045	9 94	10,390			
Yolo	2,757	13 00	35,841			
Yuba	2,019	5 20	10,490	280	30 44	8,525
Totals	121,331		\$1,076,332	3,215		\$127,334

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	MULES.			JACKS AND JENNIES.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	301	\$49 85	\$15,005	3	\$183 33	\$550
Alpine	40	30 50	1,220			
Amador	112	58 40	6,540			
Butte	1,724		116,190	30		4,420
Calaveras	97	50 00	4,850	136	10 00	1,360
Colusa	4,330	89 20	386,218	77	144 90	11,150
Contra Costa	318	53 50	17,037			
Del Norte	127	40 60	5,157			
El Dorado	51	50 49	2,575	20	13 50	270
Fresno	829	62 31	51,655	48	62 18	2,985
Humboldt	817	40 10	32,764	7	140 72	985
Inyo	327	42 41	13,868	18	28 50	515
Kern	450	65 89	29,655	192	27 43	5,247
Lake	223	54 90	12,242	1	300 00	300
Lassen	203	40 95	8,315	8	75 00	600
Los Angeles	1,257	44 87	56,435			
Marin	38	52 10	1,980			
Mariposa	252	40 68	10,255	110	13 81	1,520
Mendocino	341	43 21	14,737	8	162 50	1,300
Merced	1,807	71 19	128,655	29	162 75	4,720
Modoc	411	40 45	16,625	22	265 00	5,830
Mono	60	25 08	1,505			
Monterey	65	60 00	3,900			
Napa	499	78 73	39,290	10	222 50	2,225
Nevada	70	45 80	3,205			
Placer	220	64 72	14,240	14	32 50	455
Plumas	62	42 09	2,610			
Sacramento	337	72 10	24,300	2	62 50	125
San Benito	38	23 68	9,000	4	75 00	300
San Bernardino	346	43 33	14,882	27	23 88	645
San Diego	202	28 00	5,800	3	28 00	85
San Francisco	185	40 00	7,405			
San Joaquin	1,859	100 53	186,891	33	544 69	17,975
San Luis Obispo	169	45 77	7,735	14	70 50	987
San Mateo	206	50 00	10,300	1	100 00	100
Santa Barbara	446	34 74	15,490	1	200 00	200
Santa Clara	140	61 83	8,665	13	119 23	1,550
Santa Cruz	81	50 75	4,110	40	9 00	360
Shasta	182	55 48	10,280	10	173 00	1,730
Sierra	70	49 64	3,475	8	33 75	270
Siskiyou	550	45 00	24,750	32	200 00	6,400
Solano	1,723	86 75	149,470	12	216 58	2,599
Sonoma	472	55 00	25,600	12	25 00	300
Stanislaus	3,207	122 34	393,288	68	338 97	23,050
Sutter	660	107 97	71,262	6	300 00	1,800
Tehama	950	87 62	83,240	7	297 14	2,080
Trinity	242	28 00	6,940	9	88 00	795
Tulare	685	49 73	34,070	64	45 36	2,905
Tuolumne	95	45 00	4,275	35	40 00	1,400
Ventura	217	47 92	10,400	16	63 43	1,015
Yolo	2,383	76 00	201,108	54	380 00	20,520
Yuba	331	72 58	24,025	5	170 00	850
Totals	30,507		\$2,335,489	1,209		\$132,473

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GOATS—COMMON.			GOATS—ANGORA.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Amador.....	3,953	\$0 93	\$3,683	-----	-----	-----
Butte.....	1,453	-----	1,524	2	-----	\$20
Calaveras.....	1,760	75	1,320	270	\$1 50	405
Colusa.....	2,097	1 41	2,967	-----	-----	-----
Del Norte.....	79	2 00	158	-----	-----	-----
El Dorado.....	13,682	1 10	15,080	53	4 06	215
Fresno.....	2,644	65	1,744	16	7 81	125
Humboldt.....	301	1 13	339	-----	-----	-----
Inyo.....	2,346	1 00	2,352	-----	-----	-----
Kern.....	609	1 00	609	-----	-----	-----
Lake.....	-----	-----	-----	2,459	1 00	2,459
Lassen.....	523	1 50	784	-----	-----	-----
Marin.....	110	1 00	110	-----	-----	-----
Mariposa.....	8,582	86	7,637	82	5 00	410
Mendocino.....	2,274	1 09	2,474	-----	-----	-----
Merced.....	804	1 00	804	-----	-----	-----
Modoc.....	238	2 80	663	-----	-----	-----
Mono.....	39	1 16	45	-----	-----	-----
Monterey.....	950	1 50	1,425	-----	-----	-----
Napa.....	868	1 50	1,309	50	2 00	100
Nevada.....	1,300	1 08	1,400	-----	-----	-----
Placer.....	6,307	1 02	6,437	25	2 00	50
Plumas.....	144	1 33	192	-----	-----	-----
Sacramento.....	-----	-----	-----	1,264	1 58	2,000
San Benito.....	875	1 00	875	-----	-----	-----
San Bernardino.....	381	1 80	686	-----	-----	-----
San Diego.....	861	1 00	884	-----	-----	-----
San Francisco.....	115	3 50	570	-----	-----	-----
San Joaquin.....	284	1 00	284	-----	-----	-----
San Luis Obispo.....	953	1 22	1,169	-----	-----	-----
San Mateo.....	47	2 00	95	-----	-----	-----
Santa Clara.....	150	1 23	157	-----	-----	-----
Santa Cruz.....	35	2 00	70	-----	-----	-----
Shasta.....	4,919	1 56	7,685	-----	-----	-----
Sierra.....	619	1 03	637	-----	-----	-----
Siskiyou.....	1,750	1 50	2,625	-----	-----	-----
Solano.....	96	2 00	192	-----	-----	-----
Sonoma.....	800	1 00	800	-----	-----	-----
Trinity.....	54	1 00	54	-----	-----	-----
Tulare.....	2,420	1 21	2,936	-----	-----	-----
Tuolumne.....	1,125	1 00	1,125	-----	-----	-----
Ventura.....	100	1 00	100	-----	-----	-----
Yuba.....	200	1 00	200	-----	-----	-----
Totals.....	66,827	-----	\$74,170	4,221	-----	\$5,784

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HOGS.			SHEEP—IMPORTED OR FINE.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda.....	5,177	\$3 46	\$17,917	625	\$15 40	\$10,625
Alpine.....	205	4 87	959			
Amador.....	5,700	2 83	16,179			
Butte.....	15,696		45,749	40		200
Calaveras.....	1,864	3 00	5,592			
Colusa.....	20,262	2 89	56,939			
Contra Costa.....	7,858	3 72	29,231			
Del Norte.....	1,335	2 98	3,625			
El Dorado.....	3,180	4 80	15,260			
Fresno.....	17,301	2 83	49,314	255	3 94	1,005
Humboldt.....	11,313	1 81	20,492	60	8 92	535
Inyo.....	1,739	3 10	5,392			
Kern.....	*	*	19,317	1,293	5 00	6,465
Lake.....	7,608	1 97	15,011			
Lassen.....	2,036	3 52	7,181			
Los Angeles.....	23,997	1 25	29,997	1,637	4 45	7,295
Marin.....	7,773	4 11	30,917			
Mariposa.....	8,923	3 04	27,178	299	5 00	1,495
Mendocino.....	18,630	2 03	37,942	10	20 00	200
Merced.....	7,337	3 45	25,377	1,954	2 19	4,294
Modoc.....	5,390	2 25	12,903			
Mono.....	638	3 85	2,457			
Monterey.....	4,583	3 00	13,755			
Napa.....	6,465	3 36	22,742	34	3 23	110
Nevada.....	1,656	5 14	8,510			
Placer.....	5,196	3 99	20,730	72	9 16	660
Plumas.....	981	5 03	4,941			
Sacramento.....	11,474	3 48	39,995	20	25 00	500
San Benito.....	3,187	24 21	77,185			
San Bernardino.....	1,456	2 79	4,063			
San Diego.....	2,540	2 00	6,481			
San Francisco.....	6,906	6 00	42,275			
San Joaquin.....	20,948	2 75	57,707	355	7 67	2,725
San Luis Obispo.....	9,488	2 93	27,793	230	5 00	1,150
San Mateo.....	2,280	5 00	11,400			
Santa Barbara.....	5,407	3 68	19,897			
Santa Clara.....	8,698	3 55	30,925			
Santa Cruz.....	2,706	4 90	13,259			
Shasta.....	13,142	3 77	49,669			
Sierra.....	340	4 97	1,690			
Siskiyou.....	5,000	3 00	15,000			
Solano.....	11,789	3 97	46,802	20	20 00	400
Sonoma.....	18,432	3 96	73,100	350	10 00	3,500
Stanislaus.....	9,164	3 15	28,868	6,264	4 20	26,370
Sutter.....	11,254	2 45	27,620	6	5 00	30
Tehama.....	12,092	3 05	36,928			
Trinity.....	1,131	4 50	5,100			
Tulare.....	23,861	2 65	62,198			
Tuolumne.....	2,875	3 00	8,625			
Ventura.....	11,646	2 08	34,283	13	7 69	100
Yolo.....	23,310	3 00	69,930			
Yuba.....	6,238	3 65	22,750			
Totals.....	418,207		\$1,629,150	13,537		\$67,659

* Failed to report number and average.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP—GRADED.			SHEEP—COMMON.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda				18,328	\$1 04	\$19,150
Alpine				140	2 00	280
Amador				13,200	1 47	19,500
Butte	3,800		\$6,775	82,794		163,698
Calaveras	50	\$2 75	137	51,225	1 50	76,837
Colusa	831	3 17	2,633	94,724	1 57	149,132
Contra Costa				8,290	1 95	16,165
Del Norte				1,512	1 99	2,913
El Dorado				20,013	1 66	33,280
Fresno	5,685	1 88	10,738	331,751	1 36	452,428
Humboldt	486	3 00	1,458	216,095	1 27	273,654
Inyo				2,890	1 50	4,335
Kern				308,920	1 66	498,795
Lake				51,521	1 50	77,282
Lassen	562	2 57	1,412	22,994	1 47	34,003
Los Angeles				235,568	1 40	330,330
Marin				1,869	2 00	3,738
Mariposa				53,170	1 50	79,755
Mendocino	966	4 73	4,572	297,884	1 50	446,826
Merced				154,819	1 50	232,228
Modoc				22,318	1 85	41,079
Mono				1,889	1 41	2,677
Monterey	2,000	5 00	10,000	24,340	1 50	36,510
Napa				43,814	1 51	66,289
Nevada				5,694	1 42	8,060
Placer				69,145	1 50	104,327
Plumas				433	4 00	1,734
Sacramento	89,625	1 54	137,250			
San Benito				2,900	*13 34	38,690
San Bernardino				34,519	1 57	54,181
San Diego	50,966	1 53	77,969	15,380	1 30	20,120
San Francisco				3,217	3 50	10,422
San Joaquin	1,500	2 50	3,750	34,692	1 50	52,038
San Luis Obispo	80,480	1 97	158,912			
San Mateo				1,676	1 50	2,715
Santa Barbara				118,820	1 25	148,525
Santa Clara	350	8 00	2,800	25,670	1 50	38,505
Santa Cruz				385	2 00	770
Shasta				48,506	1 98	96,292
Sierra				136	1 03	140
Siskiyou				56,000	2 00	112,000
Solano	987	6 36	6,277	68,963	1 52	104,823
Sonoma	14,750	2 13	31,500	223,700	1 50	335,550
Stanislaus				67,497	1 33	89,833
Sutter	4,517	2 21	9,986	31,966	1 51	48,302
Trinity				35,855	1 50	53,782
Tulare	27	2 89	78	176,955	1 33	246,804
Tuolumne				12,500	1 50	18,750
Ventura				78,120	1 50	117,180
Yolo				45,609	1 50	68,414
Yuba				68,654	1 65	113,280
Totals	257,582		\$466,247	3,287,060		\$4,946,121

* San Benito gives a very high valuation.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LAMBS.			POULTRY.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number of Dozen.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	270	\$3 00	\$810	4,937	\$3 53	\$17,466
Alpine	40	50	20	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 00	580
Amador				*	*	500
Butte	5,030		5,615	1,305		4,555
Calaveras	9,780	25	2,445	1,830	4 00	7,320
Colusa	3,594	50	1,812	2,612	4 09	10,684
Contra Costa				2,850	5 00	14,250
Del Norte				273	3 48	951
El Dorado	617	1 00	617	1,177	5 00	5,885
Fresno	51,710	71	36,783	2,893	3 15	9,127
Humboldt	20,128	50	10,064	2,271	2 00	4,542
Inyo	600	50	300	532	5 00	2,660
Kern	35,475	50	17,737	*	*	1,354
Lake	4,344	50	2,172	1,476	3 00	4,428
Lassen	5,722	1 00	5,722	456	2 97	1,348
Los Angeles	7,650	47	3,620	7,846	3 00	23,538
Marin	313	1 00	313	304	4 56	1,386
Mariposa	9,559	50	4,780	665	3 55	2,365
Mendocino	30,190	50	15,095	3,275	3 00	9,825
Merced	44,300	50	22,150	1,688	4 00	6,752
Modoc	20	1 50	30	917	3 00	2,753
Mono	88	60	53	205	5 37	1,102
Monterey				5,325	4 00	21,300
Napa	7,052	51	3,612	2,385	5 00	11,937
Nevada	341	65	220	726	5 00	3,630
Placer	13,531	57	7,773	1,785	5 00	8,932
Plumas				617 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00	3,090
Sacramento	2,561	81	2,105	4,284	5 02	21,500
San Benito						3,850
San Bernardino	1,990	50	995	1,385	2 00	2,770
San Diego	5,719	25	1,599	937	3 00	2,811
San Francisco				529	†15 15	8,023
San Joaquin	6,251	25	1,562	5,492	5 00	27,460
San Luis Obispo	7,285	46	3,347	2,220	3 92	8,698
San Mateo				760	5 00	3,800
Santa Barbara				1,953	2 00	3,906
Santa Clara	1,265	1 00	1,265	6,525	5 00	32,627
Santa Cruz				1,482	5 00	7,410
Shasta	266	48	130	1,103	3 09	3,413
Siskiyou				700	4 00	2,800
Solano	13,385	60	8,031	2,710	4 00	10,840
Sonoma	16,400	50	8,200	4,320	5 00	21,600
Stanislaus	22,758	52	11,878	2,560	3 04	7,806
Sutter	2,140	25	541	2,178	4 09	8,921
Tehama	20,750	50	10,375	1,041	4 05	4,222
Trinity	2,300	1 00	2,300	314	5 00	1,570
Tulare	12,880	57	7,385	800	3 07	2,458
Tuolumne	3,200	50	1,600	700	5 00	3,500
Ventura				1,274	3 00	3,822
Yolo				2,864	5 00	14,320
Yuba				617	5 00	3,085
Totals	368,494		\$203,056	95,193 $\frac{1}{4}$		\$393,472

* Assessor failed to give number or average.

† Poultry has a very high valuation.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BRANDIES.			WINES.		
	Number of Gallons.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number of Gallons.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	*	*	\$675	*	*	\$11,900
Butte	1,575		3,750	3,885		1,115
Calaveras	5,000	\$2 00	10,000	19,460	\$0 20	3,892
Colusa	2,375	2 39	5,689			
Contra Costa			12,000	7,000	20	1,400
Del Norte	1,135	2 49	2,831	177	1 00	184
El Dorado	2,175	1 12	2,450	37,000	16	5,885
Fresno	947	1 65	1,571	21,939	21	4,648
Humboldt	400	3 50	1,400			
Inyo	700	3 50	2,450			
Lake				500	20	100
Lassen	260	2 32	604	15	2 33	35
Los Angeles	12,365	1 00	12,365	346,056	16	57,172
Marin	†	†	3,000			
Mariposa	75	2 66	200	1,760	25	440
Mendocino	3,227	1 91	6,170	6,724	1 07	7,216
Merced	50	2 00	100	2,340	25	586
Modoc	870	3 20	2,805	410	2 25	915
Mono				20	2 50	50
Napa	21,639	64	13,971	1,241,471	18	224,983
Nevada	†	†	12,215	7,500	17	1,300
Placer	1,685	1 46	2,470	15,500	29	4,600
Sacramento	3,537	97	3,460	39,471	10	39,470
San Bernardino	2,030	50	1,015	25,990	20	5,189
San Diego			550	6,050	14	971
San Francisco			897,198	697,037	40	278,815
San Joaquin	4,234	1 00	4,234	15,140	40	6,056
San Luis Obispo	1,408	2 42	3,417	787	94	729
San Mateo			6,560	3,390	45	1,515
Santa Barbara						600
Santa Clara	57,303	1 95	111,815	121,748	19½	23,630
Santa Cruz	4,320	1 80	7,676	2,640	15	396
Shasta	695	2 53	1,759	4,250	37	1,585
Siskiyou			2,000	800	1 50	1,200
Solano	4,200	90	3,780	93,000	15	14,950
Sonoma	34,000		32,500	846,000	20	169,200
Stanislaus			1,009	10,000	20	2,000
Sutter	317	3 04	965			
Trinity	847	2 00	1,695			
Tulare	720	82	595	8,420	25	2,110
Tuolumne	500	1 50	750	32,025	15	4,803
Ventura	500	1 50	750	500	50	250
Yolo				14,200	25	3,550
Yuba	5,488	2 50	13,720	11,560	25	2,845
Totals	174,577		\$1,192,172	3,644,765		\$886,285

* The Assessors of this county place these under headings of "Wines and Brandies" and "Brandies and Wine," except in three cases, thus it is impossible to get the correct amounts.

† Failed to report number of gallons or average.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BEEHIVES.			HONEY.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	No. Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda.....	*	*	\$20			
Alpine.....	38	\$3 00	114			
Butte.....	404	*	496			
Calaveras.....	425	1 00	425			
Colusa.....	197	1 96	386			
Contra Costa.....	354	2 00	705			
Del Norte.....	80	1 41	113			
El Dorado.....	239	95	229			
Fresno.....	*	*	4,132			
Humboldt.....	32	1 34	43			
Inyo.....	974	3 00	2,922	600	\$0 08	\$48
Kern.....	476	2 28	1,085			
Lassen.....	104	2 40	258			
Los Angeles.....	7,937	2 00	15,874	14,600	05	730
Mariposa.....	7	1 00	7			
Mendocino.....	*	*	940			
Merced.....	224	1 00	224			
Modoc.....	51	15 04	767			
Mono.....	189	4 01	758	250	10	25
Monterey.....	651	1 00	651			
Napa.....	219	1 99	418			
Nevada.....	93	2 85	265			
Placer.....	*	*	373			
Plumas.....	133	2 44	325			
Sacramento.....	*	*	440			
San Benito.....	75	1 00	75			
San Bernardino.....	*	*	7,170			
San Diego.....	18,415	1 29	23,921			
San Joaquin.....	750	1 00	750	360	20	72
San Luis Obispo.....	809	1 04	839			
San Mateo.....	87	2 00	175			
Santa Barbara.....	5,210	1 50	7,815			
Santa Clara.....	467	1 23	573			
Shasta.....	132	2 00	265			
Siskiyou.....	1,000	3 00	3,000			
Solano.....	162	2 00	324			
Sonoma.....	79	1 00	79			
Stanislaus.....	160	2 00	320			
Sutter.....	340	1 00	340			
Tehama.....	219	3 00	656			
Tulare.....	2,805	1 95	5,472			
Tuolumne.....	520	1 00	520			
Ventura.....	8,323	2 00	16,646	34,000	02½	692
Yolo.....	260	3 00	780			
Totals.....	52,640		\$101,690	49,810		\$1,567

* Number or average not reported.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BROOMCORN.			BUTTER.		
	No. Pounds.	Average Value Per Ton.	Total Value.	No. Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Butte	24,000		\$310			
Calaveras				4,640	\$0 20	\$928
Colusa	222,000	\$47 16	5,235			
Fresno				440	0 18	81
Humboldt				10,000	0 20	2,000
Mendocino				1,720	0 20	344
San Luis Obispo				11,900	0 20	2,380
Santa Clara				50	0 20	10
Santa Cruz				13,281	0 20	2,656
Shasta				7,100	0 25	1,775
Sonoma				630	0 20	126
Sutter	134,000	32 00	2,115			
Totals	380,000		\$7,660	49,761		\$10,300

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CHEESE.			WHEAT.		
	Number of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number of Cents.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda				*	*	\$26,100
Amador				4,000	\$1 50	6,000
Butte	†	†	†	†	†	†
Calaveras	980	\$0 12½	\$120	600	2 00	1,200
Colusa				255,360	1 27	324,512
Contra Costa				121,000	1 25	151,250
El Dorado				200	1 61½	323
Fresno	320	20	64	9,650	1 08	10,477
Humboldt				1,720	1 00	1,720
Inyo				4,120	1 75	7,209
Lake				6,120	93	5,727
Lassen				†	†	†
Los Angeles				25,800	1 00	25,800
Mendocino				8,700	1 00	8,700
Merced				81,420	1 00	81,420
Modoc				5,000	1 25	6,250
Mono				†	†	†
Monterey				86,395	75	65,045
Napa				†	†	†
Placer				12,540	1 00	12,540
Sacramento	2,000	09	180	49,282	1 00	49,315
San Benito				63,560	1 22	67,715
San Bernardino				†	†	†
San Francisco				†	†	†
San Joaquin				535,480	1 25	669,350
San Luis Obispo	4,310	11	476	†	†	†
San Mateo	23,800	10	2,380	2,200	1 36	3,000
Santa Barbara				†	†	†
Santa Clara	12,575	09¾	1,225	39,600	1 40	55,440
Santa Cruz	50,670	15	7,600	2,595	1 00	2,595
Shasta				†	†	†
Siskiyou				2,200	1 25	2,750
Solano				69,000	1 25	86,250
Sonoma	360	10	36	74,000	1 00	74,000
Stanislaus				294,760	1 24	367,707
Sutter				61,800	1 23	75,987
Tehama				†	†	†
Trinity				60	4 00	240
Tulare				30,960	1 04	32,265
Tuolumne				1,000	1 50	1,500
Ventura				17,740	1 00	17,740
Yolo				92,000	1 25	115,000
Yuba				66,980	1 10	73,680
Totals	95,015		\$12,081	2,025,842		\$2,428,807

* Assessor of Murray Township did not report number of cents or average.

† Assessor mixed wheat with other grain, thus no showing of each kind of grain can be made for the counties.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.			BARLEY.		
	Number of Centals.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number of Centals.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda				*	*	\$69,440
Alpine	1,185	\$1 06	\$1,282			
Amador				5,000	\$0 75	3,750
Calaveras				100	1 50	150
Colusa				7,060	81	5,769
Contra Costa	1,250	1 75	2,187	68,420	70	47,894
Del Norte				†29	20 00	605
El Dorado				130	1 24	162
Fresno				1,340	1 07	1,445
Humboldt	10,400	1 00	10,400	1,500	1 00	1,500
Inyo	3,976	1 25	4,970	3,625	1 25	4,532
Lake				†300	18 70	5,619
Los Angeles				34,850	50	17,425
Marin				†135		2,950
Mariposa				200	1 55	310
Mendocino	3,800		3,800	4,640		4,640
Merced				28,640	75	21,480
Modoc				7,400	95	7,057
Monterey				25,967	50	12,983
Placer				†565	12 00	6,774
Plumas	5,190		6,180	280		460
Sacramento				31,741	69	21,650
San Benito				32,480	50	16,240
San Bernardino				3,333	75	2,500
San Diego				†28	7 00	210
San Joaquin				5,461	15 00	81,915
San Mateo	500	1 00	500	1,680		1,840
Santa Clara	3,260	1 33	4,344	50,760	80	40,608
Santa Cruz	2,235	1 00	2,235	14,537	80	11,630
Sierra	‡	‡	220	‡	‡	1,995
Siskiyou				3,000	1 00	3,000
Solano				‡23,700	14 00	15,190
Sonoma	60		900	820		12,300
Stanislaus				36,300	77	28,064
Sutter	16	13 43	215	†2,442	13 48	32,962
Trinity				100	5 00	500
Tulare				†109	20 64	2,250
Tuolumne				1,200	1 25	1,500
Ventura				4,918		49,180
Yolo				9,200	75	6,900
Yuba				1,735	12 68	22,005
Totals	31,872		\$37,233			\$567,884

* Assessor of Murray Township, Alameda County, did not report number of centals or average.

† Report in tons, should be in centals.

‡ Assessor of Sierra did not report number of centals or average.

§ Reported amount of barley in centals and average value per ton.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CORN.			HAY.		
	Number of Centals.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number of Tons.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda				1,946	\$7 50	\$14,606
Alpine				253	8 58	2,163
Amador	1,000		\$2,000			
Butte				1,565		13,342
Calaveras	60	\$2 00	120	130	10 00	1,300
Colusa				364	10 00	3,674
Contra Costa				681	7 00	4,767
Del Norte				100	8 00	802
El Dorado				143	12 56	1,795
Fresno				391	8 47	3,313
Humboldt				487	8 65	4,213
Inyo	2,980	1 25	3,725	895	3 30	2,956
Kern				†	†	3,445
Lake				850	7 22	6,138
Lassen				4,249	2 77	11,775
Los Angeles	10,440	75	7,830	1,141	7 00	7,990
Marin				305	8 00	2,440
Mariposa				164	14 66	2,405
Mendocino				1,247		8,776
Merced	3,970	75	2,977	175		1,102
Modoc				4,948	3 00	13,792
Mono				1,776	3 57	6,345
Napa				1,570	7 41	11,644
Nevada				45	13 33	600
Placer				578	9 57	5,532
Plumas				1,617		8,461
Sacramento	6,190	70	4,345	2,003	8 05	16,125
San Benito				1,562	6 00	9,370
San Bernardino				363	7 42	2,694
San Diego				24	10 00	250
San Joaquin	*29	20 00	580	2,455	8 70	21,358
San Luis Obispo				609	6 05	3,687
San Mateo				1,054		8,485
Santa Clara				3,042	8 96	27,256
Santa Cruz	11,225	75	8,418	2,102	8 00	16,816
Shasta				724		6,434
Sierra				748		3,130
Siskiyou				550	6 00	3,300
Solano				250	12 00	3,000
Sonoma	*230		2,300	430		4,300
Stanislaus				611	9 00	5,498
Sutter				2,018	5 86	11,826
Tehama				276		1,670
Tulare				1,017	5 16	5,254
Tuolumne				95	12 00	9,000
Ventura	*338		5,009	253		1,356
Yolo				390	5 00	1,950
Yuba	*17	14 70	250	749	7 66	5,740
Totals	36,479		\$37,554	46,950		\$311,875

* Reported corn in tons.

† Number tons not reported.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORSE.			TOBACCO.		
	Number of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.	No. of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda -----						\$6,100
Fresno -----	* 30	\$20 00	\$600			
Inyo -----	160	20	32			
Mono -----	† 2	25 00	50			
Napa -----	210	15	33			
Sacramento -----	9,000	13	1,200			
San Benito -----				†	†	3,600
San Bernardino -----	†	†	150			
San Francisco -----	261,000	18	\$6,060	†	†	366,005
San Joaquin -----	5,000	15	750			
Santa Clara -----	2,500	15½	390			
Totals -----	277,902		\$39,265			\$375,705

* Assessor reported the number of acres instead of number of pounds.

† Report made in tons.

‡ Assessor failed to report number of pounds and averages.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WOOL.			WOOD.		
	Number of Pounds.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number of Cords.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda				*	*	\$7,695
Alpine				8,308	\$2 15	17,888
Amador				500		1,500
Butte	28,400		\$3,558	6,761		12,707
Calaveras				1,580	2 00	3,160
Colusa	17,000	\$0 12½	2,175	7,359	2 44	17,972
Del Norte				178	1 35	242
El Dorado				2,455	1 19	2,915
Fresno				†	†	1,298
Humboldt	180	10	18	514	3 00	1,542
Inyo				78	8 00	624
Lake	11,350	08	907	†	†	2,986
Lassen	1,100	07	86	53	1 86	99
Los Angeles	24,300	06	1,450			
Marin				795		2,205
Mariposa				607	2 59	1,576
Mendocino				9,726		10,527
Merced	15,100		8,940	1,000	2 00	2,000
Modoc				255	1 63	416
Mono	4,500	06	280	4,594	4 11	18,895
Napa	700	17	130	4,552	1 55	7,076
Nevada				14,440	1 45	20,880
Placer	27,000	10	2,700	31,059	2 91	90,478
Sacramento	2,825	05	150	†	†	16,795
San Benito				125		375
San Bernardino				†	†	650
San Diego				50	2 00	130
San Francisco	840,000	15	110,790	†	†	30,670
San Joaquin	115,300	08	9,182	4,752	3 00	14,256
San Luis Obispo	15,000	07	990	1,388	2 32	3,224
San Mateo				2,300		6,900
Santa Barbara				†	†	1,470
Santa Clara	136,000	12½	17,000	5,292	3 56½	18,880
Santa Cruz				20,840	1 25	26,050
Shasta				2,142		5,219
Siskiyou	50,000	10	5,000	820		1,239
Solano	50,000	08	4,000			
Sonoma	* 1,500	20	300	6,300	2 00	12,600
Stanislaus				†	†	6,713
Sutter	460	15	70	2,709	1 73	4,785
Tehama				790		1,561
Trinity				†	†	75
Tulare				2,599	1 54	4,025
Ventura	14,100		846	240		520
Yolo				5,832	2 00	11,664
Yuba	68,000	10½	7,165	1,441	2 32	3,345
Totals	1,422,815		\$175,737	152,434		\$395,827

* Assessor of Brooklyn Township did not report number of cords or average.

† Failed to report number of cords or average.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LUMBER.			COAL.		
	Number Feet.	Average Value per M.	Total Value.	Number Tons.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	*	*	\$96,800	4,287	\$6 96	\$29,850
Alpine	†	†	485			
Amador	200,000		3,000			
Butte	7,409,000		88,068	25		375
Calaveras	330,000	\$8 00	2,640			
Colusa	702,800	20 00	14,056			
Contra Costa	460,000	20 00	9,200			
Del Norte	1,145,000	8 26	9,300			
El Dorado	662,000	6 75	4,490			
Fresno	†	†	31,677			
Humboldt	9,383,750	8 00	74,750	920	5 00	4,600
Inyo	20,860	28 80	606			
Kern	†	†	4,279			
Lake	†	†	3,179			
Lassen	239,800	10 07	2,416			
Los Angeles	†	†	152,030	300	10 00	3,000
Marin	1,812,500		29,000			
Mariposa	766,000	8 62	6,597			
Mendocino	7,131,000		68,170			
Merced	137,000		2,805	6	10 00	60
Modoc	272,000	7 50	2,036			
Mono	282,000		3,247			
Monterey	1,500,000		15,000			
Napa	109,000	14 89	1,615	125	8 40	1,050
Nevada	4,747,000	7 36	34,970	6,000	17	400
Placer	†	†	31,246	‡	‡	194
Plumas	†	†	5,232			
Sacramento				2,190	7 66	16,100
San Benito	25,000		4,250			
San Bernardino	†	†	14,527			
San Diego	1,700,000	19 00	32,280	560	6 00	3,360
San Francisco	†	†	374,240	49,000	6 00	291,926
San Joaquin	†	†	161,780	1,198	8 00	9,584
San Luis Obispo	2,795,000	19 31	53,975	75	8 00	600
San Mateo	327,000	10 00	3,270			
Santa Barbara	†	†	18,480			
Santa Clara	3,161,800		57,178	1,926	8 78	16,925
Santa Cruz	1,375,000	10 00	13,750			
Shasta	†	†	3,130			
Sierra	†	†	1,470			
Siskiyou	360,000	8 00	2,880			
Solano	4,550,000		91,000			
Sonoma	1,100,000	15 00	16,500			
Stanislaus	†	†	22,026			
Tehama	3,404,000		28,060			
Trinity	†	†	970			
Tulare	729,000	23 87	17,415			
Tuolumne	5,000,000		30,000			
Ventura	1,409,000		31,010			
Yuba	2,032,000	11 82	24,030			
Totals	65,277,510		\$1,699,115	66,522		\$378,024

* Assessors of Murray, Eden, Brooklyn, and Alameda Townships failed to report number of feet and average.

† Assessor failed to report number of feet or average.

‡ Assessors of Districts Nos. Two and Three, of Placer County, failed to report number of feet or average.

§ Assessor of District No. Three failed to report number of tons or average.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Quicksilver in Flasks— Total Value.	Farming Utensils— Total Value.	Goods, Wares, and Merchandise— Total Value.	Machinery— Total Value.	Harness, Robes, Saddles, etc.— Total Value.	Furniture— Total Value.
Alameda -----		\$25,000	\$586,940	\$408,210	\$34,977	\$1,860,775
Alpine -----		1,810	5,925	3,518	1,334	2,482
Amador -----		6,120	165,665	3,120	2,550	22,080
Butte -----		38,160	427,585	121,138	32,442	146,612
Calaveras -----	\$280	8,780	155,686	6,980	13,784	64,192
Colusa -----		69,994	369,518	130,595		112,910
Contra Costa -----		108,390	528,250	124,700	26,690	121,840
Del Norte -----		1,810	50,916	4,220	3,831	19,485
El Dorado -----		10,015	138,620	5,410	9,685	65,990
Fresno -----		34,743	202,978	69,858	35,574	91,574
Humboldt -----		15,434	395,933	59,414	21,453	108,100
Inyo -----	360		95,899	9,027	7,738	17,980
Kern -----		19,430	142,992	14,798	11,760	32,794
Lake -----		9,235	78,583	17,302	10,936	40,214
Lassen -----		6,590	68,895	16,810	12,169	15,485
Los Angeles -----		50,722	1,029,075	153,746	55,167	420,671
Marin -----		5,825	89,430	23,385	4,665	124,056
Mariposa -----		7,361	66,575	10,305	9,036	16,295
Mendocino -----		34,370	293,151	168,352	26,436	94,478
Merced -----		25,202	110,563	55,220	27,811	59,305
Modoc -----		8,681	124,349	34,417	14,887	32,266
Mono -----	350	3,380	84,052	53,900	4,519	12,130
Monterey -----		123,855	333,295	120,495	42,875	145,290
Napa -----	2,300	26,981	324,336	66,415	29,828	197,470
Nevada -----		4,620	367,920	59,820	9,195	114,690
Placer -----		14,009	208,886	74,270	17,312	109,370
Plumas -----		4,475	94,696	29,515	7,970	34,208
Sacramento -----		74,050	1,886,435	402,870	46,760	541,925
San Benito -----		16,970	81,070	27,845	11,960	34,780
San Bernardino -----		12,032	224,450	105,953	23,709	99,796
San Diego -----		12,514	193,997	62,575	12,234	71,306
San Francisco -----	48,000		17,811,265	2,132,303	113,947	5,227,057
San Joaquin -----		77,208	751,134	306,485	73,480	401,200
San Luis Obispo -----		27,874	183,528	34,460	27,238	76,719
San Mateo -----		9,750	59,960	58,930	15,360	
Santa Barbara -----		24,842		42,171	24,845	91,419
Santa Clara -----	21,570	49,304	1,007,877	279,400	63,134	377,395
Santa Cruz -----		25,875	259,883	43,073	17,903	92,258
Shasta -----		19,312	249,699	32,713	15,907	43,017
Sierra -----		2,955	100,137	3,350	1,570	31,140
Siskiyou -----		22,175	258,000	124,000		30,000
Solano -----		56,233	568,600	113,860	29,142	193,990
Sonoma -----		31,200	502,050	163,100	35,700	421,375
Stanislaus -----		39,568	276,384	115,789	45,181	124,390
Sutter -----		35,488	35,285	55,012	14,532	36,190
Tehama -----		18,345	219,935	44,160	16,729	62,788
Trinity -----		3,710	78,285	5,085	3,260	14,673
Tulare -----		39,989	217,713	93,173	28,987	71,500
Tuolumne -----		4,120	149,970	13,341	9,000	46,215
Ventura -----		15,504	136,385	26,492	13,110	35,782
Yolo -----		49,130	326,506	86,115	44,070	131,650
Yuba -----		28,785	329,905	34,740	8,620	86,785
Totals -----	\$72,860	\$1,361,925	\$32,449,166	\$6,252,935	\$1,171,002	\$12,426,022

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WAGONS AND OTHER VEHICLES.			SEWING MACHINES.		
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Alameda	*	*	\$202,470	*	*	\$30,882
Alpine	80	\$59 05	4,565	38	\$15 73	598
Amador	887	—	49,677	†	†	500
Butte	2,748	—	147,650	1,013	—	17,589
Calaveras	1,200	60 00	72,000	750	15 00	11,250
Colusa	3,117	50 70	158,058	1,022	17 47	17,857
Contra Costa	†	†	123,250	850	14 50	12,325
Del Norte	227	43 00	9,775	150	17 98	2,698
El Dorado	1,176	48 84	57,435	780	20 10	15,685
Fresno	2,350	57 28	134,630	1,065	17 14	18,258
Humboldt	1,711	46 47	79,508	1,259	12 50	15,738
Inyo	478	62 08	29,677	184	17 30	3,204
Kern	805	48 62	39,139	†	†	3,221
Lake	1,159	49 87	57,805	605	17 55	9,628
Lassen	661	57 66	38,115	269	15 40	4,143
Los Angeles	7,351	37 16	287,551	3,980	11 55	45,705
Marin	1,171	—	66,188	320	11 38	3,640
Mariposa	549	54 42	29,879	276	19 76	5,371
Mendocino	1,650	—	95,065	1,237	—	16,852
Merced	1,520	62 30	94,300	499	19 00	9,481
Modoc	895	60 00	53,882	435	17 50	7,626
Mono	343	48 89	16,770	122	11 28	1,377
Monterey	2,979	55 00	163,845	2,694	15 00	40,410
Napa	2,341	60 30	141,330	1,170	15 52	18,179
Nevada	1,208	64 12	77,460	1,002	15 50	15,535
Placer	1,645	55 37	91,190	963	19 11	18,410
Plumas	547	—	36,475	254	—	4,328
Sacramento	4,089	59 08	241,570	1,499	15 97	23,925
San Benito	1,214	—	59,780	516	—	5,785
San Bernardino	1,715	41 71	71,542	757	12 19	9,232
San Diego	1,376	45 00	63,555	624	10 00	6,552
San Francisco	7,845	80 00	618,120	15,515	10 00	159,120
San Joaquin	5,321	58 57	311,662	2,306	16 33	37,665
San Luis Obispo	1,752	61 05	106,969	1,221	12 45	15,200
San Mateo	1,593	46 42	73,945	362	10 00	3,620
Santa Barbara	1,921	58 71	112,796	†	†	10,480
Santa Clara	4,844	71 92	348,385	†	†	43,520
Santa Cruz	1,305	54 11	70,620	768	13 75	10,560
Shasta	1,559	—	79,053	677	—	14,378
Sierra	287	—	15,890	182	—	3,815
Siskiyou	†	†	46,500	300	20 00	6,000
Solano	2,344	49 27	115,489	1,746	11 30	19,729
Sonoma	4,125	—	273,400	1,800	10 00	18,000
Stanislaus	2,212	72 83	161,112	1,008	15 32	15,444
Sutter	1,673	49 80	83,364	460	21 53	9,903
Tehama	1,456	—	66,825	536	—	10,569
Trinity	206	70 00	14,510	171	20 00	3,420
Tulare	2,643	47 25	124,982	1,151	12 87	14,783
Tuolumne	805	65 00	52,325	370	—	9,250
Ventura	1,153	—	56,827	450	—	6,424
Yolo	2,653	53 00	140,609	930	15 00	13,950
Yuba	1,253	64 02	80,220	368	21 59	7,945
Totals	94,122	—	\$5,747,739	54,654	—	\$829,759

* Assessor of Alameda Township, Alameda County, failed to report number or average.

† Failed to report number and average.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Consigned Goods. Total Value.	FIREARMS.			Fixtures of Saloons, Stores, and other business places. Total Value.	Libraries—Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous. Total Value.
		Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.		
Alameda	\$620	*-----	*-----	\$3,969	\$37,680	\$22,310
Alpine		†-----	†-----	289	515	800
Amador					12,440	620
Butte		†-----	†-----	8,259	29,085	6,674
Calaveras	\$695		\$8 00	5,560	8,010	1,647
Colusa				15,485	32,965	6,840
Contra Costa				2,500	32,350	4,500
Del Norte		134	15 00	2,011	7,332	2,450
El Dorado		368	12 90	4,757	16,805	3,925
Fresno		†-----	†-----	10,650	22,085	7,655
Humboldt		497	11 70	5,919	28,696	6,260
Inyo		195	8 45	1,648	6,490	1,260
Kern		†-----	†-----	3,645	7,865	2,045
Lake				7,356	5,157	2,426
Lassen		211	11 62	2,460	1,770	1,440
Los Angeles		1,055	10 00	10,534	60,580	22,660
Marin				460	2,860	4,690
Mariposa		427	10 05	4,292	6,743	1,150
Mendocino		714		8,710	16,723	5,726
Merced		350	14 45	5,062	6,045	2,900
Modoc		†-----	†-----	4,018	5,709	2,310
Mono		84	12 05	1,013	8,810	640
Monterey		1,590	6 00	9,640	13,290	2,585
Napa		501	12 44	6,235	19,050	9,530
Nevada	300	†-----	†-----	1,935	23,565	9,940
Placer		†-----	†-----	7,451	13,580	6,015
Plumas		†-----	†-----	2,033	5,495	2,040
Sacramento	19,965	†-----	†-----	7,960	94,250	19,965
San Benito		†-----	†-----	265	7,960	1,680
San Bernardino	1,019	†-----	†-----	5,120	30,582	8,643
San Diego		†-----	†-----	4,315	13,960	4,707
San Francisco	497,560	2,600	5 00	12,030	1,568,590	263,480
San Joaquin	5,197	999	16 23	16,213	101,499	8,240
San Luis Obispo		567	14 15	8,021	35,492	4,514
San Mateo		83	15 00	1,245		5,650
Santa Barbara		†-----	†-----	4,914	6,284	5,840
Santa Clara	1,710	595	13 90	8,272	55,560	26,955
Santa Cruz		516	8 10	4,179	26,315	3,646
Shasta		322		5,187	13,040	2,430
Sierra		†-----	†-----	930	5,450	1,060
Siskiyou		†-----	†-----	5,400	4,100	1,400
Solano		1,428	10 00	14,280	20,940	5,932
Sonoma	1,500	1,200	8 00	10,000	54,320	10,500
Stanislaus		†-----	†-----	10,068	24,195	13,061
Sutter		592	12 36	7,316	2,410	1,860
Tehama		†-----	†-----	3,392	8,500	2,320
Trinity		102	18 00	1,857	1,230	740
Tulare	75			6,770	29,655	4,570
Tuolumne				2,275	6,220	1,535
Ventura				4,200	10,315	3,351
Yolo		307	18 00	5,526	29,725	9,760
Yuba		20	30 25	605	13,060	4,940
Totals	\$527,946	\$16,152		\$286,231	\$2,285,567	\$557,837

* Assessors of Oakland, Eden, Brooklyn, and Alameda Townships, Alameda County, failed to report number or average.

† Assessor failed to report number and average.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PIANOS.			Musical Instruments.	Franchises not Assessed by Board of Equalization. Total Value.	Railroad Rolling Stock not Assessed by State Board of Equalization. Total Value.
	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.	Total Value.		
Alameda	*	*	\$146,475	\$8,025	\$273,446 50	\$19,500 00
Alpine				538		
Amador			4,190	5,305		
Butte				46,475		
Calaveras	50	\$135 00	6,750	6,147	900 00	
Colusa	144	214 00	30,860	10,742		
Contra Costa	146	127 00	18,542	12,710	122,125 00	23,105 00
Del Norte	†	†	†	†		
El Dorado				19,845		
Fresno	54	271 57	14,665	10,761		
Humboldt	153	143 24	21,915	8,548	240 00	43,000 00
Inyo				2,040		
Kern				5,580		
Lake	61	116 80	7,125	5,215		
Lassen	17	146 47	2,490	2,255	1,400 00	
Los Angeles	937	96 00	89,955	11,055	78,200 00	29,950 00
Marin	173	114 42	19,795	1,425		
Mariposa	7	114 28	800	2,950		
Mendocino	114		11,480	15,610	12,823 00	28,500 00
Merced				15,660	1,400 00	
Modoc				5,025	500 00	
Mono	15	87 66	1,315	1,995		17,960 00
Monterey				28,010		
Napa				540		
Nevada	‡	†	†	†		
Placer	‡		18,970	12,955	150 00	1,000 00
Plumas	28		4,650	4,525		
Sacramento	650	147 23	95,700	16,555	175 00	
San Benito				8,475		
San Bernardino	73	156 75	11,600	19,860		
San Diego	104	115 00	11,965	3,645	3,200 00	
San Francisco	7,597		737,710		4,928,550 00	
San Joaquin				111,641		
San Luis Obispo	†	†	†	†	6,800 00	
San Mateo	160		14,670	1,080	170,200 00	
Santa Barbara	†	†	†	†		
Santa Clara	865		112,450	26,530	198,000 00	
Santa Cruz	440	78 66	34,611	3,155		
Shasta	29		5,000	5,652	2,710 00	
Sierra	46		7,525	3,220		
Siskiyou	49	200 00	9,800	5,300	2,450 00	
Solano	450	127 33	57,298	16,124	5,000 00	
Sonoma	†	†	†	†	99,100 00	19,750 00
Stanislaus				38,204		
Sutter	71	151 05	10,725	9,175	400 00	
Trinity	37	174 00	6,450	758	520 00	
Tulare	†	†	†	†		5,000 00
Tuolumne	68	165 00	11,220	3,925	4,050 00	
Ventura	53		7,828	5,435	4,000 00	
Yolo	421	150 00	63,150			
Yuba	113	139 16	15,725	6,990		
Totals	13,125		\$1,613,404	\$529,660	\$5,916,339 50	\$187,765 00

* Assessor of Alameda Township, Alameda County, failed to report number or average.

† Assessor classed pianos and musical instruments together.

‡ Assessor of District No. 2 did not report number.

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Solvent Credits After Deduction of Debts. Total Value.	Steamers, Vessels, Water- craft. Total Value.	Other Property. Total Value.
Alameda	\$199,920	\$900	*\$303,032
Alpine	4,512	-----	-----
Amador	33,800	-----	58,589
Butte	354,007	-----	69,719
Calaveras	27,840	-----	26,005
Colusa	207,188	650	-----
Contra Costa	210,050	65,000	6,175
Del Norte	36,476	1,200	29,090
El Dorado	50,277	160	37,030
Fresno	112,923	-----	-----
Humboldt	271,168	103,084	47,075
Inyo	24,984	-----	-----
Kern	39,011	-----	10,102
Lake	70,540	3,565	-----
Lassen	58,198	-----	71,664
Los Angeles	295,543	30,415	221,930
Marin	-----	40,260	13,715
Mariposa	50,443	-----	20,454
Mendocino	264,775	2,570	206,873
Merced	58,793	-----	9,182
Modoc	119,581	-----	11,924
Mono	11,916	250	472,812
Monterey	33,860	-----	-----
Napa	302,413	-----	115,007
Nevada	99,465	-----	87,875
Placer	206,317	-----	118,214
Plumas	32,926	-----	21,148
Sacramento	365,560	6,550	3,260
San Benito	41,760	-----	-----
San Bernardino	104,268	-----	8,300
San Diego	71,738	6,025	22,839
San Francisco	8,531,570	4,783,765	810,518
San Joaquin	843,056	4,608	56,543
San Luis Obispo	160,950	380	23,114
San Mateo	69,650	-----	248,120
Santa Barbara	82,083	-----	14,606
Santa Clara	329,520	-----	-----
Santa Cruz	82,670	-----	26,630
Shasta	80,705	-----	-----
Sierra	27,974	-----	† 7,325
Siskiyou	322,000	-----	4,600
Solano	37,243	-----	59,700
Sonoma	299,641	-----	-----
Stanislaus	308,450	-----	7,830
Sutter	173,104	1,250	† 41,530
Tehama	-----	-----	† 90,394
Trinity	70,151	-----	1,300
Tulare	98,779	-----	6,155
Tuolumne	20,470	-----	-----
Ventura	54,599	30	14,240
Yolo	-----	880	-----
Yuba	76,120	-----	790
Totals	\$15,428,987	\$5,051,542	\$3,405,409

* Assessor of Oakland Township, Alameda County, puts furniture, watches, and sewing machines under "Other Property" where statements could not be obtained.

† Assessor assessed bridges and turnpike roads under "Other Property."

SCHEDULE SHOWING KINDS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES OF LAND ASSESSED.		Assessed Value of Property Mortgaged— 1884.	AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGES.	
	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
Alameda	443,994	465,427	†\$6,074,839	\$10,432,516	\$10,660,041
Alpine	31,220	30,793	10,065	6,626	8,608
Amador	207,804	222,591	*	302,244	336,633
Butte	679,042	693,778	-----	1,748,255	1,622,574
Calaveras	278,680	313,424	184,627	109,053	161,294
Colusa	1,113,978	1,123,478	4,492,373	3,040,528	3,369,280
Contra Costa	458,849	459,865	3,912,463	1,017,855	1,633,302
Del Norte	67,185	74,799	-----	78,108	145,278
El Dorado	228,175	267,240	380,775	249,055	260,114
Fresno	1,728,279	1,729,346	2,777,246	926,238	1,766,747
Humboldt	882,394	1,054,960	*	1,051,740	1,173,224
Inyo	66,116	81,914	124,938	64,946	60,596
Kern	1,123,376	1,163,524	*	164,492	175,331
Lake	210,262	210,433	622,442	356,939	389,186
Lassen	166,786	201,356	286,692	117,912	207,750
Los Angeles	1,338,835	1,374,985	*	1,572,456	2,361,365
Marin	442,241	323,246	3,742,020	1,522,760	1,708,741
Mariposa	239,029	266,200	125,644	82,913	111,850
Mendocino	741,077	894,996	*	1,105,668	1,221,828
Merced	1,115,921	1,021,880	1,853,614	1,037,234	1,135,298
Modoc	196,978	226,777	*	19,261	218,140
Mono	101,152	92,084	*	956,798	37,340
Monterey	834,974	894,154	1,264,849	635,965	886,199
Napa	334,952	338,855	2,774,751	1,628,164	1,862,102
Nevada	255,568	267,676	735,441	457,785	460,585
Placer	332,862	364,777	†1,051,224	517,334	579,905
Plumas	235,194	233,222	*	262,868	278,573
Sacramento	609,216	606,962	-----	2,814,610	3,076,915
San Benito	341,042	344,962	1,218,725	651,420	746,450
San Bernardino	466,970	492,589	635,720	521,713	635,720
San Diego	997,479	1,027,341	698,349	317,088	537,899
San Francisco	27,000	27,000	*	26,902,936	26,997,936
San Joaquin	867,470	863,994	-----	4,514,029	5,093,691
San Luis Obispo	1,026,123	1,045,433	1,155,544	660,546	887,688
San Mateo	289,231	288,272	-----	803,190	736,355
Santa Barbara	982,857	963,991	1,216,568	468,575	672,534
Santa Clara	563,167	571,390	-----	3,332,454	3,946,484
Santa Cruz	252,766	253,866	1,028,625	1,589,865	1,028,625
Shasta	318,488	348,484	-----	187,787	257,624
Sierra	88,967	90,792	186,060	148,122	122,233
Siskiyou	180,233	208,813	865,140	585,422	647,080
Solano	492,971	501,111	*	2,048,749	2,496,852
Sonoma	784,206	767,542	5,000,000	3,143,103	3,549,233
Stanislaus	806,122	789,547	8,914,713	1,870,667	3,287,051
Sutter	376,921	376,921	*	947,016	1,120,431
Tehama	925,034	964,831	-----	910,000	911,706
Trinity	90,114	93,584	348,000	123,837	116,710
Tulare	1,183,798	1,218,493	*	734,653	1,025,193
Tuolumne	*	192,864	*	152,255	156,870
Ventura	447,770	457,603	*	264,513	382,075
Yolo	570,710	552,544	3,748,000	1,746,000	1,874,000
Yuba	290,482	310,059	1,017,525	444,920	694,375
Totals	26,835,060	27,850,798	-----	\$85,349,262	\$93,833,614

* Failed to report.

† Assessor of Oakland Township failed to report, hence this township is not included.

‡ Districts 2 and 3 of Placer failed to report, thus they are not included.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1883.

SCHEDULE

Showing the Products of the Soil in 1882, Reported in 1883.

COUNTIES.	Land Inclosed.	Land Cultivated.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda	90,850	234,045	87,150	1,021,300	37,850	1,198,000
Alpine	3,426	1,980	120	2,018	78	2,550
Amador	90,800	29,925	2,550	50,800	3,500	101,500
Butte	68,453	82,050	63,984	1,202,728	8,250	319,720
Calaveras	63,000	51,000	21,010	145,000	7,500	89,670
Colusa	200,000	550,000	400,000	5,000,000	30,500	607,500
Contra Costa	270,479	156,890	116,413	2,793,780	30,530	793,780
Del Norte	21,769	1,599	78	1,920	125	3,810
El Dorado	79,309	15,880	1,256	20,087	658	12,060
Fresno	155,820	49,401	21,596	103,216	7,049	18,505
Humboldt	99,933	17,122	1,377	47,416	1,380	60,741
Inyo	18,490	80,604	1,020	21,900	459	31,876
Kern	58,430	37,420	9,000	153,000	5,750	115,000
Lake	175,000	21,202	8,421	144,959	4,219	103,819
Lassen	60,000	50,000	10,000		2,000	
Los Angeles	120,000	250,000	150,000	2,000,000	50,000	1,000,000
Marin	292,753	12,786	1,800	33,700	1,650	47,897
Mariposa	37,583	6,785	457	4,987	1,965	37,900
Mendocino	192,408	64,906	17,256	356,632	7,097	244,206
Merced	220,338	203,080	168,549	1,040,953	15,154	201,802
Modoc	105,720	68,570	38,965	701,987	28,500	897,520
Monterey	175,750	146,250	110,210	2,175,960	25,480	610,250
Napa	151,683	58,755	26,340	392,584	3,116	82,719
Nevada	42,724	12,000	5,000		400	
Placer	154,008	136,938	29,320	483,780	8,960	168,480
Plumas	125,000	10,000	2,000	40,000	500	10,000
Sacramento	346,282	154,486	69,531	979,653	37,014	792,482
San Benito	260,000	49,000	40,000	458,000	4,000	80,000
San Bernardino	19,884	17,311	2,985	26,865	6,311	94,665
San Diego	11,210	33,759	9,979	128,034	3,519	14,913
San Francisco	6,300	3,000			250	
San Joaquin	383,000	400,000	210,000	3,150,000	50,000	1,000,000
San Luis Obispo	222,050	75,900	35,250	513,350	10,550	184,050
San Mateo	170,000	65,000	30,000	900,000	13,000	325,000
Santa Barbara	51,800	95,350	58,720	1,267,580	29,460	106,570
Santa Clara	425,435	245,645	107,836	1,656,029	57,523	2,539,530
Santa Cruz	104,904	45,828	17,484	524,520	9,944	298,320
Shasta	152,211	52,740	19,480	252,240	15,318	224,512
Sierra	50,000	2,850	150	2,450	1,260	25,600
Siskiyou	220,000	26,000	8,000	12,800	6,000	120,000
Solano	193,963	134,379	75,070	1,393,135	14,634	363,550
Sonoma	563,200	225,000	100,000	800,000	25,000	250,000
Stanislaus	65,568	487,342	459,405	5,376,874	17,722	277,157
Sutter	58,842	115,777	90,753	2,226,666	13,744	398,914
Tehama	152,500	280,250	175,200	1,752,000	30,000	600,000
Trinity	6,340	3,170	856	14,000	62	1,260
Tulare	113,160	200,008	91,478	262,119	17,670	88,773
Tuolumne	138,600	36,500	6,250	125,500	2,390	58,050
Ventura	55,000	65,000	15,000	166,666	25,000	416,666
Yolo	325,000	250,000	132,000	2,640,000	3,000	120,000
Yuba	120,185	65,000	27,360	410,400	10,560	190,080
Totals	7,319,160	8,472,483	3,076,659	42,977,588	686,603	15,329,397

SCHEDULE SHOWING PRODUCTS, 1882; REPORTED, 1883—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.		RYE.		CORN.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda	5,400	67,600	-----	-----	1,875	42,300
Alpine	467	10,414	-----	-----	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
Amador	10	300	15	300	455	14,370
Butte	125	3,170	-----	-----	630	15,800
Calaveras	-----	-----	-----	-----	600	2,730
Colusa	5,000	10,000	550	11,000	650	19,500
Contra Costa	1,520	30,414	-----	-----	1,873	33,696
Del Norte	293	10,020	-----	-----	14	4,000
El Dorado	87	3,400	47	980	-----	-----
Fresno	400	800	-----	-----	1,876	26,773
Humboldt	7,484	401,475	-----	-----	52	1,495
Inyo	410	1,686	-----	-----	1,460	29,672
Kern	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,500	75,000
Lake	1,449	36,225	-----	-----	349	9,375
Lassen	1,000	-----	500	-----	50	-----
Los Angeles	650	-----	750	20,000	30,000	1,500,000
Marin	793	19,890	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mariposa	13	285	31	373	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	505
Mendocino	7,856	262,607	-----	-----	570	10,700
Merced	-----	-----	9,500	27,150	680	24,940
Modoc	565	14,125	80	2,400	15	330
Monterey	3,100	33,510	-----	-----	750	36,500
Napa	829	25,095	20	200	1,466	31,362
Nevada	500	-----	100	-----	200	-----
Placer	14,540	-----	5	-----	-----	-----
Plumas	6,425	192,750	500	10,000	50	1,500
Sacramento	948	17,623	50	500	5,206	16,412
San Bernardino	-----	-----	-----	-----	171	5,985
San Diego	16	480	70	1,580	340	8,962
San Francisco	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Joaquin	500	9,000	4,000	80,000	500	12,000
San Luis Obispo	3,580	55,845	2,200	35,240	2,980	116,200
San Mateo	3,000	90,000	-----	-----	200	8,000
Santa Barbara	67	1,208	-----	-----	1,680	65,430
Santa Clara	333	20,853	270	9,000	77	4,248
Santa Cruz	864	36,288	196	6,860	2,071	57,988
Shasta	4,700	51,170	10	140	40	1,000
Sierra	1,140	25,800	-----	-----	-----	-----
Siskiyou	3,000	75,000	50	850	300	5,400
Solano	25	500	4	250	286	8,097
Sonoma	5,000	75,000	-----	-----	50,000	1,000,000
Stanislaus	12	800	2,270	18,700	327	18,955
Sutter	234	7,370	-----	-----	504	12,990
Tehama	2,000	40,000	350	7,000	8,000	16,000
Trinity	230	4,600	-----	-----	68	2,000
Tulare	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,075	85,830
Tuolumne	565	17,000	20	600	90	1,750
Ventura	-----	-----	-----	-----	500	12,000
Yolo	-----	-----	100	2,500	100	3,000
Yuba	-----	-----	-----	-----	380	7,200
Totals	85,160	1,052,303	21,688	235,623	124,041 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,350,035

SCHEDULE SHOWING PRODUCTS, 1882: REPORTED, 1883—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.		PEANUTS.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Pounds.
Alameda.....			810	4,200		
Alpine.....			11	220		
Colusa.....			20	450	7	12,131
Contra Costa.....			60	836		
Del Norte.....			31	970		
Humboldt.....			989	57,560		
Los Angeles.....	200	30,000	2,000	10,000	100	100,000
Modoc.....			5	30		
Plumas.....			25	750		
Sacramento.....	6	140	10	800		300
San Diego.....			1	40		
San Francisco.....			12			
San Joaquin.....			60	1,000		
San Luis Obispo.....	60	520	45	975	6	1,100
Santa Clara.....			90	10,817		
Santa Cruz.....	150	4,500				
Tehama.....					100	16,000
Tuolumne.....			20	675		
Totals.....	416	35,160	4,189	85,323	213	129,531

SCHEDULE SHOWING PRODUCTS, 1882; REPORTED, 1883—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Tons.
Alameda.....	460	6,700	-----	-----	3,210	8,960
Alpine.....	3	96	-----	-----	29	98½
Amador.....	8	150	-----	-----	146	483
Calaveras.....	50	400	-----	-----	500	1,000
Colusa.....	5	250	-----	-----	75	385
Contra Costa.....	96	1,544	-----	-----	1,232	2,536
Del Norte.....	3	70	-----	-----	80	187
El Dorado.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	61	321
Fresno.....	6	94	-----	-----	21	40
Humboldt.....	7	80	-----	-----	970	4,326
Inyo.....	6½	-----	-----	-----	165	324
Kern.....	150	3,200	-----	-----	300	900
Lake.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	122	264
Lassen.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----
Los Angeles.....	1,800	50,000	500	700,000	5,000	10,000
Marin.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,423	2,134
Mariposa.....	2	20	-----	-----	77	174½
Mendocino.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,970	4,500
Merced.....	13	420	-----	-----	199	726
Modoc.....	10	60	-----	-----	162	405
Monterey.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	565	690
Napa.....	6	260	-----	-----	62	248
Nevada.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	200	-----
Placer.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	220
Plumas.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	500	1,250
Sacramento.....	578	16,121	-----	-----	731	5,076
San Benito.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	300	45
San Bernardino.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	40	125
San Diego.....	26	187	-----	-----	115	224
San Francisco.....	8	50	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Joaquin.....	1,200	26,400	-----	-----	5,600	12,000
San Luis Obispo.....	6,530	132,570	-----	-----	1,170	4,755
San Mateo.....	50	1,200	-----	-----	3,600	8,750
Santa Barbara.....	30,184	56,870	-----	-----	378	1,847
Santa Clara.....	65	1,780	-----	-----	637	3,822
Santa Cruz.....	831	34,071	-----	-----	780	6,470
Shasta.....	250	7,114	-----	-----	-----	160
Siskiyou.....	20	550	-----	-----	120	900
Solano.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	62
Sonoma.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,000	6,000
Stanislaus.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	17½	251
Sutter.....	37	1,125	-----	-----	304	1,027
Tehama.....	40	750	-----	-----	200	700
Trinity.....	-----	60	-----	-----	90	360
Tulare.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	826	1,930
Tuolumne.....	28	525	-----	-----	250	650
Ventura.....	2,500	17,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Yolo.....	400	8,000	-----	-----	200	300
Yuba.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	500	5,000
Totals.....	45,372½	368,322	500	700,000	37,053½	100,626

SCHEDULE SHOWING PRODUCTS, 1882; REPORTED, 1883—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SWEET POTATOES.		ONIONS.		HAY.	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.
Alameda			1,240	53,700	20,150	33,300
Alpine					698	1,089
Amador	10	20			8,100	12,420
Calaveras			80	1,750	11,000	22,000
Colusa	10	40	18	360	58,250	58,250
Contra Costa					48,234	73,432
Del Norte					975	1,771
El Dorado					7,385	9,700
Fresno					5,651	8,321
Humboldt					4,601	11,561
Inyo			2½	425	5,690	11,875
Kern	12	52	7	285	19,000	28,000
Lake					6,554	9,831
Lassen					26,300	26,300
Los Angeles	400	2,400	400	80,000	25,000	60,000
Marin					7,120	10,680
Mariposa			4	2,250	4,173	3,849
Mendocino					9,000	18,000
Merced	32	138			8,476	8,638
Modoc			20	900	59,420	75,000
Monterey					7,400	14,500
Napa			3	150	10,739	15,821
Nevada					7,300	3,400
Placer					1,880	5,639
Plumas					25,000	35,000
Sacramento	235	1,125	20	2,100	46,000	49,327
San Benito					6,000	8,000
San Bernardino					3,920	10,090
San Diego	8	18	¼	75	10,917	11,402
San Joaquin	10	15	70	16,800	6,500	13,000
San Luis Obispo	4	5	16	510	9,875	17,970
San Mateo			50	4,500	12,000	20,000
Santa Barbara					2,270	3,840
Santa Clara			527	27,788	80,012	94,593
Santa Cruz					13,508	43,900
Shasta	30	45	8	140	19,015	23,111
Sierra					29,950	18,000
Siskiyou			10	2,500	8,500	2,500
Solano			1	100	11,172	13,175
Sonoma					25,000	25,000
Stanislaus					7,387	6,042
Sutter	24	96	42	4,007	9,562	9,954
Tehama	20	60	25	750	65,000	70,000
Trinity			6	410	940	1,880
Tulare	35	85			21,466	28,098
Tuolumne	10	20	52	2,755	24,000	24,000
Ventura					1,000	1,500
Yolo	50	100	80	1,280	13,000	15,000
Yuba	100	5,000			8,340	6,275
Totals	990	9,219	2,681½	203,565	823,430	1,075,034

SCHEDULE SHOWING PRODUCTS, 1882; REPORTED, 1883—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FLAX.		HOPS.		TOBACCO.	
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.
Alameda.....			77	42,300		
Amador.....			39	79,500		
Colusa.....			80	4,000		
Lake.....			88	120,000		
Los Angeles.....			150	250,000	40	40,000
Mendocino.....			640	900,000		
Merced.....			45	60,000		
Napa.....			50	106,000		
Sacramento.....			357	622,100		
San Benito.....					50	110,000
San Joaquin.....			90	72,000		
San Luis Obispo.....	2,240	2,688,260			1½	1,200
San Mateo.....	1,000	500,000	10	20,000		
Santa Barbara.....	310	327,000				
Sonoma.....			400			
Yolo.....			200	360,000		
Totals.....	3,550	3,515,260	2,226	2,635,900	91½	151,200

SCHEDULE SHOWING PRODUCTS, 1882; REPORTED, 1883—Continued.

COUNTIES.	COTTON.		SUGAR BEETS.		BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Tons.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alameda			2,100	36,500	94,000	
Amador					8,100	450
Calaveras					1,000	1,200
Colusa					9,540	
Contra Costa					236,436	19,675
Del Norte					251,425	
El Dorado					159,550	6,200
Fresno					8,800	5,000
Humboldt					409,270	
Inyo					23,890	
Kern	200	80,000			37,000	13,000
Lake					15,350	6,000
Los Angeles					350,000	1,250,000
Marin					3,928,580	65,000
Mendocino					10,500	
Merced	300	153,439				
Modoc					178,000	66,593
Napa					61,540	102,600
Plumas					375,000	10,000
Sacramento					312,893	6,300
San Benito					198,000	211,000
San Bernardino					112,713	
San Diego			8	225	3,115	
San Joaquin					230,000	50,000
San Luis Obispo					1,567,100	985,420
San Mateo					175,000	350,000
Santa Barbara					193,846	
Santa Clara					135,200	311,689
Santa Cruz					100,054	500,164
Sierra					94,500	
Siskiyou					105,000	15,000
Solano					35,160	77,400
Stanislaus					3,400	5,640
Tehama					7,000	
Tuolumne					20,000	1,875
Yolo			137	3,000	30,000	
Totals	500	233,439	2,245	39,725	9,480,962	4,015,206

SCHEDULE SHOWING PRODUCTS, 1882; REPORTED, 1883—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WOOL.	HONEY.	WINE.	BRANDY.	DISTILLERIES.	BREWERIES.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	No. Gallons.	No. Gallons.	No. Gallons.	No. Gallons.
Alameda	20,000	500	150,000			239,600
Amador	70,000		10,500			
Calaveras			90,000	800		30,000
Colusa	529,480	3,500				50,000
Del Norte	5,400					4,000
El Dorado	93,862		150,735	30,440		
Fresno	401,925		60,000	6,000		
Humboldt	1,111,087					15,420
Inyo		17,264	760			14,680
Kern	1,575,294	40,000				15,800
Lake	392,161		2,500			15,000
Los Angeles	2,500,000	300,000	4,000,000	250,000		
Mariposa			9,197	162		4,560
Mendocino	1,720,000					
Merced	818,205	7,950	6,000			
Modoc	87,643					15,190
Monterey	341,000					250,000
Napa	90,184	2,500	1,931,635	84,439		61,000
Nevada			8,000			687,720
Placer	390,000		34,775	1,800		37,000
Plumas	4,000	3,000				50,000
Sacramento	47,300	2,043	128,600	13,522		614,040
San Benito	87,000		10,000	400		21,000
San Bernardino		89,820	90,040	31,265		30,411
San Diego	572,480	519,378	2,030			18,000
San Francisco						3,000,000
San Joaquin	500,000	2,500	300,000	200,000		
San Luis Obispo	725,680	40,260	2,000	300		29,860
San Mateo		3,000	1,000			42,000
Santa Barbara	694,800	482,000				
Santa Clara	429,565	1,820	225,540	77,175		2,450,000
Santa Cruz			125,000			56,400
Shasta	136,167					
Sierra						33,900
Siskiyou	170,000					
Solano			193,850	2,700	9,000	
Sonoma			2,000,000	250,000		
Stanislaus	765,980		24,754	1,055		10,650
Sutter			6,000			
Tehama	520,000					25,000
Trinity	125,000		100			8,000
Tulare	1,080,000		4,000	1,500		120,000
Tuolumne	17,500	1,800	90,200	2,700		31,050
Yolo	231,600	2,500	120,000	7,000		73,000
Yuba	34,443		180,000	1,600		
Totals	16,287,761	1,520,135	9,957,216	962,858	9,000	8,053,281

VITICULTURAL AND CEREAL REPORT FOR 1884.

VITICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1884.

NUMBER OF ACRES OF GROWING GRAPEVINES.

COUNTIES.	For Table.					For Wine.					For Raisins.					Sultans.				
	1 Year...	2 Year...	3 Year...	4 Year...	5 Year...	1 Year...	2 Year...	3 Year...	4 Year...	5 Year...	1 Year...	2 Year...	3 Year...	4 Year...	5 Year...	1 Year...	2 Year...	3 Year...	4 Year...	5 Year...
Alameda					25		428	1,145	359½	142										
Amador		25	15	10	100															
Calaveras	20	220	230	120	160			220	260	100			30	20	60					
Contra Costa	2,000	1,000			175															
Del Norte									5											
El Dorado	5	2	1	1	10		67	29	10	20					1,122					
Fresno	10	28	48	16	53		422	467	119	286			154	207	252			9	6	4
Lake			1		6		167	299	98	12					43			1		
Marin	100	40		10	9										2					
Mariposa					75½															
Mendocino		1	10		10		3	6					1			1				
Merced					10															
Mono	184	135	124	127	98		2,416	2,980	2,506	1,220			100			5				
Nevada							80													
Placer	175	54	7	5	135		178	30		31			156	117						
Sacramento	97	225	58	15	548		2,153	220	40	32			126	3	72			7		5
San Benito																				
San Bernardino																				
San Diego	27	17	30	17	14		54	226	342	135			112		86					
San Joaquin	50	50	84	72½	133½		179½	22	16	17			225		192					
San Luis Obispo	87	53	21	13	28		33½	33½	25	7½			329	49	68					
San Mateo					25		100	3		40										
Santa Clara	1,053	628	670	552	713		3,478	150	60				100		25					
Santa Cruz	72	341	161	140	157		72	2,193	3,176	2,016			100	75	110			9	50	86
Shasta	20	40			50			74	144	46										
Siskiyou																				
Solano	261	189	125	138	119		346	64	101	45			103	30	46			2½		
Sonoma	400				1,437		5,272	3,640	1,225	930					65			104		
Stanislaus		15	30	40	70					10					3					
Sutter	9	3			42										6					
Tehama	144	46	30	15	10		1,000	1,200	200	50			10		4			6		
Tulare	22	13	5	3	3		125	80	60	35			30	15	8			5		
Tuolumne																				
Yuba	70	60	20	15	5		240	400	300	600			80	100	200			10		3
Totals	1,817	3,157½	1,622½	1,414½	4,436		17,390½	63,550½	9,006½	5,809½			1,312	780½	860			10½	62	93

VITICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1884—Continued.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, IN TONS, OF VINES OVER FOUR YEARS OLD.				Gallons of Wine Made in 1883.	Boxes of Raisins Made in 1883.	Pounds of Grapes Sold for Market in 1883.
	Table.	Wine.	Raisins.	Sultanas.			
Alameda					250,300		240,000
Amador	2.00	2.00			12,000		
Calaveras	5.00				87,640	250	2,787,640
Del Norte					1,000		200
El Dorado	3.00	2.65			985,000	472	760,000
Fresno	4.05	5.25	4.66	6.00	116,870	13,307	372,825
Lake	4.00	4.00			1,200		43,900
Mariposa	1.00				6,070		
Mendocino	3.00	5.50			3,400		14,600
Merced	3.50				5,500		120,000
Napa	1.04	2.70			2,915,565		11,708,000
Nevada					8,000		
Placer					48,840	50	233,000
Sacramento	2.50	2.00	2.05	2.05	28,095	653	4,023,980
San Benito				1.05	10,000		
San Bernardino		3.00	1.00		165,310	69,790	
San Diego	4.00	4.00	3.00		970	760	86,000
San Joaquin	4.00	4.33			48,338		682,249
San Luis Obispo	7.05				4,000		
San Mateo					4,000	300	
Santa Clara	4.00	6.00	5.00	5.05	428,658	328	5,704,000
Santa Cruz	5.00	4.00			45,850		364,800
Shasta					5,030		
Siskiyou					150		
Solano					183,950	4,950	330,000
Sonoma	3.00				1,946,000		
Stanislaus	4.00				18,800	487	30,640
Sutter	3.33	3.75	4.12		340	2,640	271,800
Tehama	3.00	5.00			100,000		150,000
Tulare					25,000	500	150,000
Tuolumne					30,500	300	2,912,000
Ventura					140,000	18,000	
Yolo	2.05				140,000	18,000	
Yuba		3.00			200,000		54,000
Totals					7,966,376	130,787	31,038,634

SCHEDULE

Showing Number of Acres Sowed for Crop of 1884.

COUNTIES.	OATS.				CORN.	
	Grain— Acres.	Average Pro- duction in past years per Acre, in Cents.	Hay—Acres.	Average Pro- duction in past years per Acre, in Cents.	Acres.	Average Pro- duction in past years per Acre, in Cents.
Alameda	897		1,217		850	
Amador					500	22.00
Calaveras	800	7.00	600	20.00	2,100	18.00
Colusa					200	
Contra Costa					3,000	
Del Norte	350	12.00	160	60.00	50	12.00
El Dorado	121	14.36	1,049	19.42		
Fresno	100		236		571	26.33
Humboldt	3,372	30.00	1,494	40.00	825	25.00
Inyo	965	6.00			1,312	9.00
Lake	376	13.60	1,025	29.69	779	21.15
Lassen	643	10.62	2,069	*	60	12.32
Los Angeles			1,000	60.00	46,000	25.00
Marin	450	12.00	5,600	40.00		
Mariposa	18	6.00	50	20.00		
Mendocino	1,718	16.00	2,774	36.00	408	17.00
Merced					1,120	20.50
Modoc	1,605	14.00				
Monterey	15,000	12.00			2,000	30.00
Napa	2,667	15.07	5,255	38.00	1,534	19.50
Nevada			500		150	
Placer	4,324		17,973			
Sacramento	2,548	13.00	14,073	23.00	1,693	16.00
San Benito	200	20.00			500	25.00
San Bernardino					213	†
San Diego			736	30.00	269	12.00
San Francisco			200			
San Joaquin	397	5.75	2,783	21.00	470	13.44
San Luis Obispo	1,200	14.00	500	40.00	1,500	
San Mateo	3,000				250	
Santa Barbara			1,080		1,975	
Santa Clara	165	20.00	260	30.00	357	35.00
Santa Cruz	1,045	18.00	410	35.00	457	17.50
Shasta	365	10.00	139		30	20.00
Sierra	1,400					
Siskiyou	3,600	8.32			180	9.00
Solano	300	9.60			300	14.56
Sonoma	5,000	25.00	5,000	30.00	80,000	40.00
Stanislaus					400	25.00
Sutter	404	12.00	1,073	24.00	170	22.00
Tehama	4,285	14.40	5,320	25.60	100	28.00
Trinity	56	14.00				
Tulare	50		270		258	
Ventura					1,000	25.00
Yuba	1,020				150	
Totals	58,441		72,846		151,731	

* Assessor of Lassen gave total number of tons instead of average production.

† Assessor of San Bernardino gave average in sacks.

SCHEDULE SHOWING NUMBER OF ACRES SOWED FOR CROP OF 1884—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.			
	Grain—Acres.	Average Production in past years per Acre, in Centsals.	Hay—Acres.	Average Production in past years per Acre, in Centsals.
Alameda	75,062	-----	12,549	-----
Amador	3,500	12.00	500	20.00
Calaveras	27,000	9.00	500	30.00
Colusa	450,000	8.00	-----	-----
Contra Costa	136,500	-----	-----	-----
Del Norte	60	18.00	-----	-----
El Dorado	2,906	12.60	2,737	20.61
Fresno	32,591	7.00	1,889	27.00
Humboldt	699	20.00	-----	-----
Inyo	1,180	10.00	-----	-----
Kern	14,322	22.00	1,250	30.00
Lake	6,241	15.30	2,923	34.75
Lassen	2,992	12.30	8,276	*
Los Angeles	255,000	12.00	-----	-----
Marin	1,500	12.00	159	40.00
Mariposa	845	9.00	400	20.00
Mendocino	7,283	14.00	3,892	24.00
Merced	186,200	7.50	2,850	24.00
Modoc	34,820	12.50	-----	-----
Monterey	80,000	10.00	-----	-----
Napa	30,210	11.84	4,227	34.00
Nevada	-----	-----	6,000	-----
Placer	32,728	-----	527	-----
Sacramento	94,370	10.00	520	18.00
San Benito	51,000	10.00	-----	-----
San Bernardino	7,321	†-----	425	25.00
San Diego	27,351	11.50	3,046	32.50
San Francisco	-----	-----	200	-----
San Joaquin	248,357	11.97	2,707	29.18
San Luis Obispo	48,000	13.00	500	40.00
San Mateo	33,000	-----	2,000	-----
Santa Barbara	64,760	-----	3,470	-----
Santa Clara	73,064	10.50	20,496	25.00
Santa Cruz	2,747	16.50	300	40.00
Shasta	3,527	9.00	1,597	-----
Sierra	200	-----	-----	-----
Siskiyou	9,500	11.10	100	-----
Solano	61,536	10.50	-----	-----
Sonoma	60,000	20.00	20,000	20.00
Stanislaus	453,412	9.00	2,539	25.00
Sutter	95,528	11.50	1,790	28.00
Tehama	130,553	11.70	10,150	25.00
Trinity	841	10.00	110	-----
Tulare	262,272	13.00	2,254	-----
Ventura	25,000	15.00	-----	-----
Yolo	140,000	10.00	10,000	40.00
Yuba	23,130	17.00	2,115	20.00
Totals	3,267,109	-----	132,989	-----

* Assessor of Lassen gave total number of tons instead of average production.

† Assessor of San Bernardino gave average in sacks.

SCHEDULE SHOWING NUMBER OF ACRES SOWED FOR CROP OF 1884—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.			
	Grain—Acres.	Average Pro- duction in past years per Acre, in Cents.	Hay—Acres.	Average Pro- duction in past years per Acre, in Cents.
Alameda	32,373		13,381	
Amador	4,000	15.00	8,000	30.00
Calaveras	9,000	10.00	11,000	20.00
Colusa	75,000	10.00	10,000	
Contra Costa	28,000			
Del Norte	150	50.00		
El Dorado	1,199	13.13	2,214	18.12
Fresno	7,866	10.60	2,068	27.00
Humboldt	471	25.00		
Inyo	1,364	8.00		
Kern	6,061	34.00	1,700	35.00
Lake	4,162	19.40	1,757	28.46
Lassen	1,500	13.92	4,138	†
Los Angeles	*	*	*	*
Marin	1,350	16.00		
Mariposa	2,450	12.00	4,900	20.00
Mendocino	2,715	18.00	670	30.00
Merced	1,305	20.08	1,880	26.50
Modoc	31,162	15.00		
Monterey	65,000	18.00		
Napa	5,219	14.45	925	33.20
Nevada			1,000	
Placer	13,427		3,844	
Sacramento	22,866	12.00	5,089	24.00
San Benito	18,000	16.00		
San Bernardino	14,567	‡	5,012	35.00
San Diego	7,594	‡ 12.50	6,412	32.00
San Francisco			200	
San Joaquin	40,019	12.42	2,199	26.70
San Luis Obispo	9,000	15.00	12,000	40.00
San Mateo	12,000			
Santa Barbara	34,125		4,180	
Santa Clara	37,468	17.50	11,850	25.00
Santa Cruz	977	17.50	346	45.00
Shasta	4,123	10.00	339	
Sierra	1,780			
Siskiyou	6,000	9.25		
Solano	16,760	13.25	342	
Sonoma	20,000	25.00	10,000	30.00
Stanislaus	40,220	10.00	2,554	25.00
Sutter	17,468	13.20	1,190	20.00
Tehama	18,051	13.00	6,240	25.00
Tulare	26,138		2,132	
Ventura	30,000	18.00	2,000	40.00
Yolo	4,000	15.00		
Yuba	10,160	21.00	1,370	20.00
Totals	217,090		140,932	

* Assessor for Los Angeles mixed barley for hay and grain.

† Assessor of Lassen gave total number of tons instead of average production.

‡ Assessor of San Bernardino gave average in sacks.

DETAILED STATEMENTS.

Expenditures of Appropriation for Postage and Contingent Expenses for Thirty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1884.

July 30	E. W. Maslin—For Bulletin	\$6 60
December 21	E. W. Maslin—Postage stamps, box rent, subscription to Union, Chronicle, and Examiner, and telegraphing	58 45
December 21	Capital Ice Company	12 00
1884.		
February 21	State Board paid for printed records of conveyances, San Francisco and Alameda	34 50
March 4	II. O. White—Subscription for Bulletin	6 60
April 9	E. W. Maslin—Postage, telegraphing, etc.	27 50
April 9	Wells, Fargo & Co.—Expressage	15 71
July 23	Stamps and subscription to newspapers and telegrams	53 80
October 16	Services, William Gwynn, in June, 1884	52 00
		\$267 16

Expenditures of the Appropriation for Traveling Expenses for the Thirty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1884.

July 30	E. W. Maslin	\$128 80
August 18	Members of the Board, jointly	461 45
September 1	J. P. Dunn	31 00
1884.		
February 21	John Markley	24 00
February 21	C. Gidea	152 00
April 9	E. W. Maslin and Charles Gidea	243 75
April 9	John Markley and T. C. Morehouse	159 00
May 1	E. W. Maslin and C. E. Wilcox	197 50
May 21	C. Gidea and J. F. Graber	227 90
June 9	E. W. Maslin and John Markley	179 80
June 27	C. E. Wilcox	194 80
		\$2,000 00

Deficiency in the Appropriation for Traveling Expenses for Thirty-fifth Fiscal Year.

J. P. Dunn	\$54 00
C. E. Wilcox	119 85
Charles Gidea	301 30
John Markley	256 40
T. C. Morehouse	389 55
	\$1,121 10

Note.—The traveling expenses to the amount of \$590 25, for the latter part of 1883, were taken from the appropriation for the thirty-fifth fiscal year, which left us but \$1,409 75 for use in 1884. As we began to travel in March in companies of two, and occasionally singly, we were not aware, until our return to Sacramento, that the appropriation was exhausted. As the visit to view the Carson and Colorado Railroad was necessary, and several other counties remained unvisited, it was deemed highly necessary that the labors of the year should be fully completed, and accordingly Messrs. Gidea and Markley were deputed to make the visit. As the visits of the Board were strictly necessary in order properly to equalize the property of the State, we respectfully ask an appropriation to cover the deficiency.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.



SACRAMENTO :

STATE OFFICE, JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1883.

STATE BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS.

GEORGE W. SCHELL, President	Modesto
W. F. McNUTT, M. D.	San Francisco
A. H. CHAPMAN	Chico
JACOB H. NEFF	Colfax
JOHN BOGGS	Colusa

OFFICERS OF THE SAN QUENTIN PRISON.

J. P. AMES	Warden
J. V. ELLIS	Clerk
REV. W. H. HILL	Chaplain
N. J. BIRD, M. D.	Physician

OFFICERS OF THE FOLSOM PRISON.

GENERAL JOHN McCOMB	Warden
J. M. MINER	Clerk
W. A. GROVER, M. D.	Physician

REPORT.

To GEORGE STONEMAN, *Governor of California*:

The undersigned submit their fourth annual report, showing the condition of the State Prisons under their charge, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditures during the thirty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1883.

The reports of the Wardens, with the officers of the various departments of the San Quentin and Folsom Prisons, you will find appended, which will show a detailed statement of the affairs of both.

Notwithstanding the various difficulties under which we have labored, we are able to state that great improvements have been made in all the affairs of the prisons. As will be seen the earnings of the prison at San Quentin have been greatly increased during the year, and the expenses to the State greatly reduced. And we know we can justly congratulate the people of the State of California on the success that has been achieved in the management and financial condition of the prisons.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash receipts from all sources of Prison at San Quentin, as shown by Table No. 1, are as follows:

Received from the General Fund in State Treasury, \$102,842 29. From the jute factory, door, chair, harness, tannery, and other departments, and all other sources, \$377,014 24; making a total sum of \$479,856 53. For a further and detailed statement of the same special reference is hereby made to Table No. 1, of the Clerk's report.

The total cash disbursements of the San Quentin Prison during the same period, as shown by Table No. 2, of the Clerk's report, are the sum of \$472,930 46; leaving a balance of cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year of \$6,926 07.

Table No. 8, of the Clerk's report, shows that the average monthly cost to the State of the support of prisoners at San Quentin for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1883, is only \$7,810 31; the average number of prisoners per month is 1,236, and that the daily average cost per capita for the three years has been but $21\frac{963}{1000}$ cents.

While Table No. 7, of the Clerk's report, shows that the average monthly cost to the State of the prisoners for the three years from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1880, was \$15,836 07, the average number of prisoners per month was 1,481, and the daily average cost per capita was $35\frac{643}{1000}$ cents. Table No. 10, of the Clerk's report, shows the profits of the various manufacturing departments of the prison during the last fiscal year were the sum of \$84,441 24.

Table No. 4 shows that the value of the assets of the San Quentin Prison on June 30, 1880, over and above liabilities, was the sum of \$429,465 29; and Table No. 5 shows that the value of the assets of the prison, June 30, 1883, over and above the liabilities, was the sum of \$904,523 96, thus showing the increased value of the assets of the prison for the three years ending June 30, 1883, to be the sum of \$475,058 50.

Table No. 6 shows that, of the amount of \$428,123 90 of increased value of permanent improvements, the sum of \$165,128 13 was paid out of the earnings of the prison during the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1883.

Table No. 9 shows the amounts of money drawn from the State Treasury for the support of the prison for the following fiscal years :

For the year ending June 30, 1878.....	\$204,000 00
For the year ending June 30, 1879.....	171,250 00
For the year ending June 30, 1880.....	149,750 00
For the year ending June 30, 1881.....	171,003 08
For the year ending June 30, 1882.....	159,831 42
For the year ending June 30, 1883.....	102,842 29

Thus showing that the cost to the State of the San Quentin Prison for the year ending June 30, 1883, is only one half of what it was for the year ending June 30, 1878.

Table No. 3 is an itemized statement of the payments made out of the \$67,018 14 appropriated by the Act of March 2, 1881, to pay the deficiencies existing prior to the thirty-second fiscal year, showing the account of each payment, the person to whom, and the date when the same was paid. A portion of the appropriation was made to pay, among other things, the sum of \$14,329 15, due for merchandise, and the sum of \$2,919 30, due prisoners on their deposits on the thirtieth of June, 1879, as shown on page thirty-five of Warden Johnson's report for the years 1877-1879, and, also, for the payment of the claim of the Marin County Water Company against the State Prison, under their contract of August, 1872, for an extra supply of water furnished the prison during Governor Irwin's administration.

The matter of said claim was pending before the Board, and by them heard from time to time, and particularly on June 16, 1881, when ex-Warden Johnson and ex-Secretary of State Thomas Beck appeared before the Board and urged the allowance and payment of the claim.

The Board, during the month of March, 1883, after repeated efforts to come to a satisfactory adjustment of the claim, and believing the water company equitably entitled to a payment of something, but not being fully satisfied as to the authority of the Board to pay the same, presented the matter to the Attorney-General for his opinion on the liability of the State to pay the claim. The Attorney-General did not advise the Board regarding the validity of the claim until some four months after his opinion was requested, but immediately after his opinion was received by the Board the balance of the said appropriation in the hands of the Warden was returned to the State Treasury. This is, briefly, the reason why the balance of \$9,933 35 was not returned sooner.

DECREASE OF PRISONERS.

We would particularly call your attention to the great decrease in the number of prisoners in the State during our administration of

the prisons, while the number of prisoners is increasing in nearly every State of the Union, and had very largely increased in number prior to our administration. In the last report of the past administration Warden Johnson says: "The increase of prisoners in this State from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1879 (two years), is two hundred and forty-six." Since then the number of prisoners in the State has decreased one hundred and fifty, and this, too, in the face of the fact that the population of the State has increased fully one hundred thousand. This improvement in our criminal record we believe to be due to the complete system of labor which we have inaugurated in the prisons. Very few of the prisoners discharged have been recommitted, they having been compelled to work; hence they are not afraid to work when discharged.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

We would again call your attention to the valuable suggestions of the Chaplain contained in his report to the Warden.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The Physician's report, to which especial attention is called, shows the health of the prisoners to be good and the sanitary condition of the prison to be excellent.

FOLSOM PRISON.

For the condition of this prison and the amount of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, you are respectfully referred to Warden McComb's report, with the Clerk's report thereto annexed.

In conclusion, we return our thanks to Warden Ames, Clerk J. V. Ellis, and the other officers and employes of the San Quentin Prison, and to Warden McComb, and the Clerk, J. M. Miner, and the officers and employes of the Folsom Prison, for the faithful, honest, and efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties during the most trying and difficult period of the prison history of this State.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

GEO. W. SCHELL,
AUG. H. CHAPMAN,
J. H. NEFF,
JOHN BOGGS,
W. F. McNUTT,
Directors.

J. V. ELLIS, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

OF THE

State Prison at San Quentin, California.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To GEO. W. SCHELL, J. H. NEFF, DR. W. F. McNUTT, A. H. CHAPMAN,
and JOHN BOGGS, *the honorable the State Board of Prison Directors*:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me sincere pleasure to submit to you my report for the thirty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1883.

It has been a year necessarily marked on my own part by unremitting labor, care, and vigilance, and, happily, on the part of the prison, in every department and in all its features, by successes so gratifying that I feel amply justified in congratulating you, as well as the people of California, on the progress made and the work accomplished under your management.

The provisions of the new Constitution relating to the prison took effect January 1, 1882, and the fiscal year just closed is the first during which the management has been conducted entirely under the new organic law.

The difficulties incident to the transition from the old order of affairs to the new one were naturally great, and were enhanced by the contemptible clamor of individuals who desired and hoped to bring about a failure in the prison management, no matter at what cost to the interests of the State and those of society.

That those difficulties were all surmounted promptly, that the new laws were carefully examined and implicitly obeyed, that the radical change was made with the least expense possible and with success almost unprecedented, and that the grave problem involved was fully solved, are now facts of enduring record.

Under the old system of hiring the labor of prisoners to contractors at a specified sum for each day's labor, it was, of necessity, mere routine work to manage the institution.

Under the new system, established during your administration, the proper management of the various manufacturing departments involves incessant labor and thoughtful care.

The principal industrial department is the jute factory. It is now a pronounced and acknowledged success. It is beneficial in every way and injurious in none, to the convicts at work as well as to all the citizens of California. The products of its looms rank the highest in the market, and are in demand beyond the capacity of its hundredfold power. If the factory space were enlarged so that every able-bodied prisoner was employed therein, and those at the Folsom Prison were included also, not an ounce of manufactured jute, in any of its forms, would remain unsold for lack of a profitable market.

Enough has already been demonstrated to make such conclusions irresistible.

When it is taken into the account that the operations of the factory directly protect and benefit our great industry of farming, that

they do not conflict either with free labor or the products of it in any form, and that they antagonize only the importing capitalist, if anybody, the triumph of the project is fully emphasized.

The bitter opposition that it met at the outset never was based upon anything better than the envy and the fear of partisan enemies. The dread that the new administration might possibly make the prison self-sustaining, improve the discipline of it, and yet avoid conflicting with free labor, led to prophetic croaking that now appears to have been ridiculous.

It is to be regretted that the experiments thus far made with a view to raising jute in California have been only partly successful. Under your direction I have distributed jute seed imported from India not only in California but also in Central America. Thus far I have received no returns to warrant me in hoping for the successful raising of the plant.

I think it proper to add that the work in the jute factory is of such nature that mere lads can be of effective service; and that advantage has been taken of the fact to utilize the labor of many of those committed to the prison. Thus they are kept steadily employed, and are also taught an industry that will enable them to support themselves when they regain their liberty.

The profits from the sales of jute manufactures during the year just closed were \$31,504 14. Those were the net profits, after charging against the factory every item of the expense of supplying and operating it. Such items include the cost of new machinery and repairs to a large amount.

The present condition of the factory is better than the day it went into operation. Every weak point has been strengthened, the entire factory subordinated to discipline and exact system; and, in its business relations to the community, I have personally formulated and established precise methods. Pains have been taken to enable the humblest individual to enjoy the benefits of the factory upon the same terms and in common with the largest metropolitan dealer.

Next in importance to the jute factory—not in respect to the amount of profits, but as concerns the employment and discipline of the prisoners and the eventual value of the industry—I consider the chair department.

As you are aware, this department includes the manufacture of furniture of almost every description. The work is of such nature, and is subdivided in such manner, that some portion of it may readily be taught to even an ignorant prisoner, or a stupid one.

Therefore I have looked upon it as an important industry, and under your instructions I have endeavored to make it a profitable department as well as a fair school for the mechanical education of prisoners.

At the beginning of the year the stock on hand was worth, by invoice, July 1, 1882, \$34,884 85. At the close of the year the stock was worth, by invoice, June 30, 1883, \$47,380 35. The profits of the department for the year were \$11,211 90.

Under the former administrations the labor of prisoners in this department was, of course, contracted for by dealers, and the machinery was owned by the contractors. In pursuance of the policy indicated by your honorable Board, the machinery has been purchased by the State, and nearly the last payment has been made upon it. If the machinery had belonged to the State at the begin-

ning of the fiscal year instead of at the close of it, the profits would have been considerably greater.

In the door department the profits during the year have aggregated \$20,447 87. A large number of prisoners have been employed, and such employment has been alike profitable to the State financially, and to the prisoners morally and physically.

In the foundry only a few convicts have been at work, and their labor has been applied mainly to prison machinery and improvements. But the various departments have been regularly charged and made to pay for such work; and the profits of the foundry, thus ascertained, have amounted to \$3,199 46.

The profits in the harness department during the year amounted to \$6,907 94; those in the tannery and belting departments to \$6,182 13, and those in the tub and pail department to \$4,987 80.

Concerning these departments, I desire to report only that they have fulfilled your expectations, as expressed to me, in affording good discipline and profitable employment to many convicts. While no prisoner has been assigned to any task beyond his powers, none have been allowed to remain idle, unless for good reasons, physical or mental.

The total profits from all the departments named amounted to \$84,441 24 for the year, as will be seen by referring to Table No. 10, of the report of Mr. J. V. Ellis, Clerk.

Such profits are over and above the ten cents per day allowed by your order to prisoners for faithful labor. That allowance has, in all cases, been charged against the departments, and deducted from the profits.

In respect to such allowance, I desire to say, without hesitation, that the results have proved in daily practice, as well as in the sums total of profits, that the provision is humane, wise, and profitable. Considered as an element of prison discipline, it is of great consequence. Viewed in the light of a question of profit and loss, it is, in my opinion, equally important. Any incentive powerful enough to induce the average convict to labor faithfully is something that can not be wisely ignored. Such faithful work is of great benefit to the prisoner, and to the State alike. In performing it, the prisoner invariably earns for the prison, in addition to his ordinary earnings, more than the ten cents allowed, and would not earn it if it were withheld. But the profit of the State is of secondary value. The benefit to the individual convict is of primary importance, in so far as the questions of discipline and reform are involved.

In order to show clearly, and to record in durable form, the exact amounts thus allowed for faithful labor, I have caused a separate ledger account to be kept for each individual prisoner at work. Those accounts show exactly what has been paid to every prisoner, and precisely what they have done with the allowance, down to the minutest detail.

Inasmuch as no session of the Legislature will be held until after the next annual report shall have been made to your honorable Board, I do not deem it necessary to now make any of the several suggestions that the experience of the past year has shown to be worthy of mature consideration. But I desire to say a few words in relation to the report of the Clerk, Mr. J. V. Ellis, which is herewith presented to you.

It is a brief document, but is mathematically eloquent.

Relating, as it does, solely to the financial and business portions of the prison management, it gives in compact form such a palpable showing of economy, prudence, energy, and business capacity on the part of your honorable Board and your selected officers, that the tongue of carping criticism must of necessity be silent.

It is a report that vindicates in a quiet but effective way your administration against the atrocious slanders with which it has been assailed by designing men.

It is an unanswerable indictment against those conspirators who have tried incessantly, in every possible way, by word and by deed, by assertion and by insinuation, by statements conceived in malice and launched in broadcast falsehood, by cunning, by fraud, and by the uttering of libels publicly and vituperations privately, to prevent the success of the prison management, and to thus injure the institution itself, the inmates of it, and the community at large.

I do not doubt that the showing thus made by the report of the Clerk will be as satisfactory to you as Directors as it is gratifying to me as Warden, and that the people of the State of California will recognize gladly that the resolute efforts made to not only place the prison upon the highest plane as a reformatory, but to also make it self-sustaining so soon as possible, have met with such a marked degree of success.

Table No. 1 and Table No. 2 contain a full and complete statement in detail of all cash receipts from every source, and of all disbursements for every purpose. Your particular attention is respectfully directed to the fact that for the support of the prison during the past year a less amount of money was drawn from the treasury than was drawn for that purpose for many years previously.

Table No. 3 is a statement of the disposition made of the \$67,018 14 appropriated March 2, 1881, to pay deficiencies created prior to June 30, 1880. There is a condensed report as well as an itemized statement of all bills paid, together with the dates of their payment, and you will perceive that such a statement could not have been prepared or presented before now, for the reason that the latest payment was made within the last fiscal year.

The report shows clearly that all your careful instructions have been followed, and that every provision of the law making the appropriation has been observed and fully complied with. A separate account was kept in the regular books for appropriation, and every expenditure was accurately entered in that account. The records of the prison show that prior to your administration no separate account was ever kept for any deficiency appropriation. The practice was to merge such appropriations in the general cash, and the result was to make it virtually impossible to segregate the items of the expenditure.

Table No. 4 gives the assets and liabilities of the prison, June 30, 1880; and Table No. 5 gives them June 30, 1883. By comparison it will be seen that the increase of assets during the period of three years amounts to \$475,058 57; and of that amount \$428,123 90 is in the nature of permanent improvements.

By Table No. 6 it will be perceived that \$165,128 13 of such permanent improvements was created out of the earnings of the prison.

I desire to add that in estimating the value of such improvements the actual cost has been considered, and not the appraised value. If the real value were taken into account, measured by the standard of

the cost of similar improvements elsewhere, the estimates would be higher by many thousands of dollars.

Tables Nos. 7 and 8 show the per capita cost to the State Treasury of maintaining prisoners under the operation of the new Constitution and under your management, contrasted with the per capita cost for the preceding three years.

The reduction, as will be seen by the report, is very great. During the three years ending June 30, 1880, the cost was $35\frac{643}{1000}$ cents for each prisoner daily. During the three years just closed it was only $21\frac{063}{1000}$ cents per day per prisoner. The difference, upon the present average number of prisoners, amounts to an annual saving of about \$60,000.

By grouping and contrasting the two periods of three years each, the benefit of the permanent improvements taken into the account has been gained, and properly so. But it is interesting to note what result has been attained, casting that out of consideration. Therefore, I direct your attention to Table No. 9 of the report, which shows that for the fiscal year just closed only the sum of \$102,842 29 was drawn from the treasury for the support of the prison. The average monthly cost, to the treasury, for the support of the prison, was therefore \$8,570 17. The average number of prisoners was 1,191. The average monthly cost per prisoner was $7\frac{196}{1000}$, and the average daily cost per capita was $23\frac{986}{1000}$ cents. I doubt if the records of any prison in the United States present a showing so economical.

I may justly add that the convicts have been as well cared for, in respect to providing for their comfort and health, as has been consistent with firm and positive ideas of reformatory discipline and proper punishment for crime. Also, that the expenses of maintaining the prisoners, as compared with those of former years, have been increased, in various ways, by legislative enactments. Formerly, there was an allowance made by appropriation for the transportation of prisoners. Under your management there has been none. The Act of 1880 increased the allowance to discharged prisoners from three dollars to five dollars in cash, and from two dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars in clothing. In the aggregate, these changes amount to a large sum annually.

In conclusion, I beg to direct your attention to the reports of the Chaplain, the Physician, and the other officers of the prison, herewith submitted.

They will amply repay careful perusal and consideration. For the reason I have already given, I refrain from comment upon them, preferring to present my own views a year hence—if at all.

The sanitary condition of the prison is excellent; the spirit of subordination amongst the convicts is all that could be desired, and the prospects for the institution are in every way bright. It has become apparent that the prison can be made self-supporting within a short time, and that in the very process of accomplishing that result the first and most important steps will have been taken towards making the institution a reformatory in the best sense of the word.

I desire to thank my officers and guards, one and all, for their uniform courtesy towards me and amongst themselves, their faithful services to the State, and their strict attention to onerous duties under trying circumstances, and during the ordeals of repeated troubles and turmoil created by despicable political apostates and

partisan foes; and desire to express to you, gentlemen, my sincere appreciation of the constant consideration with which you have honored me.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. AMES,
Warden of California State Prison, San Quentin.

SAN QUENTIN, August 20, 1883.

REPORT OF THE CLERK

OF THE

State Prison at San Quentin, California.

CLERK'S REPORT.

Hon. J. P. Ames, Warden of the California State Prison at San Quentin:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit to you my report for the thirty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1883. In addition to the full detailed statements required by law of all cash received and disbursed, I present an itemized account showing the disposition made of the \$67,018 14 appropriated March 2, 1881, for deficiency purposes, and have prepared carefully from the prison books a few tables showing accurately the progress made by the prison during the last three years.

Respectfully,

J. V. ELLIS, Clerk.

SAN QUENTIN, August 1, 1883.

TABLE No. 1.
Cash Receipts from all sources of the California State Prison at San Quentin during the Thirty-fourth Fiscal Year, July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

MONTH.	State Treasury, General Appropriation.	State Treasury, Prison Fund.	United States.	Jute Factory.	Door Department.	Chair Department.	Harness Department.	Tub and Pail Department.	Harness Account.
1882—July	-----	-----	-----	\$8,087 05	\$2,575 88	\$3,820 00	\$1,459 90	\$903 03	\$50 00
August	\$9,143 57	-----	\$1,256 75	13,254 25	2,684 49	3,541 50	1,246 64	855 31	86 05
September	7,791 42	-----	-----	7,291 58	3,017 74	3,519 05	3,355 70	848 48	51 00
October	15,118 34	-----	-----	11,357 10	3,031 28	3,343 00	3,053 71	694 25	17 50
November	11,090 37	\$23,456 37	793 00	10,811 85	2,968 60	4,055 27	2,134 68	799 60	-----
December	14,021 57	-----	-----	7,133 05	3,067 42	3,784 75	2,167 22	791 15	58 00
1883—January	11,463 69	-----	-----	13,636 35	3,124 37	3,349 00	2,748 46	580 87	229 84
February	15,009 33	-----	717 50	9,514 78	3,365 36	3,661 00	1,178 02	672 78	126 50
March	15,050 79	1,539 40	-----	5,575 20	2,700 22	3,652 89	1,020 12	769 31	-----
April	4,153 21	-----	-----	31,256 33	3,731 21	525 50	1,051 72	968 26	-----
May	-----	-----	734 00	11,564 70	3,771 94	4,531 25	3,176 83	990 64	1,000 00
June	-----	-----	-----	24,301 04	3,970 70	4,825 25	915 06	1,075 87	-----
Totals	\$102,842 29	\$24,995 77	\$3,501 25	\$154,383 28	\$38,009 21	\$42,668 46	\$24,108 06	\$9,949 55	\$1,618 89
MONTH.	Tannery Department.	Foundry Department.	Brick Account.	Live Stock Account.	Hogs and Poultry.	Prison Library.	Forge, Sub-sistence, and Suspense.	Merchandise, etc.	TOTALS.
Balance on hand June 30, 1882	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$36,671 85
1882—July	\$1,489 97	\$1,279 05	\$728 50	\$175 00	-----	\$90 00	\$188 25	\$382 41	21,829 04
August	2,536 53	1,290 51	24 75	-----	\$446 38	83 50	241 45	242 15	36,933 83
September	-----	-----	924 35	-----	470 41	80 00	86 50	324 00	27,760 23
October	-----	-----	2,251 25	30 00	110 70	65 50	147 50	421 53	42,668 32
November	328 19	2,098 47	25 13	15 00	-----	55 00	145 50	332 72	57,565 11
December	882 02	-----	1,889 73	-----	-----	44 00	152 00	353 91	34,619 90
1883—January	1,157 10	-----	479 55	71 00	-----	30 30	36,709 53	374 55	36,059 23
February	375 05	-----	-----	-----	-----	26 00	143 50	338 86	34,793 97
March	1,305 60	47 28	52 50	-----	-----	37 50	160 00	271 64	42,714 05
April	3,917 12	-----	-----	-----	-----	40 50	224 50	237 08	27,211 20
May	525 74	-----	145 50	-----	-----	98 00	240 85	274 93	44,320 27
June	682 56	-----	1,269 39	-----	1,113 55	49 50	216 75	193 93	-----
Totals	\$19,589 71	\$4,715 31	\$7,790 65	\$291 00	\$2,141 04	\$699 80	\$2,193 30	\$3,747 71	\$479,856 53

TABLE No. 2.

Total Cash Disbursements of the California State Prison at San Quentin during the Thirty-fourth Fiscal Year, July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

Month.	State Treasury, Prison Fund.	State Treasury, Deficiency Appropriation.	Salaries.	Water.	Wages.	Earnings of Prisoners.	Allowance to Prisoners.	Discharged Prisoners.	Transportation of Prisoners.	General Expense, Petty Cash.
1882—July	\$25,000 00	-----	\$3,544 71	\$1,000 00	\$3,775 92	\$456 52	\$62 00	\$116 00	\$24 75	\$243 20
August	-----	-----	4,305 82	1,000 00	3,578 85	558 02	20 00	88 00	26 65	425 05
September	-----	-----	3,939 03	1,000 00	3,574 86	639 36	95 10	159 00	31 10	219 85
October	-----	-----	3,955 50	1,000 00	3,388 49	800 82	5 00	169 00	77 80	383 10
November	-----	-----	3,977 06	1,000 00	3,448 91	1,007 04	25 00	193 00	144 10	683 71
December	-----	-----	3,956 82	1,500 29	3,258 98	696 35	45 00	209 00	72 00	389 00
1883—January	-----	-----	4,030 53	1,000 00	3,354 65	832 67	35 00	216 00	78 60	1,166 38
February	-----	-----	4,780 54	1,000 00	3,436 23	715 33	-----	150 00	51 60	474 34
March	-----	-----	4,163 78	1,000 00	3,164 40	777 56	30 00	146 00	95	360 72
April	-----	-----	4,178 97	1,000 00	3,442 91	593 06	-----	83 00	145 35	401 98
May	-----	-----	5,088 28	1,000 00	3,212 82	939 05	40 00	189 00	21 20	419 53
June	-----	-----	4,078 96	1,000 00	3,072 86	947 50	20 00	161 00	24 65	756 97
Totals	\$25,000 00	*\$9,933 35	\$50,000 00	\$12,590 29	\$40,709 88	\$8,963 28	\$377 10	\$1,579 00	\$698 75	\$5,923 83

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing in detail the payments made out of the sixty-seven thousand eighteen dollars and fourteen cents, appropriated by Act of March 2, 1881, to pay the deficiency of the Thirty-first Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1880.

	When Paid.	Amount.
<i>Accounts for April, 1880.</i>		
S. Mosgrove & Bro.-----	May 27, 1880-----	\$75 15
C. M. Plum & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	227 38
Marin County Water Company-----	May 27, 1880-----	1,000 00
E. Guittard & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	14 00
Payot, Upham & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	141 22
Dolliver & Bros.-----	May 27, 1880-----	648 79
J. C. Smith-----	May 27, 1880-----	222 13
Michels, Friedlander & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	374 91
Levi Strauss & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	210 69
J. G. Johnson-----	May 27, 1880-----	171 62
Globe Gaslight Company-----	May 27, 1880-----	118 52
A. Newman & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	1,957 05
Carolan, Cory & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	465 56
San José Woolen Mills-----	May 27, 1880-----	47 95
J. Ziegenbein & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	2,375 67
Whittier, Fuller & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	470 85
Merry, Faull & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	288 44
J. McCudden-----	May 27, 1880-----	351 33
M. Ehrmann & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	1,748 89
Oppenheimer & Bros.-----	May 26, 1880-----	311 61
H. B. Slaven-----	May 27, 1880-----	260 74
Pioneer Woolen Factory-----	May 27, 1880-----	1,279 95
R. Haight & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	252 42
W. F. Anderson-----	May 27, 1880-----	18 30
McBride & Clunie-----	May 27, 1880-----	217 10
Joseph Schuman-----	May 27, 1880-----	499 81
Banner Bros.-----	May 27, 1880-----	80 00
P. J. Shafter-----	May 27, 1880-----	183 75
G. W. Clark-----	May 27, 1880-----	70 48
B. & J. S. Doe-----	May 27, 1880-----	32 06
Duncan Mills L. and L. Company-----	May 27, 1880-----	99 15
Jones & Co.-----	May 27, 1880-----	237 50
Larzalere & Witham-----	May 27, 1880-----	25 87
Pardini & Silvestrie-----	May 27, 1880-----	71 25
John Skinker-----	May 27, 1880-----	55 00
George F. Silvester-----	May 27, 1880-----	52 35
Garratt, W. T.-----	May 27, 1880-----	25 35
Reid & Brooks-----	May 27, 1880-----	47 73
Total for April-----		\$14,730 57
<i>Accounts for May, 1880.</i>		
Marin County Water Company-----	June 30, 1880-----	\$1,000 00
M. Ehrmann & Co.-----	June 26, 1880-----	1,700 35
A. Newman & Co.-----	June 26, 1880-----	2,042 87
John Ziegenbein & Co.-----	June 26, 1880-----	2,052 32
Pioneer Woolen Factory-----	June 26, 1880-----	1,337 79
Duncan Mills L. and L. Company-----	June 26, 1880-----	1,026 11
Dolliver Bros.-----	June 26, 1880-----	599 29
M. Friedlander & Co.-----	June 26, 1880-----	563 04
Levi Strauss & Co.-----	June 26, 1880-----	733 75
Johnson, J. C. & Co.-----	June 26, 1880-----	353 80
Everson, Wallace-----	June 11, 1880-----	296 00
Chapman, A. H.-----	June 11, 1880-----	865 21
Schell, G. W.-----	June 11, 1880-----	448 60
McNutt, W. F.-----	June 11, 1880-----	148 80
Nell, J. H.-----	June 11, 1880-----	775 20
Expenses San Francisco office-----	June 15 and 22, 1880-----	337 97
Globe Gaslight Company-----	June 26, 1880-----	118 77
Amount carried forward-----		\$13,654 67

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

	When Paid.	Amount.
Amount brought forward.....		\$13,654 67
Carolan, Cory & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	352 04
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	759 21
J. McCudden.....	June 26, 1880.....	331 25
Merry, Faull & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	235 05
Oppenheimer Bros.	June 26, 1880.....	182 25
Slaven, H. B.	June 26, 1880.....	140 60
J. S. Pendergrast.....	June 26, 1880.....	127 50
Moynihan & Aitken.....	June 26, 1880.....	140 87
Baker & Hamilton.....	June 26, 1880.....	490 49
Horace Davis & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	171 00
Waterhouse & Lester.....	June 26, 1880.....	156 46
Bigley Bros.	June 26, 1880.....	172 02
Haight, R. & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	257 04
McBride & Clunie.....	June 26, 1880.....	173 66
Pardini & Sylvestrie.....	June 26, 1880.....	137 50
W. T. Garratt.....	June 26, 1880.....	169 76
Singer Manufacturing Company.....	June 26, 1880.....	140 00
Montague, W. W. & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	143 80
E. Guittard & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	25 00
Payot, Upham & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	73 38
J. C. Smith.....	June 26, 1880.....	29 00
San José Woolen Mills.....	June 26, 1880.....	37 98
Goodyear Rubber Company.....	June 26, 1880.....	76 07
Bancroft & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	16 25
Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.....	June 26, 1880.....	70 60
W. N. Anderson.....	June 26, 1880.....	17 75
A. M. Ebbitts.....	June 26, 1880.....	13 00
G. W. Clark.....	June 26, 1880.....	12 63
B. & J. Doe.....	June 26, 1880.....	36 13
Jones & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	32 40
Larzalere & Witham.....	June 26, 1880.....	30 09
Cook & Ellis.....	June 26, 1880.....	20 00
Reid & Brooks.....	June 26, 1880.....	57 60
Gibbs, G. W. & Co.	June 26, 1880.....	62 08
		<hr/>
		\$19,350 33
Less paid out of prison earnings.....		80 90
Total for May.....		<hr/>
		\$19,269 43
<i>Accounts for June, 1880.</i>		
Anderson, W. N.	March 26, 1881.....	\$48 93
Antoldi & Bortano.....	September 14, 1880.....	32 25
Baker & Hamilton, principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	337 55
Baker & Hamilton, interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	15 75
Bigley Bros.	March 26, 1881.....	56 26
Carolan, Cory & Co., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	928 05
Carolan, Cory & Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	43 30
Dolliver Bros., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	1,024 93
Dolliver Bros., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	47 82
Duncan Mills L. and L. Co., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	327 78
Duncan Mills L. and L. Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	15 30
R. J. Bunker.....	March 26, 1881.....	8 00
Davis & Cowell.....	March 26, 1881.....	53 75
Ehrmann & Co., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	1,852 02
Ehrmann & Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	86 42
Esberg, Bachman & Co.	July 26, 1880.....	2 50
Foster, S. & Co.	March 26, 1881.....	99 22
Guittard, E. & Co.	March 26, 1881.....	22 97
Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co.	March 26, 1881.....	42 00
Garratt, W. T., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	335 89
Garratt, W. T., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	15 67
Foster, S. & Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	4 63
Gibbs, G. W. & Co., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	540 75
Gibbs, G. W. & Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	25 23
Amount carried forward.....		<hr/>
		\$5,996 97

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

	When Paid.	Amount.
Amount brought forward.....		\$5,996 97
Globe Gaslight Co.....	March 26, 1881.....	119 00
Globe Gaslight Co.....	July 20, 1882.....	140 25
Haight, R. & Co., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	260 04
Haight, R. & Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	12 13
Johnson, J. G., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	581 83
Johnson, J. G., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	27 15
Jones & Co.....	March 26, 1881.....	20 40
Larzalere & Witham, principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	259 81
Larzalere & Witham, interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	12 12
McBride & Clunie, principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	109 91
McBride & Clunie, interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	5 13
Michels, Friedlander & Co., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	564 04
Michels, Friedlander & Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	26 33
McCudden, J.....	March 26, 1881.....	161 50
Merry, Faull & Co., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	272 42
Merry, Faull & Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	12 71
Mission Woolen Mills, principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	1,311 97
Mission Woolen Mills, interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	61 23
Moynihan & Aitken, principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	668 32
Moynihan & Aitken, interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	31 20
A. Newman & Co.....	March 26, 1881.....	42 05
Oppenheimer Bros., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	289 18
Oppenheimer Bros., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	13 50
N. Pardini & Co.....	March 26, 1881.....	140 00
S. F. Pike, principal.....	April 14, 1881.....	358 64
S. F. Pike, interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	16 74
Payot, Upham & Co.....	March 26, 1881.....	87 53
Plum, C. M. & Co.....	November 24, 1880.....	12 08
Reid & Brooks.....	March 26, 1881.....	31 80
Slaven, H. B.....	March 26, 1881.....	89 08
Strauss, Levi & Co., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	1,110 63
Strauss, Levi & Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	51 83
Silvester, G. F.....	March 26, 1881.....	15 80
Schuman, Joseph.....	July 26, 1880.....	287 18
Skinker, John.....	July 26, 1880.....	651 45
Siebe Bros. & Plag.....	July 26, 1880.....	8 00
Scown, A. G.....	December 11, 1880.....	6 75
Shafter, P. J.....	July 29, 1881.....	97 87
Whittier, Fuller & Co., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	332 90
Whittier, Fuller & Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	15 55
Waterhouse & Lester, principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	114 40
Waterhouse & Lester, interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	5 34
Warden, R. J.....	March 26, 1881.....	1,100 00
Warden, R. J., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	474 80
Warden, R. J., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	22 16
Ziegenbein, John & Co., principal.....	March 26, 1881.....	2,445 92
Ziegenbein, John & Co., interest.....	April 14, 1881.....	114 14
Money due to prisoners.....	October 31, 1881.....	2,213 60
Interest on loan of \$34,000.....	March 31, 1881.....	1,922 66
W. H. Lawrence.....	March 26, 1881.....	350 00
Will & Finck.....	March 26, 1881.....	8 75
Total for June.....		\$23,084 79
RECAPITULATION.		
Accounts for April, 1880.....		\$14,730 57
Accounts for May, 1880.....		19,269 43
Making, paid out of loan from Nevada Bank.....		\$34,000 00
Accounts for June, 1880, and sundry bills.....		23,084 79
Returned to State Treasury, June, 1883.....		9,933 35
Total.....		\$67,018 14

TABLE No. 4.

<i>Assets, June 30, 1880.</i>		
Real estate.....	\$7,800 00	
Reservoirs.....	31,278 55	
Buildings.....	343,551 62	
Engines and machinery.....	35,815 00	
Pipes and fittings.....	15,143 46	
Wagons and harness.....	4,000 00	
Ordnance.....	2,400 00	
Beds and bedding.....	9,500 00	
Drugs and medicines.....	300 00	
Cash.....	1,054 15	
Live stock.....	3,344 09	
Merchandise in commissary.....	7,483 71	
Furniture and crockery.....	10,000 00	
Hardware and tools.....	4,000 00	
Bills receivable.....	224 00	
Nevada Bank.....	31 09	
United States.....	5,178 75	
Artesian well.....	500 00	
Due from sundry debtors.....	4,945 66	
Total.....		\$486,550 08
<i>Liabilities, June 30, 1880.</i>		
Unpaid bills, merchandise, interest, etc.....		57,084 79
Excess of assets.....		\$429,465 29

TABLE No. 5.

<i>Assets, June 30, 1883.</i>		
Stock in departments:		
Belting department.....	\$447 00	
Blacksmith shop.....	487 70	
Brickyard.....	421 34	
Chair department.....	47,380 35	
Foundry department.....	4,868 21	
Jute factory.....	19,479 21	
Laundry.....	1,074 29	
Shoe shop.....	332 05	
Tannery.....	10,046 13	
Tin shop.....	635 94	
		\$85,172 22
Buildings.....		400,837 66
Beds and bedding.....		14,533 00
Bills receivable.....		746 40
Drugs and medicines.....		656 13
Engines and machinery.....		35,250 00
Furniture and crockery.....		14,349 63
Hogs and poultry.....		1,476 56
Hardware and tools.....		4,250 00
Jute factory and equipments.....		241,949 76
Live stock.....		3,625 00
Merchandise in commissary.....		5,646 92
Ordnance.....		4,950 00
Pipes and fittings.....		20,448 95
Real estate.....		38,000 00
Reservoirs.....		31,278 55
United States.....		735 00
Wagons and harness.....		3,204 00
Amount carried forward.....		\$907,109 79

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Amount brought forward		\$907,109 79
Whitehall boat		250 00
Cash		6,926 07
Balance due from sundry debtors		8,732 66
Total		\$923,018 52
<i>Liabilities, June 30, 1883.</i>		
Unpaid bills, merchandise, etc.		18,494 65
Excess of assets		\$904,523 86

TABLE No. 6.

Cost of Permanent Improvements and Property created during the three years—July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1883—from the Earnings of the Prison.

Total value of assets, June 30, 1883	\$923,018 51	
Deduct for cash, bills receivable, and merchandise	22,052 05	
Total value of permanent assets		\$900,966 46
Total value of assets, June 30, 1880	\$486,550 08	
Deduct for cash, bills receivable, and merchandise	13,707 52	
Total value of permanent assets		\$472,842 56
Increase in value from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1883		\$428,123 90
<i>Increased value created as follows:</i>		
Drawn from treasury for jute factory	\$219,000 00	
Drawn from treasury for brick lands	15,000 00	
Drawn from treasury for gas mains	4,000 00	
Drawn from treasury for jute material	23,456 37	
Drawn from treasury for machinery	1,539 40	
Paid out of prison earnings	165,128 13	
		\$428,123 90

TABLE No. 7.

Cost to the State for the Support of Prisoners—July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1880—per capita.

Cash on hand July 1, 1877	\$1,068 37	
Amount drawn from treasury and expended	525,000 00	
Unpaid liabilities	57,084 79	
Total		\$583,153 16
Deduct cash on hand June 30, 1880	\$1,054 15	
Deduct value of permanent improvements	12,000 00	
		\$13,054 15
Total cost to the State		\$570,099 01
Monthly average cost of support		\$15,836 07
Monthly average number of prisoners		1,481
Monthly average cost per prisoner		\$10 ⁶⁹³ / ₁₀₀₀
Daily average cost per capita		35 ⁶⁴³ / ₁₀₀₀ cents.

TABLE No. 8.

Cost to the State for the Support of Prisoners—July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1883—per capita.

Cash on hand July 1, 1880	\$1,054 15	
Amount drawn from treasury and expended	433,676 69	
Unpaid liabilities	18,494 65	
Total		\$453,225 49
Deduct cash on hand June 30, 1883	\$6,926 07	
Deduct value of permanent improvements	165,128 13	
Total		\$172,054 20
Total cost to the State		\$281,171 29
Monthly average cost of support		\$7,810 31
Monthly average number of prisoners		1,236
Monthly average cost per prisoner		\$6,312
Daily average cost per capita		21,063 cents.

TABLE No. 9.
Cost to the State for the Support of the Prison—Amounts Drawn from State Treasury.

	Twenty-ninth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1878.	Thirtieth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1879.	Thirty-first Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1880.	Thirty-second Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1881.	Thirty-third Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1882.	Thirty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1883.
July-----	\$55,000 00	\$29,000 00	\$16,000 00	-----	\$17,797 01	-----
August-----	-----	22,000 00	20,000 00	-----	-----	\$9,143 57
September-----	33,000 00	13,000 00	16,000 00	\$35,250 40	-----	7,791 42
October-----	15,000 00	14,000 00	16,000 00	19,864 10	28,143 64	15,118 34
November-----	16,000 00	13,000 00	13,500 00	11,526 47	11,025 23	11,090 37
December-----	-----	9,000 00	12,000 00	18,436 94	11,396 24	14,021 57
January-----	-----	10,000 00	16,000 00	13,276 41	11,808 64	11,463 69
February-----	-----	9,000 00	15,000 00	15,064 54	12,741 80	15,009 33
March-----	50,000 00	11,000 00	13,250 00	15,000 00	15,002 24	15,030 79
April-----	15,250 00	15,250 00	12,000 00	35,300 00	15,705 23	4,153 21
May-----	35,000 00	15,000 00	-----	431 30	17,739 39	-----
June-----	-----	11,000 00	-----	6,852 92	18,472 00	-----
Totals-----	\$204,000 00	\$171,250 00	\$149,750 00	\$171,003 08	\$159,831 42	\$102,842 29

TABLE No. 10.

Statement Showing Results of Operations in Various Manufacturing Departments of the San Quentin Prison during the Fiscal Year, July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

<i>Chair Department.</i>	
Profits from sales of manufactures.....	\$11,211 90
<i>Door Department.</i>	
Profits from sales of manufactures.....	20,447 87
<i>Foundry Department.</i>	
Profits from sales of manufactures.....	3,199 46
<i>Harness Department.</i>	
Profits from sales of manufactures.....	6,907 94
<i>Jute Factory.</i>	
Profits from sales of manufactures.....	31,504 14
<i>Tannery and Belting Departments.</i>	
Profits from sales of manufactures.....	6,182 13
<i>Tub and Pail Department.</i>	
Profits from sales of manufactures.....	4,987 80
Total profits.....	<u>\$84,441 24</u>

REPORT OF THE TURNKEY

OF THE

State Prison at San Quentin, California.

TURNKEY'S REPORT.

SAN QUENTIN, June 30, 1883.

*Honorable J. P. Ames, Warden San Quentin State Prison, Marin
County, California:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, my report, in tabular statements, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. G. HINMAN, Turnkey.

TABLE No. 1.

Recapitulation of Received and Discharged Prisoners, from July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883.

MONTHS.	By Commitment	United States Prisoners Received	Returned Convict Witnesses	Returned from Trial on a new charge, a nolle prosequi having been entered	Total Receipts
1882—July	28				28
August	27				27
September	36		1		37
October	41		1		42
November	37				37
December	35	1	6	1	43
1883—January	32	1	3		36
February	45				45
March	30		4		34
April	33	1	2		36
May	32	1	3		36
June	39				39
Totals	415	4	20	1	440

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

MONTHS.	Discharged and Restored	Discharged by Act.	Pardoned by the Governor	Discharged by U. S. Commissioner	Taken out by order of Court as Witnesses	Taken out by order of Court for a New Trial	Taken out for Trial on a New Charge	Escaped	Died	Discharged by order of Court	Total Discharges
1882—July	16	8	3	1					1		29
August	12	7	2				3		2		26
September	23	12			3	2			1		41
October	21	12	3						1		37
November	19	17	5		4	3			2		50
December	21	12	13		2		1		1		50
1883—January	27	8	9		3			1	1		49
February	25	4	2		3	1				1	36
March	16	10	3		3	1			2		35
April	10	7	3		2				2		24
May	23	17	1		2						43
June	19	18	1	1							39
Totals	232	132	45	2	22	7	4	1	13	1	459

Number of prisoners on hand June 30, 1882..... 1,205
 Received from July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883..... 440

Discharged from July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883..... 1,645
 459

On hand June 30, 1883..... 1,186

Decrease for the year..... 19

NOTE.—The deficit in the account of "Returned Convict Witnesses," against the number taken out, is explained by the following: one escaped from the Sheriff and the other was discharged by the Governor while in charge of the Sheriff of the county to which he had been taken.

Number of Prisoners on Hand at the Close of Each Month.		Number.
1882—July	-----	1,204
August	-----	1,205
September	-----	1,201
October	-----	1,206
November	-----	1,193
December	-----	1,186
1883—January	-----	1,173
February	-----	1,182
March	-----	1,181
April	-----	1,193
May	-----	1,186
June	-----	1,186
Monthly average	-----	1,191½

TABLE No. 2.
Nativity of Prisoners.

Nativity.	Number.	Per Cent.	Nativity.	Number.	Per Cent.
<i>United States and Territories.</i>			<i>Foreign.</i>		
Alabama	3	.25	Austria	5	.43
Arkansas	3	.25	Australia	2	.17
Arizona Territory	1	.08	Belgium	1	.08
Alaska Territory	1	.08	China	234	19.70
California	229	19.29	Canada	22	1.86
Connecticut	2	.17	Chili	4	.34
Georgia	2	.17	Denmark	3	.25
Illinois	17	1.43	England	38	3.21
Indiana	15	1.26	France	9	.76
Iowa	4	.34	Finland	2	.17
Kansas	2	.17	Germany	44	3.72
Kentucky	12	1.01	Ireland	66	5.57
Louisiana	7	.59	Italy	6	.51
Maine	12	1.01	Mexico	46	3.88
Maryland	7	.59	Nova Scotia	4	.34
Michigan	8	.68	New Brunswick	3	.25
Massachusetts	38	3.22	Peru	1	.08
Missouri	36	3.07	Portugal	1	.08
Minnesota	1	.08	Russia	2	.17
New Hampshire	3	.25	Spain	1	.08
New York	162	13.63	Sweden and Norway	9	.76
New Jersey	7	.59	Switzerland	5	.43
North Carolina	1	.08	Scotland	11	.94
Nebraska	1	.08	Sandwich Islands	1	.08
Ohio	24	2.02	Wales	2	.17
Oregon	3	.25	West Indies	1	.08
Pennsylvania	31	2.62	At Sea	2	.17
Rhode Island	2	.17			
South Carolina	2	.17	Totals	525	44.28
Tennessee	4	.34			
Texas	4	.34			
Vermont	5	.43			
Virginia	4	.34			
West Virginia	1	.08			
Wisconsin	7	.59			
Totals	661	55.72			
			RECAPITULATION.		
			United States	661	55.72
			Foreign	525	44.28
			Totals	1,186	100.00

TABLE No. 3.
Classification of Crime.

Crime.	Number.	Crime.	Number.
Arson	2	Counterfeiting	6
Arson, first degree	2	Embezzlement	14
Arson, second degree	12	Forgery	24
Arson and burglary	2	Felony	34
Attempt at sodomy	1	Grand larceny	170
Attempt to commit arson	2	Grand larceny and prior conviction ..	17
Attempt to kidnap	2	Grand larceny and assault to murder ..	1
Attempt at grand larceny	2	Incest	2
Attempt to suborn perjury	1	Larceny, first degree	2
Assault to murder	61	Murder	28
Assault to rape	7	Murder, first degree	95
Assault to rob	25	Murder, second degree	99
Assault to rob and grand larceny	1	Manslaughter	48
Assault to do great bodily injury	2	Perjury	9
Assault with deadly weapon	32	Petit larceny and prior conviction	39
Attempt at burglary	15	Rape	8
Burglary	32	Robbery	94
Burglary, first degree	130	Robbery and arson	2
Burglary, second degree	120	Robbery and assault to murder	2
Burglary and grand larceny	13	Robbery and assault to rob	1
Burglary and prior conviction	46		
Bigamy	1	Total	1,186
Buggery	1		

TABLE No. 4.
Terms of Imprisonment.

Term.	Number.	Term.	Number.
Six months	1	Fourteen years	24
Nine months	3	Fifteen years	50
One year	65	Sixteen years	2
One and one half years	21	Seventeen years	2
Two years	105	Eighteen years	4
Two and one half years	11	Twenty years	27
Three years	98	Twenty-one years	1
Three and one half years	9	Twenty-two years	3
Four years	80	Twenty-three years	1
Four and one fourth years	3	Twenty-four years	2
Four and one half years	4	Twenty-five years	10
Five years	185	Twenty-eight years	2
Five and one half years	3	Thirty years	7
Six years	46	Thirty-five years	1
Seven years	44	Thirty-six years	1
Seven and one half years	10	Forty years	2
Eight years	52	Forty-five years	1
Nine years	10	Fifty years	1
Ten years	123	Life	134
Eleven years	8		
Twelve years	17	Total	1,186
Thirteen years	13		

TABLE No. 5.

Age of Prisoners.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
Thirteen years	1	Forty-one years	42
Fourteen years	2	Forty-two years	33
Fifteen years	2	Forty-three years	18
Sixteen years	4	Forty-four years	20
Seventeen years	20	Forty-five years	18
Eighteen years	14	Forty-six years	12
Nineteen years	38	Forty-seven years	10
Twenty years	45	Forty-eight years	10
Twenty-one years	30	Forty-nine years	7
Twenty-two years	40	Fifty years	6
Twenty-three years	52	Fifty-one years	7
Twenty-four years	50	Fifty-two years	5
Twenty-five years	48	Fifty-three years	5
Twenty-six years	43	Fifty-four years	3
Twenty-seven years	41	Fifty-five years	1
Twenty-eight years	38	Fifty-six years	2
Twenty-nine years	60	Fifty-seven years	1
Thirty years	49	Fifty-eight years	2
Thirty-one years	68	Fifty-nine years	1
Thirty-two years	43	Sixty years	2
Thirty-three years	36	Sixty-one years	1
Thirty-four years	36	Sixty-two years	1
Thirty-five years	63	Sixty-three years	1
Thirty-six years	38	Sixty-seven years	1
Thirty-seven years	44	Seventy-two years	1
Thirty-eight years	20	Seventy-five years	1
Thirty-nine years	30		
Forty years	20	Total	1,186

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Educational Abilities of Prisoners.

Read and write	840
Read and cannot write	35
Neither read nor write	311
Total	1,186

TABLE No. 6.
Number of Prisoners from each County.

County.	Number.	Per Cent.	County.	Number.	Per Cent.
Alameda	64	5.39	San Bernardino	23	1.93
Amador	10	.85	San Diego	24	2.02
Butte	33	2.79	San Francisco	408	34.40
Calaveras	16	1.35	San Joaquin	47	3.96
Colusa	4	.34	San Luis Obispo	10	.85
Contra Costa	22	1.86	San Mateo	12	1.01
Del Norte	4	.34	Santa Barbara	15	1.26
El Dorado	5	.43	Santa Clara	49	4.13
Fresno	21	1.78	Santa Cruz	10	.85
Humboldt	7	.59	Shasta	17	1.43
Inyo	4	.34	Sierra	2	.17
Kern	23	1.93	Siskiyou	9	.76
Lake	3	.25	Solano	21	1.78
Lassen			Sonoma	28	2.36
Los Angeles	60	5.05	Stanislaus	16	1.35
Marin	8	.68	Sutter	1	.08
Mendocino	8	.68	Tehama	12	1.01
Mariposa	6	.51	Tulare	19	1.60
Merced	13	1.09	Tuolumne	13	1.09
Mono	5	.43	Ventura	17	1.43
Monterey	20	1.68	Yolo	7	.59
Nevada	14	1.18	Yuba	6	.51
Napa	18	1.52	Carson, Storey County, State		
Placer	25	2.10	of Nevada	1	.08
Plumas	3	.25			
Sacramento	17	1.43	Totals	1,186	100.00
San Benito	6	.51			

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

Number of Terms.

Prisoners serving their first term	910
Prisoners serving their second term	169
Prisoners serving their third term	60
Prisoners serving their fourth term	30
Prisoners serving their fifth term	10
Prisoners serving their sixth term	6
Prisoners serving their seventh term	1
Total	1,186

TABLE No. 7.

Occupation of Prisoners when Received.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Bookbinder	1	Merchant	1
Baker	7	Miller	1
Brickmaker	6	Machinist	4
Bookkeeper	4	Musician	1
Barkeeper	6	Marble polisher	1
Barber	12	Printer	10
Blacksmith	14	Plumber	2
Brushmaker	1	Potter	1
Butcher	14	Plasterer	3
Boxmaker	1	Painter	14
Brickmason	4	Physician	1
Bootblack	2	Photographer	1
Buckskin dresser	2	Professor and astrologer	1
Broommaker	1	Peddler	2
Cook	85	Phonographer	1
Carver	1	Railroad employé	2
Calker	1	Ship carpenter	3
Carpenter	27	Sashmaker	2
Cigarmaker	17	Seamstress	1
Clerk	20	School teacher	1
Cabinetmaker	5	Stonemason	1
Cooper	7	Sailor	21
Carder	1	Steward	1
Chairmaker	2	Servant	1
Coach driver	1	Stonecutter	1
Carriagemaker	1	Salesman	1
Domestic	9	Shoemaker	24
Dentist	2	Sea captain	1
Dairyman	3	Sailmaker	1
Dyer	1	Sodamaker	1
Engineer	10	Soldier	1
Farmer	60	Sawyer	1
Fisberman	2	Surveyor	1
Fireman	5	Turner	1
Furniture polisher	2	Teamster	26
Foundryman	2	Tobacconist	1
Gardener	8	Tailor	16
Gasfitter	1	Telegraph operator	3
Gunsmith	2	Tinsmith	4
Grocer	1	Tanner	1
Harnessmaker	10	Upholsterer	3
Hostler	14	Vaquero	32
Herder	4	Veterinary surgeon	1
Horseshoer	2	Washman	60
Hackdriver	1	Weaver	1
Hatter	2	Wheelwright	1
Hunter	1	Waiter	14
Ironer	3	Wireworker	1
Laborer	478	Woodsman	1
Lather	1	Whipmaker	3
Lithographer	1		
Molder	4	Total	1,186
Miner	36		

TABLE No. 8.

Statement of Clothing, etc., Issued by Turnkey's Department, from July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883.

DATE.	Woolen Pants.	Woolen Shirts.	Woolery Shirts.	Shoes.	Hats.	Blankets.	Yards of Bed Ticking.	Boots, Shoes, to Order.	Repairs, Boots, Shoes.
1882—July -----	245	218	21	188	75	23	228½	7	42
August -----	173	153	25	131	60	27	116½	5	47
September -----	225	215	17	176	85	44	114½	6	34
October -----	196	191	18	173	80	31	115½	15	50
November -----	197	193	16	165	87	48	114½	18	53
December -----	262	252	19	164	117	39	116½	12	46
1883—January -----	172	160	12	144	64	26	113½	5	49
February -----	193	189	16	132	71	41	226½	1	44
March -----	102	191	14	160	84	21	114	6	29
April -----	180	180	18	141	68	21½	223½	6	34
May -----	184	169	13	154	65	14	112	4	45
June -----	175	169	13	156	77	16	227½	4	58
Totals -----	2,304	2,280	202	1,884	933	351½	1,822½	89	531

NOTE.—Issued during the year—12 blanket coats. Issued to prisoners upon their discharge from the prison, and made to order—229 coats, 211 vests, 243 pants.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

OF THE

State Prison at San Quentin, California.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Hon. J. P. Ames, Warden:

DEAR SIR: Again I have the honor of submitting to you a report of a most remarkable sanitary condition of the California State Prison at San Quentin. The unprecedented low death rate of the preceding year, and a condition of health unsurpassed by any similar institution throughout the world, have been maintained through another year, establishing marvelous results, beyond the empirical or incidental, upon a basis of wise and humane administration, at which philanthropic penology should rejoice, and with which the most sanguine expectations should be satisfied. We have nearly twelve hundred prisoners, of whom about one third are either totally or partially disabled—some scarcely able to walk through the gates, on their arrival here, to the hospital—and nearly all of whom are victims of some disease, or of alcohol, or of opium, that has undermined their manhood and their health before they entered these walls. The climatic influences of this place have been less favorable to health than usual. The extremes of temperature have been greater, as low as 25° Fahrenheit, January 19th, and as high as 104°, June 6th. The mean temperature for six months ending June 30, 1883, was 59°. Early in the fiscal year we were threatened with an epidemic of measles, presenting the *purpura hæmorrhagica* of malignancy; forty-five cases in all occurred. We scarcely hoped also to escape the ravages of smallpox threatened by infected tributary jails in some sections of the State. Every possible attention was paid to vaccinating, quarantining, and cleansing, and we are saved from this dire disaster.

Taking all the unfavorable influences into consideration, especially the almost hopelessly diseased condition of many as they enter these gates, it is highly gratifying to be able to report only twelve deaths from natural causes and a daily average of only six patients in the hospital. More than to any therapeutical or surgical skill, these favorable results must be accredited again to unceasing vigilance on the part of the administration, in enforcing every precaution against uncleanness, idleness, and vicious habits; in the daily cleansing of the sewers with sea water; in securing wholesome, abundant, and properly prepared food and clothing; and especially in maintaining a remarkably successful system of self-interested, productive industry—"an organized persuasion to self-discipline, self-help, and self-reformation." Allow me this opportunity to thank the Prison Directors for their frequent visits to the hospital, and for the constant interest they have taken in this department.

An account of the expenses of the hospital is included in the Clerk's report. The following tables are compiled from the daily records of the hospital; the cause of disability and partial disability obtained in every instance before arriving at this place. The same is true also,

with but three exceptions, respecting the cause of death. (See Tables Nos. 1 and 3.) Diseases designated "unclassified" are all those numerous ephemeral complaints, seldom interfering with duty and requiring but little attention. In Table No. 2 it is shown that twenty-five hundred and ninety-five patients were treated during the year, but of this number only eight hundred and sixty-four were new patients.

TABLE No. 1.

Cause.	Number.	Cause.	Number.
<i>Disabled.</i>		<i>Partially Disabled.</i>	
Crippled.....	11	Crippled.....	18
Syphilis.....	20	Syphilis.....	30
Serofula.....	21	Serofula.....	25
Chronic bronchitis.....	4	Chronic bronchitis.....	5
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	7	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3
Paralysis.....	3	Paralysis.....	1
Asthma.....	4	Asthma.....	5
Chronic rheumatism.....	10	Chronic rheumatism.....	49
Aneurism.....	1	Opium habit.....	102
Hernia.....	10	Hernia.....	20
Opium habit.....	15	Gunshot wounds.....	5
Partially insane.....	24	Old age.....	25
Total.....	130	Total.....	288

TABLE No. 2.
Patients Treated.

DISEASES.	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1882.	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1882.	Quarter ending March 31, 1883.	Quarter ending June 30, 1883.	Totals
Amputations.....				4	4
Asthma.....	5	2	6	6	19
Abscess.....	11	10	5	15	41
Bronchitis.....	7	19	4	5	35
Biliousness.....	11	1	1	12	25
Burns and scalds.....	2		1	3	6
Contusions and sprains.....	22	18		2	42
Catarrh.....	6	6	5	1	18
Constipation.....	101	65	36	23	225
Carbuncle.....			1	1	2
Diarrhœa.....	54	45	16	42	157
Dysentery.....	7	13	6	11	37
Dislocations.....	2		1	1	4
Debility.....	10	12	10	5	37
Dropsy.....				1	1
Dyspepsia.....	3	2	1	1	7
Emphysema of lungs.....	1				1
Epilepsy.....		1		1	2
Erythema.....	1				1
Erysipelas.....	3	2	1		6
Fistula.....		2		3	5
Fever, remittent.....	31	51	38	41	161
Fever, intermittent.....	1	1	2	1	5
Fracture.....		2	1		3
Gonorrhœa.....	2	4	4	3	13
Hernia.....	9	12	13	11	45
Hæmoptysis.....	2	2	3	5	12
Hemorrhoids.....	2	4			6
Herpes.....	1				1
Insomnia.....			1		1
Influenza.....		10	6	1	17
Indigestion.....	7			1	8
Lumbago.....	1	7	14	20	42
Measles.....	45				45
Neuralgia.....	22	21	17	25	85
Ophthalmia.....	4	5	4	3	16
Opium habit.....	25	23	22	31	101
Orchitis.....		1		1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	9	4	1	1	15
Pneumonia.....			1	1	2
Rheumatism.....	79	85	43	44	251
Scabies.....				1	1
Scrofula.....	16	6			22
Syphilis.....	17	21	13	27	78
Stricture.....	1			2	3
Tonsilitis.....	1				1
Urticaria.....		2		2	4
Wounds, lacerated.....	16	14	4	1	35
Wounds, incised.....	6	11	17	39	73
Wounds, contused.....		3	5	13	21
Unclassified diseases.....	545	488	302	409	1,744
Classified diseases.....	121	405	176	149	851
Totals.....	666	893	478	558	2,595

TABLE No. 3.

Deaths.

NATIVITY.	Cause.	Date.
California	Pneumonia	July 24, 1882
Ireland	Abscess of liver	August 5, 1882
California	Phthisis pulmonalis	August 18, 1882
Illinois	Emphysema of lungs	September 30, 1882
California	Phthisis pulmonalis	October 8, 1882
China	Phthisis pulmonalis	November 1, 1882
China	Incised wounds	November 18, 1882
California	Scrofula	December 28, 1882
California	Phthisis pulmonalis	January 18, 1883
Pennsylvania	Emphysema of lungs	March 22, 1883
China	Phthisis pulmonalis	March 10, 1883
China	Phthisis pulmonalis	April 12, 1883
China	Phthisis pulmonalis	April 16, 1883

Total.....13.

TABLE No. 4.

Patients.

	Quarter end- ing Septem- ber 30, 1882.	Quarter end- ing Decem- ber 31, 1882.	Quarter end- ing March 31, 1883.	Quarter end- ing June 30, 1883.	Total.
Number in hospital at first of quarter	6	6	7	5	-----
Number admitted	51	24	17	15	107
Number discharged	47	17	17	11	92
Number died	4	4	3	2	13
Number at last of quarter	6	7	5	6	-----

N. J. BIRD, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

August 4, 1883.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN

OF THE

State Prison at San Quentin, California.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Hon. J. P. Ames, Warden :

The Board of Directors having changed the title of the position I hold from "Moral Instructor" to that of "Chaplain," I have the honor to submit this my annual report, as Chaplain, of the several departments under my supervision:

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

There are now forty-six boys under nineteen years of age connected with my department, so far as police arrangements are concerned. What these are I stated fully in my last report, and need now merely to refer to it for information. Thirty-nine have been admitted during the year, but so many have left, by pardons or the expiration of their sentences, that the net increase has been only some ten or twelve. The day school has been discontinued, and all the boys are now constantly employed in the jute factory and shops, learning trades that will be of use to them upon their liberation, if they then desire to lead moral and exemplary lives. If the choice must be made between such work and schooling without work, I would choose the former; not that I underrate in the least the importance and value of education, but for other reasons. Very few of the boys, when there was a school, seemed to care for the advantages thus offered, or manifested a desire to improve themselves by adding to their educational acquirements. The idleness and carelessness on their part, which could not be prevented without a decided addition to the teaching and supervising force, certainly did not improve their mental or moral condition. Those who now wish it are furnished with text-books and writing facilities in their cells, as are also many of the men, and these employ their leisure hours, after the lock-up and on Sundays, in study and educational improvement. If the prison chapel were properly fitted therefor, and the project could be carried out without detriment to the discipline of the institution, I would be in favor of establishing an evening school, say for two hours each on three evenings of the week, for such of the boys and men as would voluntarily attend, and show by their diligence and good behavior that they fully appreciated the privileges granted them. Most cheerfully would I give my services in the management of such a school. I submit this proposition to your better judgment, and shall be content with your decision as to its practicability and usefulness.

As to the proper disposition of these juvenile offenders, every right-thinking man will concede, that if practicable, they should not be here, but in a reformatory school established solely for that class of crim-

inals. In the absence of such an institution I can only say, that so far as the welfare, discipline, and control of the boys are concerned, they are at least one hundred per cent better off in this prison than they would be in any of our county jails, or in the Industrial School, or House of Correction in San Francisco. How they are treated here was stated in my last report. They, however, should be, as I have already suggested, in a reform school of some kind. But when the establishment of such an institution is urged, the bugbear of cost and jobbery immediately comes to the front, and no Legislature, since the abortive trial of some years ago, has ventured to authorize the work. Nothing in that direction can, of course, now be done until the next Legislature shall meet. May I venture to throw out a suggestion for the consideration of those who are now or may then be in authority? It may possibly obviate the objection of expense and yet practically accomplish the object in view.

While it is admitted by all who have made any investigation of this subject, that the boys are better off in this prison than if they were in either of the two institutions in San Francisco, or in any of the county jails, yet, very singularly, there is not the stigma attached to these that there is to the other. A lad may be sent to the Industrial School or House of Correction, or to any of the county jails, nearly a half score of times, and yet that fact does not seem to follow him with its stain in after life, so far as the public is concerned, that does follow a single incarceration in the State Prison, no matter how brief his stay therein may be. If he has been at any time a "State Prison bird," as the slang phrase is, it is a justification in the minds of most people to bar him out from their favorable consideration when applying for a situation in which he can earn an honest living. I do not say that this is right. On the contrary, I here, as I have done on every available opportunity, condemned this policy as a cruel and unchristian one, and as well calculated to increase the number of criminals returned to prison for the second and third times. I now only state this opinion of the public as a *fact* which notoriously exists. Now, it seems to me that if these juvenile delinquents could obtain the benefit of the work, discipline, and restraints of this institution, without the stigma referred to attaching to them, it would be a point well gained. Could there not, then, be a reformatory school or institution attached to this prison, without the objectionable *name* following the committal of boys to the State Prison? An additional building or two might be required, but the expense would be comparatively trifling. The present officers could supervise the school—with only a few additional guards perhaps—and thus the paraphernalia of a full set of new officers and subordinates be avoided. This department of the prison could be known in law as the "Home for Juvenile Delinquents," or "House of Refuge," or "Reform School," or anything but "State Prison." The Judges of Courts could then sentence their juvenile criminals to such institution by its legal name, and the stigma of the present appellation be avoided. Much good, as I believe, could thus be effected in a few years. Could not some such experiment be tried? It certainly would not make matters worse.

I submit these views in deference to those of wiser and more experienced persons. If any better plan can be devised and carried out, I should hail it as the harbinger of better things, so far as the disposition of this hoodlum element of our State is concerned.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

The library is still a popular feature of this institution. The statistics of the same are as follows: The number of volumes on the shelves, July 1, 1882, was three thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. During the year ninety-four books were condemned as being so dilapidated as to be of no further use. There are now on the shelves four thousand one hundred and ninety-five volumes, of which two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six are in the general and one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine in the catholic divisions. The additions during the year amounted to three hundred and ninety-two books, deducting from which the ninety-four condemned volumes, leaves two hundred and ninety-eight as the net increase. There were issued to the prisoners during the twelve months, thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-eight volumes, being an average of one thousand one hundred and forty-two per month. The principal delivery of books is on Saturday afternoons, and the rush to the library then witnessed attests the interest felt by the prisoners in this attractive and most useful department of the prison. I have but one regular assistant in the library, a prisoner, but he has the efficient help of two other boys during the rush on Saturday afternoons.

DONATIONS.

These have been liberal during the year and foot up as follows: Books, one thousand and ninety-one; in this number, however, are included several hundred bibles, testaments, school, and music books, which are not reckoned with those on the shelves above named; magazines, pamphlets, and religious tracts, three thousand eight hundred and ten; old papers (miscellaneous), eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-seven; ditto (religious), one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one; ditto (pictorial), nine hundred and thirty; Seaside Library and the like, nine hundred and forty-two. Acknowledgments were made in each case to the liberal donors. I would like to name them all, but cannot recall their names. The largest donor, however, was the Rev. David McClure, of Oakland. As heretofore, we have also been greatly indebted to the Rev. James Woodworth, Secretary of the Prison Commission, who has kept us well supplied with old newspapers.

BINDERY.

The prisoner who had charge of the bindery at the time of my last report, left the prison in February, his time of penal service having expired. He has been succeeded by another prisoner who, with but a few months' services, has become very expert in the business, and turns out work—principally in repairing dilapidated books, and binding the magazines donated to us—not only superior to that done by his predecessor, but such as would do no discredit to any bindery. The work for the year has been as follows:

Books rebound and repaired, including magazines bound, 302; religious and pictorial papers bound in parcels and drawn as books, 404 parcels; copy books made, 201; tablets for the several offices, 981; tags for ditto, 24; blank books made, 5; blank books indexed, 2; memorandum books made, 100; copying pads made, 2. I have also

in the bindery another assistant, a cripple unable to work anywhere else, but who is very useful in sewing the sheets for the binder.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

These are the same as heretofore, viz.: One service on each Sunday, immediately after breakfast. Special services were also held on Thanksgiving Day, on Christmas, New Year, and Memorial Day. I have the general supervision of these services, but officiate personally only on the first and fifth Sundays of each month. On the second, Father Picardo, from San José, celebrates mass and preaches. The third Sunday is occupied by the Rev. James Woodworth, of San Francisco; and the fourth by the Rev. J. S. McDonald, of San Rafael. Occasional services, when some of these could not attend, were held by the Revs. Aaron Williams and H. L. Harris, of San Francisco. The attendance is about the same as at my last report, viz.: from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, as they may like the preacher, or the reverse. The attendance is voluntary, except on the part of the boys, who must attend every service held in the chapel. It is a matter of regret that several who would like to attend are prevented by their necessary work in and about the prison. I wish that some arrangement could be made that would enable all who so desire to attend service for the hours allotted thereto. I believe the instructions given and sermons preached have not been in vain, but have been blessed for good. I have conversed with and closely examined some, whose hearts have been reached by the influences of our holy religions, and believe they are truly converted. Some of these who have left the prison during the year are still in correspondence with me, and are, as yet, holding fast to their professions and good resolutions. I trust that many of the occupants of the prison will entirely overcome that love for intoxicating liquors which has sent more than eighty per cent to this institution. If this craving, and that for opium, equally strong and pernicious, can be overcome, I should have strong hopes for the moral and spiritual conversion of many of these unfortunates while here, and after they leave the prison.

REFORMATION.

One year's further observation has only deepened my convictions of the truth of the observations submitted in my last report, as to the prospects of the reformation of the inmates of this prison. I respectfully refer to them, and again indorsing them, express the hope that the time may come when Christians and philanthropists outside these walls will awake and arouse to their duty towards the prisoners when discharged. If the emissaries of evil—the keepers of rum-shops and gambling houses and other places of temptation—are always on the watch for these, that they may again fall into their old ways, surely those whose professions are better, and whose duty to effect a contrary result can hardly be measured by words, should at least awake to a sense of what they should and can do. I have endeavored, in a number of addresses I have been permitted to make during the year, to arouse my fellow-citizens to their duty to do something, however small, to save those who leave the prison, who would pursue an honest livelihood if but a reasonable chance were given them. When I read in the religious prints of so much sympa-

thy felt for and extended to the heathens of other lands, I find no fault therewith, but I feel like saying to such and to all,

"The Greeks are at our doors."

A small portion of the money and sympathy and efforts expended on the one would rescue many of these poor souls from perishing, and add to the virtue, morality, and religion of our State. Will not the negligence and carelessness, to use no stronger expressions, of Christians and philanthropists, add rather to the torrents of vice and immorality which now deluge and threaten to ruin our State and people?

EMPLOYÉS.

There are one Assistant Librarian, and the two boys who help on Saturdays, one Binder and his assistant, and one Janitor.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. HILL,
Chaplain.

SAN QUENTIN, July 2, 1883.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

OF THE

State Prison at Folsom, California.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, }
STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM, June 30, 1883. }

To the honorable State Board of Prison Directors:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition of the prison is much better than is usually expected at this season of the year, and that there is reason to believe the improvement is permanent; the morning report of the Physician shows a very small number applying for treatment, and those only for the ailments that would be looked for in a permanent assemblage of three hundred persons in any locality in the State. The average number of prisoners during the year has been 300; and, since the disappearance of the malarial-typhoid fever which visited this section last Summer, there has not been a death resulting from any disease incident to the locality. The Physician's report gives an analysis of each case.

At this date the prisoners are working cheerfully and vigorously, with only the usual recess of one hour at noon; and in no case have they complained of the heat, nor have they desired an extension of the noon recess; on the contrary, they have asked to be permitted to work rather than to be confined in the cell building for two hours, as was the case last Summer.

The Folsom Water Power Company (successors to the Natoma Water and Mining Company) ceased work on their canal last August, and have not yet resumed operations. The grounds for a difference of opinion were given in my last annual report, viz.: The company claiming that they were entitled to fifteen thousand dollars in convict labor, at the rate of fifty cents per day, for the tract of four hundred and eighty-three acres on which the prison is located, and a further fifteen thousand dollars in convict labor, at fifty cents per day, in consideration of the exclusive right to the use of the first five feet fall, perpendicular, of the whole water of the canal at the point where it reaches the prison yard. Your honorable Board, acting under the advice of the Attorney-General, that "the fifteen thousand dollars—the consideration first named—in convict labor, at fifty cents per day, is in full satisfaction for all that is conveyed by the deed, including the exclusive right to the use of the first fall, five feet perpendicular, of the whole water of the canal," directed me to convey this opinion to the Water Power Company as your interpretation of the deed, and notice was returned that work on the canal would cease on the thirty-first of August. On the first of September the Folsom Water Power Company suspended work on the canal, and refused to receive the labor of the convicts they had formerly employed under the contract

with the State dated June 30, 1868. The representatives of the company on the canal were informed that the labor of eighty convicts—the number employed by them on the thirty-first of August—would be tendered each day, and that the company would be charged with the labor of each convict so tendered. A formal tender, in writing, was posted on the blacksmith's shop on the company's works, in the absence of any person there to acknowledge the tender, and a letter was mailed to the President of the company, giving him notice that the labor would be tendered, and charged on the prison books against the company. This was done with the advice of the Attorney-General. I was then instructed to bring suit against the Water Power Company to obtain a judicial determination of the question. The case was put in the hands of the Attorney-General, with the suggestion that counsel could agree upon the facts, and leave only the terms of the deed to be passed upon by the Courts. Attorney-General Marshall, not being familiar with the facts—the correspondence having been conducted with his predecessors—has given the management of the case to Hon. Presley Dunlap, who is now arranging to bring the matter before the Superior Court.

When the Water Power Company complete this undertaking of carrying the water of the American River through their canal in front of the prison yard, the power can be utilized to drive all necessary machinery for polishing granite or for manufacturing purposes, without cost for fuel.

The lower yard of the prison, where the quarry is located, is rapidly taking shape by the erection of a wall running parallel with the American River; a very handsome gateway has been built with the arch of sufficient height to permit the passage of a locomotive to take out the cars loaded with granite. Besides furnishing the means of securing the prisoners while working in large congregations, making paving-blocks and getting out curbing and crosswalks, the wall completes the idea of a prison; without such an inclosure, the average visitor, unmindful of the line of guards, was puzzled to know how the prisoners could be prevented from taking their liberty at any moment. The present sentry posts cannot be abandoned even when the wall is completed, but the danger of breaks will be reduced to the minimum.

A large number of prisoners can now be employed in dressing building stone, in addition to the number already engaged in getting out the stone for the Capitol fence; and a contract has been completed which will call for the work of at least fifty prisoners. These convicts will be instructed in a good trade while earning the cost of their maintenance, and they will produce something which could not have been brought into market but for their labor.

The granite quarry is inexhaustible, and the quality of the rock improves as the work progresses. The large blocks of granite delivered at the Capitol from the prison quarry have attracted attention to the quality of the stone, and there is every reason to believe that it will be much sought after for building purposes. The demand for paving-blocks will use up all the material that will not answer for dimension stone, as soon as the people of the metropolis realize that the granite blocks can be obtained at as low figures as are now paid for the inferior basalt.

The clearing of a portion of the land of the prison tract has given very good results; about one hundred acres are now embraced in the

farm, which yielded enough hay to supply the prison for a year, and enough grain to seed the ground again. About two thousand grape vines are now well started, and an equal number can readily be put in next season.

The new reservoir, holding 251,000 gallons of water, gives a pressure, through over one hundred feet of fall, that insures the prison against any danger from fire; hose are distributed at convenient points for instant use, with a sufficient number of openings in the water pipes to make connection at any place near where the fire may be discovered.

Finding the cost of fuel to be a very great item, I have made experiments with cheap coal, and am able to report that the same amount of steam can be produced at a saving of twenty-five per cent.

The question of disposing of the sewage of the prison—a very serious question for those living below us on the American River—has given me some anxiety, but I am happy to be able to report, that by means of intermittent filtration, suggested by Dr. F. W. Hatch, all impurities from the prison are arrested in the tanks built for that purpose, and packed with granite spawls, gravel, sand, and charcoal, and the river is no longer polluted by any waste from this settlement.

The work of beautifying the grounds by planting flowers and making grassy slopes, gives such pleasant results that I have enlarged the area devoted to the ornamental, and in another year I hope to have all the rugged and unsightly points brought into harmony with the terraces in front of the building.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.

One of the prisoners has given the Supreme Court an opportunity to pass upon a question which is of great importance to prison officers everywhere, and not alone to prison officers, but to those who administer the laws as well. The question involves the right of the Executive to impose conditions in granting a pardon to a prisoner, and the obligation of the prisoner to observe the conditions when imposed; it also touches the power to arrest a prisoner at large in violation of the conditions of his pardon. In view of its importance I give a history of the case, with the decisions of the Courts: On the application of the brothers of Elias Marks, a convict who had been sentenced to twelve years imprisonment for murder in the second degree, and who was represented as being of unsound mind and not wholly responsible for his acts, Governor Perkins granted a pardon, reciting the terms of the petition, which guaranteed that the prisoner would be sent to his parents in Poland, to be cared for by them, and attaching to the pardon the condition that Elias Marks should leave the State, never to return. When the pardon was brought to the prison, in January, by his brother, Marks refused to accept it on the condition named, and his brother went away, leaving Marks still in prison. Being in doubt whether the pardon would be valid after the prisoner had refused to accept the condition, Attorney-General Marshall's opinion was requested, and he replied: "I have found no direct authority applicable to this case, which is a singular one; but I do not hesitate to advise that in the case of a conditional pardon offered the prisoner may have a reasonable time in which to accept or reject the offer, and in this case I think it would be perfectly proper to

allow the prisoner the benefit of the pardon which you hold." Three months after the pardon had been offered, the prisoner asked to have his brothers visit him, and he signed a letter, agreeing to comply with their wishes and go to Poland if they would obtain his release. On the tenth of April, Marks renewed his promise to his brothers, in my presence, agreeing to leave the State by the train going eastward from Sacramento the same evening, and on his arrival in New York to take the steamer for Europe without delay. He was then given in charge of his brothers, who left for Sacramento by the noon train. About six o'clock that evening I received a telegram, stating that Marks had refused to leave on the train or to leave the State at all. My reply instructed the brother to make complaint before any magistrate and have Marks arrested; but he was simply taken in charge by a police officer and returned to Folsom Prison the following day. Though the officer had no commitment of any kind, I received the prisoner, and informed him that I should hold him under the commitment from the District Court of Mendocino County, as the term of twelve years had not expired, and if he believed he had the right to be at large under the terms of the pardon, he must invoke the aid of the Courts. I had obtained the opinion of Attorney-General Hart in 1882, on the method to be pursued to recommit a person who had violated the conditions of a pardon, and learned from him that in the absence of any law the custom varied somewhat; that in South Carolina "a person who had been pardoned upon condition of leaving the State, and had failed to comply with such condition, was arrested and placed in jail by a body of citizens acting without any warrant, and upon application to be released upon habeas corpus, it was held, that having failed to comply with the condition imposed, the pardon was void, and that the original sentence was sufficient to detain the prisoner."

Marks applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and the case was heard before Judge Armstrong, who gave the subject a great deal of consideration, and reviewed the whole question of pardons in an elaborate opinion. He remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Warden, with the intimation that the pardon did not commence to run until after the prisoner had passed the State boundary line. The matter was then taken before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, where it was fully argued by the counsel on both sides. Briefs were filed, and the opinion of the Court was given by Justice Ross, remanding the prisoner.

The opinions are of so much importance to prison officials, going over the whole ground of conditional pardons, as they do, that I have had them copied for general circulation, and annex them to this report:

In the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, State of California.—Ex Parte E. MARKS on habeas corpus.—OPINION.—This is a proceeding upon habeas corpus. The prisoner was convicted of murder of the second degree and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. The conviction was in the Superior Court of Mendocino County. An application was made to Governor Perkins, just before his term of office expired, to pardon the prisoner, and upon that application it was represented to the Governor that the prisoner was considered a half idiot; and that his brothers and relatives were able and willing to send the prisoner to Poland; that his parents resided there and would take care of him. His brothers are wealthy merchants, fully able to furnish means to send the prisoner to Poland, and to support him there with their parents, and this they agreed to do if the Governor would pardon him. Upon these representations the Governor granted the pardon, conditionally that the prisoner should leave the State, never to return. The prisoner was represented to the Governor as about a half idiot and requiring the care of his relatives. All of these facts appear from the recitals in the pardon and

other evidence adduced at the hearing. But from the evidence before me I am not satisfied that he is in any sense idiotic. The pardon was granted on the third day of January, 1883. A few days thereafter one of the brothers went to Folsom where the prisoner was confined and offered him the pardon; and at the same time informed him of the representations made to the Governor to induce him to grant the pardon, and the willingness of himself and brother to furnish him money to pay his expenses to Poland and sufficient annually to support him. He refused to accept the pardon on those conditions; but he was willing to accept the pardon if his brothers would give him a sum of money and let him go where he might see fit to go; but he refused to accept the pardon on condition that he should leave the State unless he was allowed at least eighty days to go at large unrestrained of his personal liberty, in the State, before he should leave. He said he had some business to settle before he should go, and upon being asked what it was, he refused to state, saying that was his own affair. The Warden of the prison, General McComb, refused to allow him the time demanded and he then refused to accept the pardon. The brother then left. Afterwards the prisoner informed General McComb that if his brothers would furnish him the means to go to Poland, and to support him there, he would accept the pardon and go, requesting General McComb to write to his brothers and to so inform them. He did so. Both of his brothers, in response to the General's letter, went to Folsom and expressed their willingness to do as they had offered to do. They seemed anxious to make good the representations which they had made to the Governor upon which he had been induced to grant the pardon. In the presence of General McComb, the prisoner agreed that if he should be released from prison, to go at once from the State and to Poland, as his brothers desired. Upon that agreement he was turned over to the custody of his brothers, who brought him to Sacramento and offered to buy him a ticket to New York and give him sufficient money to pay his expenses on the way; they had arranged with friends in New York to buy a ticket for him to Europe and furnish him with sufficient money to pay his expenses thence; and of this they informed him; but he refused to go. He demanded a thousand dollars, and would not go without it; he finally said if they would give him two hundred and fifty dollars he would go out of the State; but otherwise he would not do it. His brothers refused to give him the money and then turned him over to the Chief of Police of the City of Sacramento and telegraphed to the Warden of the State Prison, General McComb, to send for him and put him back in prison, which was accordingly done. The Warden returns to the writ of habeas corpus that he holds the prisoner under the judgment of conviction. These are the material facts.

The counsel for the prisoner contend:

1. That the prisoner is entitled to be discharged from custody and a reasonable time to quit the State.
2. That he cannot be imprisoned in execution of the judgment of conviction without a judicial determination of the non-performance of the condition of the pardon.

Neither of these propositions can be sustained in this proceeding. It is very doubtful whether the brothers had any authority to deliver the pardon to the prisoner without making good their representations to the Governor by which he was induced to grant it. The rule upon this point is thus stated, 4 Blackstone Com. 400: "Next it is a general rule that whenever it may reasonably be presumed the King is deceived, the pardon is void. Therefore any suppression of truth or suggestion of falsehood in a charter of pardon will vitiate the whole, for the King was misinformed. General words have also a very imperfect effect in pardons."

There is no doubt that a pardon fraudulently procured is void. If the prisoner in this case refuses to abide by and make good the representations made by his brothers in his behalf, by which the pardon was obtained, but still claims the benefit of the pardon upon the theory that it had taken effect beyond recall, it would be a fraud upon the executive department of the government, and the pardon would be void. (*State vs. McIntire*, 1 Jones (N. C.) 1; *Com. vs. Hallowsay*, 44 Penn. St. 210.) But a pardon must be delivered and *accepted* to give it validity. And neither was done in this case. The delivery was *conditional*, and there was *no acceptance*.

United States vs. Wilson, 7 Pet. 150.
Ex parte Wells, 18 How., U. S. 314.
State vs. Potter, 1 Park. Cr. Rep. 47.
State vs. Smith, 1 Bailey, 283.

There can be no doubt that the Governor may annex such conditions to a pardon as he may see fit, and before the pardon can take effect all conditions precedent must be complied with and fully performed by the prisoner. If the conditions are illegal, immoral, or impossible, they are void; but in such case the pardon is also void.

Ex parte Wells, 18 How., U. S. 314.
State vs. Smith, 1 Bailey, 283.

The reason of the rule that when the condition is void the pardon is void, is, that as the prisoner is not bound to accept the pardon and there is no means of enforcing the condition, the performance by the prisoner of the condition is the only conclusive evidence of the assent of the prisoner to the pardon. It is contended by the prisoner's counsel that he has a reasonable time in which to perform the condition in the pardon in this case, and in the meantime is entitled to his personal liberty and to go at large in the State; but the answer to this proposition is this: the condition that the prisoner should leave the State is a condition precedent,

and until it is performed the pardon is inoperative and does not take effect, and until the pardon takes effect the judgment under which the prisoner was imprisoned remains in force, and while it remains in force the prisoner is not entitled to his personal liberty unrestrained by the proper authorities. This must be so upon every known principle of good government. If it were not so, a prisoner might feign or pretend to accept a pardon upon condition that he would leave the State, only to get his liberty long enough to murder an enemy, or commit some other offense, and then take the chances of detection. But we need look no further than the condition itself to find a reason for restraining the prisoner of his personal liberty *even* while he is performing the condition; because the Governor in his act of grace towards the prisoner has said to him in effect, "while mercy releases you from within your prison walls, the safety of society requires that you should not mingle with the people of the State." There is no constitutional or statutory regulation as to how a prisoner shall be sent out of the State who is pardoned upon condition that he shall not remain in it. We must, therefore, look to the common law for our guide. At the common law when a pardon was granted upon conditions, the prisoner was required to enter into recognizance with sureties that he would perform the conditions of the pardon (1 Chit. Cr. L. 773, 774); and where the prisoner was not put under bail, but the condition of the pardon was that the offender should quit the country or be transported beyond sea, the prisoner was not set at large until he was beyond sea, nor was any warrant necessary to authorize the persons having charge of the offender *en route* to his place of destination beyond sea to restrain him of his liberty; and a verbal command was a sufficient authority. So held in Leonard Watson's case (9 Adol. & Ellis, 731). The principle of this case is affirmed in *Ex parte Wells*, 18 How., U. S. 314.

Then, while the brothers of the prisoner had him in custody for the purpose of sending him beyond the State, under the direction of the Warden of the State's Prison, he was in the custody of the law; and when he was returned to the prison by them, because he refused to go out of the State, in violation of his agreement, he was in custody of the Warden and imprisoned under the judgment of conviction. It is not necessary that a prisoner, while in the performance of the condition of the pardon requiring him to depart from the State, should be in charge of an officer of the law, other than a private person authorized by the Governor to see that the condition should be performed in good faith; and the pardoning power is so comprehensive that the Governor may provide for the removal of the prisoner before granting the pardon, or afterwards; and when the Governor has not made any special provision for it, the Warden of the prison may put the prisoner in charge of any suitable person to see that he departs from the State in the performance of the condition; and when such condition precedent is performed, the pardon takes effect and supersedes the judgment, subject to be defeated upon the prisoner returning to the State in violation of the condition that he shall *never* return, which is a condition subsequent.

The second proposition of the attorneys for the prisoner is answered by what has already been said. As the prisoner has never been released from the custody of the law, though he was released from within the prison walls, he is in custody of the Warden under the judgment of conviction. There is no proceeding in this State to determine whether a prisoner has accepted a pardon and performed the condition precedent other than the writ of habeas corpus. If, in this proceeding, it had been found that the prisoner had accepted the pardon, and in good faith had performed its conditions, it would have been my duty to discharge him; but otherwise not so. For a violation of a condition subsequent, the Governor might issue his warrant for the arrest of the prisoner by reason of the comprehensiveness of the pardoning power. This is so in analogy to the right of a party to a contract to rescind it when the other party has refused to perform it.

Arthur vs. Craig, 30 Am. Rep. 395.
Lee vs. Murphy, 12 Am. 563.

But if the brothers, in whose charge the prisoner had been placed, had no authority to return the prisoner in obedience to the direction of the Warden, it is sufficient to say that he is now legally in custody under the judgment of conviction, and therefore must be remanded to the custody of the Warden without regard as to how he was returned to his custody.

State vs. Smith, 1 Bailey, 283.

Let the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the Warden at the State Prison at Folsom.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
Superior Judge of Sacramento County.

The case was then taken to the Supreme Court on habeas corpus, and argued at length by counsel. The decision is annexed:

*In the Supreme Court—in Bank—Filed July 24, 1883—Ex parte MARKS.—No. 10845.—*The petitioner, who was undergoing imprisonment in the State Prison under judgment of conviction of the crime of murder in the second degree, was, by the Governor of the State, granted a

pardon upon condition that he forthwith leave the State and never return thereto. The Governor, it seems, was induced to grant the pardon upon representations made to him to the effect that the prisoner was partly idiotic, that his parents resided in Poland and would take care of him if permitted to go to them, and that he had brothers of wealth in this State who would furnish him with the means necessary to take him there, and would, therefore, provide for his support. The pardon was given by the Governor to the Warden of the prison, to be by him delivered to the prisoner whenever the same was properly accepted. Upon its receipt the Warden tendered the pardon to the prisoner, who refused to accept it unless it should be stipulated that he should be permitted to remain in the State for the period of eighty days after his discharge from the prison. The result, of course, was that he remained incarcerated. Some weeks afterward he indicated to the Warden—who meanwhile had retained the pardon in his possession—his willingness to accept it, and to faithfully perform the conditions upon which it was granted. Upon this representation, and upon the prisoner's promise to leave the State on the train going East the following evening, the Warden handed him the pardon and released him from custody. His brothers thereupon offered him sufficient funds to take him to his parents in Poland, but he refused to go as he had promised, but declared his intention to remain in California unless his brothers gave him one thousand dollars. Thereupon he was again taken into custody by the Warden, and now claims the right to be discharged on habeas corpus.

We think it clear that he is not entitled to be so discharged. There is no doubt that the Governor was authorized to grant the pardon upon the conditions stated, for he is by the Constitution empowered to make such grants "upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons." Sec. 1, Art. VII, Constitution.

The pardon in question contained two conditions—one, that the prisoner should forthwith leave the State; the other, that he should never return to the State. The one was a condition precedent; the other, a condition subsequent. That is to say, the Governor in effect said to the prisoner: By virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, I exempt you from the punishment the law inflicts for the crime you have committed, provided you forthwith leave the State, and provided, further, you never return to the State. Until he actually leaves the State the pardon does not become operative at all. This must be so from the very nature of the first condition attached to it. When that condition is performed, the pardon becomes operative, but it nevertheless remains subject to be defeated by the breach of the condition subsequent, to wit: by the prisoner's subsequent return to the State. (1 Bishop on Criminal Law, Sec. 760; *Ex parte Wells*, 18 Howard, 311; *State vs. Smith*, 1 Bailey's S. C. R. 283; *Lee vs. Murphy*, 22 Gratt. 789; *Flavel's Case*, 8 Watts & Sergeant, 197.) The pardon, therefore, never having taken effect, it results that the prisoner is not entitled to his discharge. It is no answer to say that the pardon was *delivered* to the prisoner. Apart from what has already been said, delivery of such an instrument is not complete without an acceptance in good faith. The *bad* faith of the prisoner was demonstrated almost as soon as he got out of prison. Besides, the pardon was given to the prisoner by the Warden upon the distinct agreement on his part to leave the State on the train going east the following evening. The subsequent conduct of the prisoner showed that he had no intention of doing any such thing. A pardon obtained by misrepresentation amounting to fraud is void. (1 Bishop on Criminal Law, Secs. 753-4.) Nor is there any force in the suggestion that in such cases the person pardoned may be deprived of the opportunity to comply with the conditions of the pardon. No Court has the power to compel any executive officer to afford the person to whom a pardon has been conditionally granted an opportunity to comply with the conditions, for that would be to exercise the pardoning power in part. When the pardon has once taken effect, then the party to whom it is extended acquires a right which the Courts can, and will, of course, protect. There is no reason, however, to suppose that in any case any executive officer would refuse to afford the party to whom a conditional pardon should be granted an opportunity to comply with the conditions, and thereby secure its benefits. Every presumption is the other way. Should the fact be otherwise in any case, perhaps some means might be discovered for giving effect to the Governor's power. At all events, in the present case, ample opportunity was given the prisoner, which, instead of availing himself of, he abused.

Let the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the Warden.

ROSS, J.

We concur:

SHARPSTEIN, J.
MYRICK, J.
THORNTON, J.

TRIALS BY "INFORMATION."

An interesting question has been raised by the prisoners, in applying for permission to subscribe to a fund to employ counsel to test the validity of the provision in the Constitution permitting trial for felony on information instead of by indictment by a grand jury. Attorney-General Marshall gave his opinion that prisoners have a right to moot any question, and they cannot be denied the privilege

of employing counsel to take them before any Court on a writ of habeas corpus. While having no faith in the point made by the prisoners, he could not advise denying them the right even to waste their money in counsel fees. The point raised by the prisoners is that as Amendment V of the Constitution of the United States says that "no person shall be tried for a capital or otherwise infamous crime except upon presentment or indictment by a grand jury," the provision of the Constitution of California partially dispensing with grand juries is illegal, and that those prisoners tried on information are entitled to be set at liberty. The case is in the hands of ex-Attorney-General Hart, and will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

I regret to have to report, as one of the events of the year, the death of Captain James Towle, a prison officer of great experience, who was universally esteemed by all who knew him.

The report of the Clerk, accompanying, will show the financial transactions for the past year.

The Physician's report explains the sanitary condition of the prison.

I desire here to return my thanks to the members of the Board of Directors for unvarying courtesy, and to Captain Benj. Chambers, and other officers and guards, for cheerful and prompt assistance in discharging my duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McCOMB,
Warden.

REPORT OF THE CLERK

OF THE

State Prison at Folsom, California.

TABLE No. 1.

Abstract of Total Cash Receipts from all Sources for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1883.

Month.	State Treasury.	Commissary Sales of Merchandise.	Laundry.	Shoes.	Medicines.	Discount.	Sales of Granite and Hogs.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1882—July-----	\$8,878 43	\$121 77	\$19 85	\$1 00	\$2 50	-----	-----	-----	\$9,023 55
August-----	6,729 03	147 01	24 90	1 25	26 00	-----	-----	-----	6,966 99
September-----	8,633 63	196 95	19 35	1 85	3 00	\$82 00	-----	\$38 80	8,936 78
October-----	7,049 45	98 07	23 10	-----	2 75	202 40	-----	-----	7,375 77
November-----	9,224 23	105 88	10 90	50	23 10	-----	-----	-----	9,364 61
December-----	7,246 73	138 13	11 35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,396 21
1883—January-----	-----	24 19	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24 44
February-----	15,128 65	108 71	20 55	-----	-----	-----	\$250 70	10 00	15,518 61
March-----	8,999 55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	88	9,000 43
April-----	8,176 32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,176 32
May-----	9,287 52	65 55	-----	-----	-----	-----	249 30	-----	9,704 77
June-----	8,955 39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	154 05	-----	9,109 44
Totals-----	\$98,303 93	\$1,006 26	\$130 25	\$4 60	\$57 35	\$284 40	\$654 05	\$152 08	\$100,597 92

TABLE No. 2.
Abstract of Total Cash Disbursements for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1883.

Months.	Commissary Bills of Merchandise.	Salaries.	Salary Advances.	Expense.	Discharged Prisoners.	Commutation of Subsistence.	Freight.	Discount on State Warrants.	Wooden Buildings.
1882—July-----	\$3,742 07	\$2,700 29	\$35 00	\$67 55	\$63 50	\$20 00	\$178 36	\$355 12	-----
August-----	6,422 90	2,077 89	-----	149 54	68 00	20 00	148 21	263 00	-----
September-----	5,374 65	2,346 42	12 50	97 55	47 00	20 00	282 42	247 05	-----
October-----	4,599 70	2,138 95	10 25	35 65	50 75	20 00	-----	155 56	\$225 00
November-----	6,204 81	2,121 70	-----	125 52	114 30	20 00	683 50	87 63	150 75
December-----	4,727 70	2,114 95	64 00	83 80	57 50	20 00	175 57	67 60	-----
1883—January-----	56 00	453 62	43 00	82 40	109 70	-----	-----	-----	-----
February-----	9,796 15	4,106 18	-----	25 55	49 65	25 00	208 66	-----	-----
March-----	6,499 28	2,088 04	-----	76 00	106 50	-----	-----	-----	-----
April-----	5,636 82	2,159 73	-----	6 70	89 10	-----	-----	-----	-----
May-----	5,392 91	2,011 36	100 00	1,525 41	84 65	-----	-----	-----	-----
June-----	6,302 95	2,406 08	-----	97 97	115 70	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals-----	\$64,975 94	\$26,725 21	\$264 75	\$2,373 64	\$956 35	\$145 00	\$1,676 72	\$1,075 96	\$375 75
Months.	Telegraphing.	Discharged Prisoners' Clothing.	Postage.	State Treasury.	Labor Payroll.	Telephone Line, Railroad Material, Farm and Fuel.	Live Stock.	Totals.	
1882—July-----	-----	-----	-----	\$308 78	\$220 00	-----	\$115 00	\$7,805 67	
August-----	88 75	\$5 85	\$16 00	-----	215 00	-----	75 00	9,410 14	
September-----	11 04	28 00	28 00	135 00	-----	-----	-----	8,910 78	
October-----	-----	20 00	15 00	-----	130 00	\$149 15	-----	7,400 86	
November-----	8 82	53 00	16 00	-----	130 00	21 00	-----	9,737 03	
December-----	40 21	10 00	17 00	-----	150 00	-----	-----	7,498 33	
1883—January-----	-----	54 50	9 00	-----	-----	-----	808 22	14,844 84	
February-----	9 59	-----	10 00	-----	599 50	14 56	-----	8,995 82	
March-----	-----	10 00	15 00	-----	192 00	-----	-----	8,155 12	
April-----	-----	27 50	9 00	-----	206 27	-----	-----	9,562 23	
May-----	-----	24 00	27 00	-----	396 90	-----	-----	9,697 70	
June-----	-----	35 50	9 00	-----	430 50	-----	300 00	-----	
Totals-----	\$48 41	\$240 35	\$171 00	\$308 78	\$2,805 17	\$184 71	\$490 00	\$102,826 74	

TABLE No. 3.

Exhibit of the Cost of Maintaining Prisoners at the State Prison at Folsom, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1883.

Months.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Shoes.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicines.	Stationery.	General Expense.	Salaries.	Laundry.
1882—July	\$1,778 47	\$113 31	\$216 20	\$133 52	-----	\$92 19	\$13 24	\$322 97	\$2,304 67	\$0 93
August	1,807 94	114 28	135 28	121 73	\$8 07	107 39	2 61	566 34	2,204 50	-----
September	2,052 90	1 12	345 28	120 28	33 05	126 83	12 68	592 18	2,299 75	-----
October	1,949 20	534 66	336 43	103 78	147 73	159 51	39 36	1,196 02	2,177 10	3 51
November	2,135 14	33 56	233 88	71 28	398 26	73 16	8 62	525 66	2,213 25	91
December	2,090 56	112 93	250 65	91 48	246 00	108 38	7 64	793 77	2,200 00	3 37
1883—January	2,092 38	182 20	232 83	26 69	120 00	89 85	9 54	811 08	2,240 30	14 02
February	1,971 22	73 11	216 49	88 45	-----	31 55	16 07	371 33	2,273 64	-----
March	2,145 30	2 68	210 53	114 42	-----	79 69	3 59	587 35	2,190 00	10 05
April	1,546 93	100 21	378 55	120 76	34 15	102 47	11 32	670 65	2,095 01	6 18
May	1,908 88	190 90	289 40	50 25	69 99	79 88	28 36	2,529 82	2,221 94	-----
June	2,070 75	25 35	272 40	145 00	20 81	94 85	14 61	433 80	2,136 67	-----
Totals	\$23,549 67	\$1,484 31	\$3,217 92	\$1,187 64	\$1,078 06	\$1,145 75	\$167 64	\$9,400 97	\$26,556 83	\$38 97

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Months.	Fuel.	Postage.	Light.	Freight.	Telegraphing.	Commutation of Subsistence.	Total Cost per Month.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.
1882—July	-----	-----	\$40 95	\$119 80	\$8 75	\$20 00	\$5,165 00	304	\$0 54.80
August	-----	\$14 53	159 82	245 82	11 04	20 00	5,519 35	301	58.90
September	\$243 25	27 28	263 75	167 44	6 96	20 00	6,312 75	301	69.90
October	86 00	15 00	272 04	575 30	8 82	20 00	7,624 46	305	80.60
November	595 39	16 00	72 50	103 14	10 21	20 00	6,510 96	305	71.10
December	316 50	17 00	364 74	246 40	9 59	20 00	6,879 01	302	73.50
1883—January	173 72	9 00	91 39	84 43	4 00	20 00	6,202 43	299	66.90
February	227 31	10 00	271 90	515 81	9 17	5 00	6,081 05	291	74.50
March	610 27	15 00	244 29	194 86	5 82	-----	6,413 85	286	72.30
April	508 09	9 00	116 78	231 30	5 92	-----	5,937 32	291	68.00
May	239 85	27 00	149 35	419 31	6 63	-----	8,211 56	302	87.65
June	222 70	9 00	147 30	219 76	6 63	-----	5,819 63	307	64.25
Totals	\$3,223 08	\$168 81	\$2,194 81	\$3,123 37	\$93 54	\$145 00	\$76,776 37	300	70.44

TABLE No. 4.

Cash Statement, July 1, 1883.

July 1, 1882—To balance on hand.....	\$4,023 56
To total cash receipts for fiscal year, as per Table No. 1.....	100,597 92
	<hr/>
	\$104,621 48
Total disbursements for fiscal year, as per Table No. 2.....	102,826 74
	<hr/>
July 1, 1883—Balance on hand.....	\$1,794 74

REPORT OF THE TURNKEY

OF THE

State Prison at Folsom, California.

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of Prisoners at the Folsom State Prison.

United States and Territories.	Number.	Foreign.	Number.
California.....	48	Austria.....	3
Connecticut.....	1	Canada.....	5
Georgia.....	2	Chili.....	2
Illinois.....	5	China.....	52
Indiana.....	4	Denmark.....	2
Iowa.....	4	England.....	12
Kansas.....	1	France.....	5
Kentucky.....	5	Germany.....	21
Louisiana.....	5	Ireland.....	16
Maine.....	2	Italy.....	3
Maryland.....	3	Mexico.....	7
Massachusetts.....	8	Nova Scotia.....	2
Michigan.....	2	Poland.....	1
Missouri.....	8	Russia.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Scotland.....	3
New York.....	35	South America.....	2
Ohio.....	9	Spain.....	1
Oregon.....	1	Turkey.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	11	Total.....	139
Rhode Island.....	3		
South Carolina.....	2		
Vermont.....	1		
Virginia.....	4		
Washington Territory.....	1		
West Virginia.....	1		
Wisconsin.....	2		
Total.....	169		

RECAPITULATION.

United States and Territories.....	169
Foreign.....	139
Grand total.....	308

TABLE No. 3.

Classification of Crime.

Crime.	Number.	Crime.	Number.
Accessory to felony.....	1	Forgery.....	8
Arson, second degree.....	3	Felony.....	11
Assault to murder.....	12	Grand larceny.....	50
Assault to rape.....	2	Grand larceny and prior conviction.....	2
Assault to rob.....	4	Incest.....	1
Assault with a deadly weapon.....	2	Murder, first degree.....	23
Attempted crime against nature.....	1	Murder, second degree.....	15
Attempt to commit burglary.....	2	Manslaughter.....	13
Attempt to break jail.....	1	Petty larceny and prior conviction.....	6
Burglary.....	18	Rape.....	1
Burglary, first degree.....	43	Grand larceny and robbery.....	1
Burglary, second degree.....	36	Robbery.....	39
Burglary and grand larceny.....	5	Total.....	308
Burglary and prior conviction.....	7		
Child stealing.....	1		

TABLE No. 4.
Terms of Imprisonment.

Term.	Number.	Term.	Number.
One year	24	Fourteen years	8
One and one half years	7	Fifteen years	18
Two years	19	Sixteen years	1
Two and one half years	3	Seventeen years	1
Three years	29	Twenty years	1
Three and one half years	1	Twenty-one years	1
Four years	18	Twenty-one years and one month	1
Four years and five months	1	Twenty-two years	1
Four and one half years	2	Twenty-five years	4
Five years	50	Twenty-seven and one half years	1
Six years	16	Twenty-eight years	1
Seven years	13	Thirty-four years	1
Eight years	10	Fifty years	1
Ten years	35	Life	26
Eleven years	2		
Twelve years	10	Total	308
Thirteen years	2		

TABLE No. 5.
Ages of Prisoners.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
Below twenty years	21	Between sixty and seventy years	5
Between twenty and thirty years	131	Between seventy and eighty years	2
Between thirty and forty years	83		
Between forty and fifty years	41	Total	308
Between fifty and sixty years	25		

TABLE No. 5—Continued.
Educational Abilities of Prisoners.

Read and write	254
Read and cannot write	13
Neither read nor write	41
Total	308

TABLE No. 6.
Number of Prisoners from each County.

County.	Number.	County.	Number.
Alameda.....	10	Sacramento.....	41
Amador.....	6	Sierra.....	2
Butte.....	6	San Bernardino.....	4
Colusa.....	2	San Diego.....	1
Calaveras.....	11	San Joaquin.....	8
Contra Costa.....	2	San Luis Obispo.....	2
Del Norte.....	1	Santa Barbara.....	5
El Dorado.....	5	Santa Clara.....	9
Fresno.....	5	Santa Cruz.....	3
Humboldt.....	1	Shasta.....	1
Kern.....	4	Siskiyou.....	1
Lassen.....	2	Solano.....	5
Los Angeles.....	3	Sonoma.....	8
Marin.....	1	Stanislaus.....	10
Mariposa.....	1	Sutter.....	2
Mendocino.....	1	Tehama.....	9
Modoc.....	2	Trinity.....	3
Mono.....	1	Tulare.....	2
Monterey.....	4	Tuolumne.....	1
Napa.....	3	Yolo.....	5
Nevada.....	12	Yuba.....	13
Plumas.....	5		
San Francisco.....	85	Total.....	308

TABLE No. 7.
Occupation of Prisoners when Received.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Baker.....	5	Marble cutter.....	1
Barber.....	3	Millwright.....	1
Blacksmith.....	4	Miner.....	8
Bookkeeper.....	2	Peddler.....	1
Brewer.....	1	Painter.....	8
Brickmaker.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Plumber.....	1
Carpenter.....	8	Printer.....	3
Clerk.....	5	Ship carpenter.....	1
Cook.....	27	Sash maker.....	1
Corn doctor.....	1	Stonecutter.....	2
Druggist.....	1	Surveyor.....	1
Dyer.....	1	Saloon keeper.....	1
Engineer.....	3	Sailor.....	8
Farmer.....	8	Shoemaker.....	8
Fireman.....	2	Teamster.....	4
Gardener.....	2	Tailor.....	3
Gasfitter.....	4	Telegraph operator.....	1
Harness maker.....	5	Tinsmith.....	2
Herder.....	1	Vaquero.....	1
Hostler.....	3	Washman.....	10
Laborer.....	140	Waiter.....	10
Lithographer.....	2		
Locksmith.....	1	Total.....	308

TABLE No. 8.
Punishments in each Month.

Year.	Month.	Bread and Water.	Showered.
1882	July	16	4
1882	August	12	6
1882	September	13	—
1882	October	15	3
1882	November	11	1
1882	December	12	5
1883	January	17	—
1883	February	14	1
1883	March	15	—
1883	April	7	—
1883	May	7	—
1883	June	4	3
	Total	143	23

TABLE No. 9.

Religious Belief.

Roman Catholics	132
Protestants	112
Jews	8
Professing no religion	4
Chinese.	52
Total	308

TABLE No. 10.

Number of Terms.

First term	204
Second term	61
Third term	27
Fourth term	9
Fifth term	6
Sixth term	1
Total	308

TABLE No. 11.

Clothing Issued to Prisoners from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

Year.	Month.	Woolen Pants.	Woolen Shirts.	Hickory Shirts.	Shoes.	Blankets.	Yards Ticking.	Hats.	Socks.
1882--	July	84	12	48	65	2	---	12	84
1882--	August	25	36	2	50	---	---	36	---
1882--	September	73	48	---	68	2	49½	48	36
1882--	October	85	91	1	63	24	80	37	171
1882--	November	48	49	2	37	101	---	12	12
1882--	December	60	59	---	50	41	---	13	50
1883--	January	36	24	12	1	24	3½	36	354
1883--	February	12	24	---	50	3	---	---	36
1883--	March	36	32	31	62	---	---	47	64
1883--	April	109	98	26	71	---	77½	4	---
1883--	May	48	58	4	26	---	75½	---	230
1883--	June	84	96	23	87	---	63½	2	72
	Totals	700	627	149	630	197	349½	247	1,109

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

OF THE

State Prison at Folsom, California.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Hon. J. P. Ames, Warden:

DEAR SIR: Again I have the honor of submitting to you a report of a most remarkable sanitary condition of the California State Prison at San Quentin. The unprecedented low death rate of the preceding year, and a condition of health unsurpassed by any similar institution throughout the world, have been maintained through another year, establishing marvelous results, beyond the empirical or incidental, upon a basis of wise and humane administration, at which philanthropic penology should rejoice, and with which the most sanguine expectations should be satisfied. We have nearly twelve hundred prisoners, of whom about one third are either totally or partially disabled—some scarcely able to walk through the gates, on their arrival here, to the hospital—and nearly all of whom are victims of some disease, or of alcohol, or of opium, that has undermined their manhood and their health before they entered these walls. The climatic influences of this place have been less favorable to health than usual. The extremes of temperature have been greater, as low as 25° Fahrenheit, January 19th, and as high as 104°, June 6th. The mean temperature for six months ending June 30, 1883, was 59°. Early in the fiscal year we were threatened with an epidemic of measles, presenting the *purpura hæmorrhagica* of malignancy; forty-five cases in all occurred. We scarcely hoped also to escape the ravages of smallpox threatened by infected tributary jails in some sections of the State. Every possible attention was paid to vaccinating, quarantining, and cleansing, and we are saved from this dire disaster.

Taking all the unfavorable influences into consideration, especially the almost hopelessly diseased condition of many as they enter these gates, it is highly gratifying to be able to report only twelve deaths from natural causes and a daily average of only six patients in the hospital. More than to any therapeutical or surgical skill, these favorable results must be accredited again to unceasing vigilance on the part of the administration, in enforcing every precaution against uncleanness, idleness, and vicious habits; in the daily cleansing of the sewers with sea water; in securing wholesome, abundant, and properly prepared food and clothing; and especially in maintaining a remarkably successful system of self-interested, productive industry—"an organized persuasion to self-discipline, self-help, and self-reformation." Allow me this opportunity to thank the Prison Directors for their frequent visits to the hospital, and for the constant interest they have taken in this department.

An account of the expenses of the hospital is included in the Clerk's report. The following tables are compiled from the daily records of the hospital; the cause of disability and partial disability obtained in every instance before arriving at this place. The same is true also,

tion to all who may be interested in the matter, and enable them to form for themselves a correct opinion thereon.

I have therefore given a brief history of each case, to which your careful attention is earnestly invited.

In conclusion, I desire to express my most hearty thanks to the Board of State Prison Directors, to the Warden, and other officers of the prison, for their hearty coöperation in all measures necessary for the improvement of the medical department of the institution, and for their uniform courtesy and kindness to me during the year.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

WM. A. GROVER, M. D.,
Surgeon and Physician of the State Prison at Folsom, California.

TABLE No. 1.

Embracing the whole number of Deaths during the year ending July 1, 1883, with cause, etc.

No.	NAME.	Date.	Cause of Death.
1	Thomas Buckley alias McLean	July 25, 1882	Chronic disease of bowels.
2	Herbert Carlton	Sept. 13, 1882	Bilious fever.
3	Geo. Wilson alias Saunders	Sept. 15, 1882	Meningitis, or acute inflammation of brain.
4	Frank Johnson	Sept. 17, 1882	Acute inflammation of the brain.
5	Algi Romargi	Sept. 23, 1882	Bilious fever.
6	Al Doon	Sept. 30, 1882	Bilious fever.
7	Calvin Bragg	October 8, 1882	Bronchial consumption.
8	Mat. McCabe	October 13, 1882	Bilious fever.
9	Neil Hammerlund alias Hammer	October 24, 1882	Chro. disease of liver with abdominal dropsy.
10	George McCarty	Dec. 31, 1882	Chronic sciatica.
11	Martin Maloy	January 15, 1883	Chronic disease of lungs and bronchitis.
12	Jaines Garrah	February 7, 1883	Chronic epilepsy.
13	Jesus Bañales alias Espinosa	June 11, 1883	Chronic laryngitis.

No deaths occurred during five months of the year, viz.: August, November, March, April, and May.

It will be seen from the brief synopsis of the thirteen (13) deaths which occurred during the year, that seven (7) of them were from diseases contracted long prior to coming to this prison, and some of them were of many years standing.

Of the remaining six (6) two (2) died from acute inflammation of the membranes of the brain (or meningitis), and four (4) from bilious fever accompanied by typhoid symptoms.

Total number of deaths from all causes	13
Average population	300
Percentage	4.33
Total number of deaths from climatic causes	4
Percentage of deaths from climatic causes	1.33

TABLE No. 2.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Mortality from Natural Causes for Three Years.	Mortality from Natural Causes, Per Year.
Average population-----	241	291½	300	-----	-----
Mortality-----	3	5	13	21	7
Percentage-----	1.24	1.71	4.33	7.28	2.64

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	For Three Years.	Average Per Year.
Mortality from climatic causes-----	-----	1	4	5	1.64
Percentage-----	-----	.343	1.333	1.676	.558

The above table (No. 2) shows the average necrology for the last three years, or since the first organization of the prison; and although there were an unusually large number of deaths during the last year, yet when we take into consideration the history of the patients and the character of their diseases, the wonder is not that so many died, but rather that so many lived so long.

The records show that the average mortality per year from climatic causes was only 558.1000 of one per cent, the balance being from casualties or chronic diseases entirely beyond our control.

TABLE No. 3.

Containing a List of all the Diseases which have occurred during the Year ending July 1, 1883.

Diseases.	Number.	Diseases.	Number.
Abscess	2	Inflammation of eyes	12
Asthma	6	Irritable kidneys	11
Albuminuria	1	Indolent ulcers	7
Amputation of leg	1	Inflammation of ear	5
Bronchitis (acute)	4	Inflammation of brain (chronic)	5
Bronchitis (chronic)	2	Jaundice	2
Burns	2	Lumbago	14
Bilious colic	13	Lepra	1
Bilious	104	Meningitis	2
Bronchial consumption	3	Neuralgia	9
Constipation	39	Laryngitis	4
Cough	72	Orchitis	2
Contusions	60	Paralysis (partial)	1
Catarrh	4	Pharyngitis	1
Casualties	1	Pleuritis	2
Diarrhea (chronic)	1	Poison oak	10
Diarrhea	71	Pneumonia	2
Disease of heart	3	Rheumatism (chronic)	6
Debility (general)	11	Rheumatism (acute)	6
Disease of bowels (chronic)	5	Syphilis (secondary)	15
Dysentery (chronic)	1	Seminal weakness	4
Disease of liver (chronic)	3	Sciatica	1
Disease of kidneys	4	Suicide	1
Disease of scalp	4	Skin disease	2
Emphysema	2	Stricture	1
Epilepsy	4	Tenia (tapeworm)	4
Fever (bilious)	15	Tonsilitis	12
Fistula in ano	3	Wounds (punctured)	4
Gonorrhea	2	Wounds (lacerated)	3
Gastralgia	25	Wounds (incised)	1
Gunshot wounds	2	Ulceration of larynx	1
Hemorrhoids	14	Varicose veins	1
Hemorrhage	3	Salt rheum	1
Hernia	9	Classified diseases	657
Insanity	4	Unclassified diseases*	257
Inflammation of brain (acute)	4		
		Total	914

* Under the head of unclassified diseases it is intended to include all of the numerous calls for temporary relief for either real or fancied ills, some of which do not require any other treatment except such as may be given at the time in the office.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1884.

STATE BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS.

JOHN BOGGS, President.....	Colusa
D. W. GELWICKS.....	Oakland
W. C. HENDRICKS.....	Oroville
W. C. VAN FLEET.....	Sacramento
CHARLES SONNTAG.....	San Francisco

OFFICERS OF THE SAN QUENTIN PRISON.

PAUL SHIRLEY.....	Warden
GILES G. CRANDALL.....	Clerk
REV. WM. H. HILL.....	Chaplain
THOS. B. EAGLE, M.D.....	Physician

OFFICERS OF THE STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM.

JOHN McCOMB.....	Warden
JOHN M. MINER.....	Clerk
DR. F. C. DURANT.....	Physician
JAMES GAULEY.....	Moral Instructor

REPORT.

NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, *Governor of California:*

The State Board of Prison Directors herewith submit their annual report, with the reports of the Warden of the State Prison at San Quentin and the Warden of the State Prison at Folsom.

When the majority of the members of the present Board entered upon their official duties, in October, 1883, we found that the Legislature had made insufficient appropriations for carrying on the prisons, and at once made application to the State Board of Examiners for authority to create an indebtedness in excess of the amount appropriated, as shown in the following communication:

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22, 1883.

To the honorable State Board of Examiners, Sacramento:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Board of State Prison Directors, in asking consent of your honorable Board to create an indebtedness for the maintenance of the State Prison at San Quentin for the balance of the thirty-fifth fiscal year, beg leave to respectfully represent the necessity which makes such action necessary. The past history of the prison shows that not less than \$130,000 has ever been drawn from the State Treasury for its annual support. The present condition shows only \$6,000, after the current expenses of this month are paid, out of the \$60,000 appropriated for the thirty-fifth fiscal year, leaving only the amount of \$6,000 to maintain the prison for the remaining eight months of the present fiscal year. From a close investigation of the subject, we are enabled to state that the expenses to maintain the prison are about \$18,000 per month, from which is to be deducted the profits of prison labor in the various manufacturing departments, which, according to the Warden, amount to above \$7,500 per month. The deficiency is attributed, so far as our investigation shows, to a lack of the necessary appropriation. Owing to the scarcity of jute material in the market at present, and the advanced price of said commodity, and the unseasonable market for grain bags, the prison receipts must necessarily be very much less for the balance than for the first part of the fiscal year. We must also create a temporary indebtedness for the purchase of jute material or stop the labor of convicts in that department.

In consideration of the above statement of facts, we respectfully request your honorable Board to allow us to create an indebtedness of not exceeding \$70,000 for the support of the prison for the remainder of this fiscal year, and \$10,000 for the purchase of jute material.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN BOGGS,
D. W. GELWICKS,
CHAS. F. ROBBINS,
W. C. HENDRICKS.

I concur in the above request for permission to create an indebtedness of \$70,000 for current expenses and \$10,000 for purchase of jute material; but I dissent from the statement that it requires \$18,000 per month to run the San Quentin Prison. My own investigation leads me to the conclusion that \$16,000 per month is amply sufficient.

Respectfully,

W. C. VAN FLEET.

The following is the answer of the Board of Examiners granting the request, and authorizing the Directors to create an indebtedness for the further support of the prison during the remainder of the fiscal year:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, SACRAMENTO, October 31, 1883.

The Board of Directors of the State Prisons of the State of California having, on the twenty-second of October, 1883, reported to this Board that, of the appropriation made for the support of the State Prison at San Quentin for the thirty-fifth fiscal year, there will be and remain on hand at the end of the present month the sum of \$6,000 only, and that it will require the further sum of \$70,000 for the support of said State Prison for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and also the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of jute for the use of said prison for the thirty-fifth fiscal year; and said Board of Prison Directors having asked the unanimous consent of this Board to authorize an expenditure in excess of the amount appropriated for the support of said State Prison at San Quentin for said thirty-fifth fiscal year, to wit: \$70,000 for the support of said prison, and \$10,000 for the purchase of jute for the use of said prison, which said statement and report of said Prison Directors is hereto attached and made a part of this authorization:

Now, therefore, this Board, having duly considered said report or statement, and the facts and premises connected therewith, and being fully advised thereon, do find that said statement is in all things true and correct, except as to the statement therein that it will require \$18,000 per month to support said prison. It is therefore determined by this Board that it is unavoidably necessary that an expenditure in excess of the said appropriation for said State Prison for the thirty-fifth fiscal year should be made. It is further ordered by this Board that the Board of Prison Directors be and they are hereby authorized to make an expenditure for the support of the State Prison at San Quentin for the thirty-fifth fiscal year in excess of the appropriation made by law, viz.: not exceeding the sum of \$70,000 for the support of said prison, and not exceeding the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of jute for the use of said prison; providing, however, that said Board of Prison Directors shall not (except as to amount hereby allowed for purchase of jute) borrow any money for the purposes herein allowed, except in monthly sums, and then only in amount sufficient to pay the authorized expenditures which have accrued against said prison for the preceding month.

This authorization shall be and serve as a certificate to said Prison Directors to make such expenditures.

Done at the office of the State Board of Examiners, on the day above written.

GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor,
THOS. L. THOMPSON, Secretary of State,
E. C. MARSHALL, Attorney-General,
State Board of Examiners.

Proceeding under the authority given by the State Board of Examiners, the sum of \$80,000 was borrowed from Chas. Crocker, Esq., of San Francisco, \$10,000 of which sum was applied to the purchase of raw jute, and \$70,000 for the necessary maintaining expense of the institution, as will appear by the report of the Warden of the State Prison at San Quentin herewith. This last sum also proved insufficient to meet the needs of said prison, as will appear by the Warden's report, wherein the reasons are given at length, and to which we respectfully call your Excellency's careful attention.

The appropriation for the support of the State Prison at Folsom was also found insufficient for the needs of the latter institution, and steps similar in all particulars were taken for authority to create an indebtedness in excess of the amount appropriated by the Legislature. Acting under this last authorization a loan of \$8,800 was secured from the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., of Sacramento City, which was used for the payment of the bills for supplies furnished up to June 30, 1884. But the money was procured too late for the disbursement to appear in the present report of the Warden at Folsom, which is found herewith.

The Directors respectfully request your Excellency to present these facts to the Legislature, and ask for the passage of the necessary measures to meet the deficiencies, and to provide for the further support of the State Prisons for the current fiscal year.

It will be seen by the report of the Warden at San Quentin that the operations of the jute factory, for the reasons given at length in said report, have not been for the current year satisfactory in their results. The supply of raw jute was necessarily purchased at the

prevailing figures—the highest ever known—and the manufactured products, owing to serious and unavoidable delays in procuring the raw material, reached the market when the prices had fallen to a figure so low that there was no margin left for profit. These accidental fluctuations in prices, however, and unusual delays in procuring the jute, must not, in our judgment, be accepted as the standard for measuring the feasibility of continuing the jute industry, for there is good reason to anticipate that a different result will be reached another season.

The details of the operations of the other industries at the San Quentin Prison will be found in the Warden's report.

The report of the Warden at San Quentin calls attention to the condition of some of the prison buildings, and the necessity for an appropriation to repair or rebuild; and also to extend the prison wall so as to include the jute factory within the inclosure. We respectfully ask your Excellency's careful consideration of the recommendations of the Warden on these subjects.

The State Prison at Folsom has been greatly improved during the past year by the embellishment of the grounds reclaimed from the rugged surroundings of the prison building. The hillsides have been terraced, the ravine has been graded, a stone wall has been erected at the west limit of the yard, handsome watch towers have been built on commanding points overlooking the grounds, commodious sheds and workshops have been constructed, and a safe, wide, and well graded road now leads from the county road to the prison gate.

The granite quarry presents a good appearance, and is producing first class stone; the quantity is inexhaustible. We call your attention to Warden McComb's report for details as to the productions of the quarry.

With reference to Warden McComb's report on the controversy between the Directors and the Folsom Water Power Company, we can state that the case is now in such a position that a judicial interpretation of the meaning of the agreement can be looked for very soon.

The credits given to the convicts for good behavior are provided for by statute, but as there has been a controversy as to the manner of computing the credits earned, and as the law has even received a judicial interpretation in one case, it would be more satisfactory if the computations were included in and made a part of the statute.

The small moneyed reward given to prisoners for faithful labor, inaugurated at San Quentin under former administrations, produces an excellent effect, and the outlay is far more than returned in increased earnings. Good results are obtained at Folsom by a carefully graded system of rewards and encouragements.

Provision should be made for the care of the criminal insane without forcing the companionship of the malefactor upon the innocent sufferers who are under treatment in the asylums for the insane. It is the first thought of the cunning offender against the laws to feign insanity when committed to prison, if he thinks there is any prospect of being transferred to an insane asylum, where he can shirk labor and find ready means to escape from custody. When the criminal realizes that his pretended insanity will not serve to transfer him to Napa or Stockton, but will only result in a change of quarters in the prison grounds, under the same management, he will quit his acting, and asked to be enrolled among the laborers. If really insane, the prisoner can be cared for, and treated as his case requires in a sepa-

rate prison for the criminal insane, and such a building should be constructed as soon as possible, as there are several insane convicts in each of the State Prisons.

As temptation awaits the discharged convict, luring him back to the paths of crime and even forcing the well-meaning discharged prisoner to commit a second offense, because he cannot obtain work, or is discharged from his employment because somebody has pointed him out as a "State Prison bird," every convict who has undergone his sentence should have an opportunity of earning his livelihood by honest industry, to guard him against the dangers of becoming a convict again. If it be objected that every discharged prisoner thus provided with employment might displace a more honest man, it only raises the question, what, then, shall be done with those who have offended the laws and have paid the full penalty of their guilt? The discharged prisoner, if not an habitual criminal, had his place in the laboring world before the commission of his offense, and he is simply returning to take his place as a producer; the former avenue of employment being closed against him for a time, it is only proper that a new one should be opened, to enable him to earn his living. At one of the prisons there should be a refuge, where a discharged prisoner may obtain work on being released from prison. Of course, the refuge should be under the management of the Warden of the prison, and the rules should be strict and rigidly enforced. If every discharged prisoner could be assured of immediate employment on being released, there would certainly be no excuse for falling back into crime on the plea of "no work." Such an adjunct to the prisons could be established at Folsom where there is an inexhaustible supply of stone to be quarried and dressed.

With feelings of profound sorrow, the Directors announce the death of Charles F. Robbins, a member of the Board, in June last. Our late colleague had endeared himself to his fellow Directors by his uniform courtesy to all, and by his untiring devotion to the interests of the prisons. His voice is sadly missed in our councils, where his vast experience in business made his advice of great value. The State has sustained a loss by his untimely decease.

The non-partisan provisions of the Constitution in creating a Board of Prison Directors have been complimented at home and abroad, and your Excellency deserves the gratitude of all sincere prison reformers for your determined efforts to carry out the spirit of the provisions. For unvarying courtesy to the members of the Board, you have our sincere thanks.

JOHN BOGGS,
W. C. HENDRICKS,
W. C. VAN FLEET,
D. W. GELWICKS,
State Board of Prison Directors.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

OF THE

State Prison at San Quentin, California.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, }
SAN QUENTIN, October 1, 1884. }

To the honorable State Board of Prison Directors:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to present my annual report as Warden of the State Prison at San Quentin.

Receiving charge under direction of your honorable body in the middle of the fiscal year, my report must cover a period of time under my predecessor, in which time, as a change of administration was pending, the necessary work of providing for the near future could not well be inaugurated by my predecessor, or accomplished by your honorable body and myself immediately on taking charge of the prison.

The appropriation of \$60,000 for the support of the prison for the thirty-fifth fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, was wholly inadequate for the purpose. The amount of this appropriation expended by my predecessor for the months of July, August, and September, 1883, was \$43,628 40, or at the rate of \$10,909 50 per month, out of an appropriation of \$5,000 per month. The balance of the appropriation of \$16,371 60 would not meet the indebtedness contracted in and prior to the month of October, which, as per the certified bills of my predecessor, amounted to \$37,096 17. In addition to the balance remaining of the appropriation, there was on hand in cash and bills due on account sales from manufacturing departments and commissary department a total of \$14,799 57. Against a total indebtedness of \$37,096 17 there was on the date of our taking charge an aggregate of all resources amounting only to \$31,171 17, showing an expenditure of \$5,925 at the expiration of four months and five days of the thirty-fifth fiscal year more than the appropriation for the whole year. To this amount must be added the sum of \$1,418 40, bills receivable for bricks, etc., which it has not been possible to collect, making the total expenditure for four months and five days, \$7,343 40 in excess of the whole appropriation for the year.

By authority of the State Board of Examiners, your honorable body effected a loan of \$80,000 from Chas. Crocker, Esq., \$70,000 of which was for maintenance of the prison, and \$10,000 for the purchase of jute. The amount of the loan required was based upon the incorrect understanding by your honorable body, that there was in cash on hand and available cash bills due from the commissary and manufacturing departments, a small amount in excess of that actually required to meet outstanding indebtedness, and that with the \$16,371 60 in the Treasury, the \$70,000 would be ample to cover the

maintenance of the prison for the balance of the fiscal year, and make the much needed repairs on the buildings of this institution.

Closing up the books to November 6, 1883, shows that in addition to the earnings of the prisoners, it required \$515 per day to conduct and maintain this institution, and at the same rate it would have required a loan of \$121,955 to conduct this institution for the remaining two hundred and thirty-seven days of the thirty-fifth fiscal year.

I take great pleasure in submitting the report of the Clerk, from which you will perceive we have paid all the outstanding indebtedness, accrued prior to November 6, 1883, except the debt due the Bank of California, \$6,194, have maintained the prison to the close of the present fiscal year without incurring any debts, and have not exceeded the loan authorized of \$70,000.

I very much regret that we have not had sufficient funds, even with the most rigid economy, to make the much needed repairs on some of the buildings, and improve the sanitary condition of the prison. The roofs of nearly all the buildings require in some cases renewing, and in others extended repairs, which we will be able to accomplish in part. Some much needed sanitary work has been done, but only such as has been imperative, leaving much to be done hereafter. The old building at the front gate is so far decayed, that unless speedily removed, it may be expected to fall in at any time. Being the main entrance to the prison, the necessary funds should be appropriated to carry on the permanent improvements so well inaugurated by my predecessor, and remove the old buildings.

I respectfully suggest that an appropriation be asked for the following permanent improvements, viz.:

To rebuild the main entrance building of the prison.

To build chimneys to the main sewers within the walls, and establish a system of flue ventilators to all the sewer connections in the shops and buildings, and carry off the noxious gases at an elevation greater than that of the main walls and cell buildings.

To extend the main walls of the prison to include the jute building and the square of ground in front of same, and conduct all the work of the prison within the walls, thereby reducing the expense of so large a force of Guards.

Within the inclosure thus made, common humanity dictates some suitable provision should be made for imbecile and insane prisoners. The present accommodation for this class is simply an alleyway between two of the cell buildings, with access to the lower tier of dark and damp cells only. In this we are compelled to confine a number of convicts whose mental powers are too much deranged to allow them constant and unrestricted association with the sane convicts, and who are yet not fit subjects for the already crowded insane asylums.

It is rarely the case that insanity is developed here in such aggravated form as to need the care of a medical specialist, but we have frequent instances imperatively demanding such care and treatment as it is impossible to give with our present accommodations, and which soon become almost hopeless. There is no arrangement at either the two insane asylums for the special care of insane criminals, and the resident physicians properly object to receiving any, except the aggravated cases requiring special treatment, and these might possibly be wholly prevented, if we had proper accommodations for medical treatment here.

The inclosing the suggested space within the walls would afford an opportunity for removing the youthful criminal element from constant association with the older and hardened element. This matter has had the careful attention of different members of your honorable body at the regular monthly inspections, and it is only necessary to call your attention to the matter at this time. In every penal institution of the country persistent efforts are being made to separate youthful offenders from the hardened criminals, which efforts are meeting with the greatly desired success of reforming numbers who otherwise would leave the prisons more accomplished in criminal knowledge than when first confined.

Your attention is also asked to the condition of the roofs of all the buildings, except the new jute works and the Guards' dormitory. We shall be able to keep them good the coming year only, when they should be thoroughly reconstructed, together with all the balconies of the cell buildings.

A portion of the floors of the hospital building was taken out, disclosing the accumulated filth of years, which was removed and concrete flooring substituted. Much more of this work is required as soon as a sufficient appropriation can be made to meet the necessary expense.

I beg to call your special attention to the fact that the county road from San Rafael to Point San Quentin runs through almost the whole of the prison grounds, and is a cause of great expense to the State and annoyance to the officers of the prison. It furnishes ready means for smuggling opium, whisky, and other contraband goods to the prisoners, and also a convenient means of escape. As between the town of San Rafael and the Point San Quentin Station, it is not the most direct or easy line of road for travel and could be changed greatly to the advantage of the traveling public and the accommodation of the prison authorities. The road law of the State, which controls the action of the Board of Supervisors, was not framed with a view to meeting the exigencies of a State institution seeking a change of road, but only to meet the necessities of private citizens and taxpayers. The result is, that while the Board of Supervisors of Marin County would favorably consider the proposition to change the line, and the right of way could be secured from adjoining property owners, there is no power vested in the Warden to put the machinery of the law in operation. I would respectfully suggest that the Board ask the necessary legislation to this end, if they find they have no power in themselves to effect the desired change.

I beg to recommend, also, that the system of wooden bunks be abandoned in the cell buildings, and iron substituted, being much more economical after the first cost, and certainly much more cleanly and healthful. The wooden bunks are constantly infested with vermin, and are absolutely worn out and broken up in the efforts to destroy the vermin, making the cost to the State double, and perhaps treble, every two years what it would be if we should substitute iron for wood.

The discontinuance of the ferryboat from Point San Quentin, by the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, makes the time table to connect with the City of San Francisco very inconvenient for those having business with this institution, and occasions delays, which are exceedingly annoying at times in the delivery of perishable supplies, and arrival and departure of mails. The opening of the new

route by the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad affords an opportunity for making an exceedingly convenient connection, via Greenbrae, with this institution, and facilitating both freight and passenger traffic. A portion of the line, as surveyed, would run through the prison grounds for about one half mile, and should be, as far as practicable, under the jurisdiction of the officers of the prison. I would recommend an arrangement with the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad to connect their trains with the prison by means of a branch road from Greenbrae, the State grading the road-bed through the prison grounds, and exercising such control over the same as may be expedient for the best interests of the State. If this could be accomplished it would materially lessen the teaming expenses of the prison.

The subject of competition of convict labor with free labor has been exciting much controversy throughout the United States. It is scarcely possible to determine from the most accurate statistics the exact relative production of convict and free labor. It is, however, safe to estimate the production of all the convicts of any penal institution at about 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of that of an equal number of free men, if managed with skill and economy. As particularly regards the industries prosecuted at this institution, a percentage greater than above stated cannot be obtained throughout the whole body of prisoners. Over-production in the Eastern States, and increased facilities for transportation, have caused our markets to be largely overstocked at times, and in times of distress the very small production here is noticeably felt, and is the occasion of adverse criticism. To avoid, as far as practicable, unnecessary competition and hardship to honest free labor, with the sanction of your honorable body, we have materially decreased our production of manufactures of leather and furniture, and as far as possible confined our efforts to the production of articles directly competitive with goods imported from the East and foreign countries, and removing in great part any cause of animadversion.

Independently of any income derivable from the labor of convicts, the imperative necessity for constant employment remains for both the moral and physical health of the convict. The social problem of reformation can only be worked out in the individual by habits of industry compulsorily learned, and continuously exercised until the habit is fixed, and easy, together with a sufficient education in some trade or occupation at which, when liberated, the unfortunate convict can earn an honest support. A great number of the convicts are young men, without profession or trade, and with no fixed habit of industry. There is no good reason why they should not leave the prison much better men than when they entered, and with sufficient skill acquired in some field of industry to enable them to live well and honestly thereafter. To attain this result has been my chief aim in the management of this penal institution, and not to make it secondary to the possible income to be derived. The strong feeling existing among the laboring classes against the competition of convict labor has made it exceedingly difficult to secure the most remunerative employment for the convicts, but they have been constantly employed under the immediate charge of competent foremen, and whenever employed upon materials other than those furnished by the State, the system adopted has been the "piece plan"—every article having been manufactured at a price agreed upon per piece. This

system, when fairly inaugurated, promises to remove the principal objection to convict competition, viz.: its cheapness, and at the same time to provide the most equitable and just compensation to the State for the labor of the convicts. The convicts are wholly in the charge of the prison officers, and not subjected to the influence of the contracting parties.

The former administration inaugurated a system of "per diem" compensation to all the convicts working in the shops, and earning any revenue for the State, for each day's faithful and industrious labor, and strict obedience to the rules of the prison. When all who can be employed are at work at the different industries this system creates an expense of about \$15,000 per annum.

This system was inaugurated before I had any opportunity to investigate its theory and possible results. Taking a strictly utilitarian view of the matter, we have an increased annual expense of at least \$15,000. To offset this, there certainly are immediate benefits derived in a more cheerful subordination to the regular discipline of the prison, and a greater personal interest by each individual in his work. The earnings of the prisoner he is allowed to save as against the day of his liberation, or to spend in the Commissary for such articles of food as will to some extent ameliorate the prison diet.

This has a threefold benefit to the convict:

First—He learns that the reward of industry and cheerful obedience to proper discipline is immediate, and however small the reward (being only 10 cents per day) properly expended, it materially benefits his condition.

Second—The purchase of little supplies, even in the limited quantities procurable by this means, is a change of diet earned by labor and good behavior, and materially aids in maintaining the phenomenally good health condition observable at this institution.

Third—By the exercise of proper economy, a small capital can be secured, with which, at the expiration of his sentence, each convict can reënter a free life not dependent upon the charity of the world, or compelled to illegal and vicious practices for means of sustenance. Those having families secure at least a portion of the means needed to guard their little ones from the pathway of vice.

If we consider the absolute outlay by the State for the conviction of each felon to be at a low estimate \$1,500, and it can be in time demonstrated that this system will aid in the reformation of convicted felons, and prevent even ten each year from returning to their criminal habits, the State has incurred no additional expense, and ten criminals have abandoned their former habits.

At the present juncture, owing to the lack of a sufficient appropriation to meet the current annual expenses, this expense, amounting to one fourth of the appropriation, seems enormous, but, in view of the patent evidence that to this system can be directly traced the cheerful and ready obedience to discipline exhibited throughout the prison, and the hope confirmed by the experience of other penal establishments that it is a successful reformatory agent, I am not willing to ask for the present at least that it be abandoned. From all the evidence procurable from the oldest foremen and superintendents of the shops, it is certain that more and better work is accomplished each day than formerly, but it is impossible to determine exactly the value of the increased output. Various "tasks" for a day's work have

been increased under the stimulus of the "per diem," some as much as fifty per cent, and the work equally well done and more cheerfully.

The jute factory has necessarily been idle a considerable portion of the time. The supplies of raw material can only be procured from India, after a long voyage. No preparation had been made for securing the needed supplies by my predecessor, and before the necessary material could be obtained, a considerable portion of the season had passed. We were forced into the Calcutta market when the price of jute was the highest known for years, and the crop not of good average quality, compelling the purchase of higher cost jute to maintain the quality of goods heretofore manufactured. The bag market has been steadily declining from the opening of the season, placing the State in the unfortunate position of importing the raw material at a time when it had reached its highest price, and manufacturing and selling its bags in the market when it had reached the lowest price known in the history of the State.

To successfully operate this factory will require a cash capital of at least \$40,000 to be kept invested in raw jute, and enable your honorable body to take advantage of the Calcutta market.

When first begun, it was thought that in a few years all the supplies of jute could and would be raised in this State, and that not only would the establishment of the jute factory act as a check upon combinations in the bag market to unduly inflate values, but that a new and profitable article would be added to our agricultural productions. To a certain extent the operation of the jute factory has exercised a check upon combinations in the bag market, and has been a boon to the grain-growing interests of the State; but there has been no success, as yet, in the cultivation of the jute plant.

Another apparent benefit is in the fact that the labor is not in competition with any considerable industry employing large numbers of free white laborers; but this is accompanied with the disadvantage that the training of convicts to any great skill in this industry does not prepare them for employment at remunerative wages when liberated, as there is but one other factory in the State, employing Chinese to a very considerable extent.

The fact that most of the employés in the Indian factories are natives, receiving from six to ten cents per day only, will render the State liable to pecuniary loss, in competition with those factories, in some seasons, notwithstanding the forty per cent duty. Whenever the Calcutta market is overstocked with bags, the price of the raw jute steadily declines from the opening of the season.

When the State assumes all the duties of a manufacturer, buying the raw materials and disposing of the product of her factories, she has no guaranty of success greater than any citizen manufacturer, and must submit to the fluctuations of trade equally with any private factor, with fewer advantages for avoiding losses or securing large profits. When the markets are depressed for manufactured goods the prison officials have fewer opportunities for availing themselves of advantageous circumstances in trade than private factors, and when the raw material is high, especially that procurable only from foreign and distant markets, the officials here are at a still greater disadvantage.

In the management of the sash, door, and blind, the furniture, harness, and tannery departments, the system is the same as has been found the most advantageous in many of the eastern penal institu-

tions, and known as the "piece plan," citizen parties supplying the raw materials, and the State manufacturing into specified articles at an agreed price per piece. This system will give no uncertain or fluctuating income to the State, will avoid all unjust competition with free labor, and will allow manufacturers to regulate the supply to the demand of their respective trades, and at the same time leave the control and discipline of the prisoners wholly in the hands of the duly appointed officers of the State. While we have not been using this system sufficiently long to learn its defects, if any exist, we have become thoroughly convinced that it will remedy many of the evils attending any other system heretofore adopted.

I beg to report the satisfactory and uniform good conduct of all officers, guards, and employés, and an apparent, and I believe a real disposition on the part of nearly all the prisoners, to conform cheerfully to all prison rules and regulations. There is but limited opportunity for segregating the youth from the old offenders, which I trust the Legislature will remedy at its next session, but so far as it is possible, our best efforts are directed to that end.

The opportunities offered for the cultivation of a manly disposition, habits of industry, and a certain and immediate reward, however small, for the practice of those habits which command respect, and lead to success in the world, undoubtedly contributes largely to the quiet and orderly conduct of the prisoners. The necessity for punishment is infrequent, and never more severe than solitary confinement, loss of credits, or deductions of "per diem;" the last two being the most severe and efficacious.

In conclusion I beg to return my thanks for the courtesy and consideration at all times shown me by your honorable body.

Respectfully,

PAUL SHIRLEY,
Warden.



REPORT OF THE CLERK

OF THE

State Prison at San Quentin, California.

CLERK'S REPORT.

Hon. Paul Shirley, Warden :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the financial transactions of this prison during the thirty-fifth fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, embracing tabulated statements as follows:

Table No. 1, exhibits the cash received from all sources during the year.

Table No. 2, the cash disbursements for the same period.

Table No. 3, the assets and liabilities of the prison at the close of the fiscal year.

Table No. 4, the cost of maintaining the prisoners.

Table No. 5 contains a detailed statement of the amounts paid, with cash borrowed of Charles Crocker, including the sum of \$1,536 . 04, paid on the twenty-sixth day of July, 1884.

Very respectfully,

GILES G. CRANDALL, Clerk.

SAN QUENTIN, September 1, 1884.

TABLE No. 1.

Cash Receipts of the California State Prison at San Quentin, during the Thirty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1884.

Month.	State Treasury, General Appropriation.	Crocker Loan.	United States.	State Prison, Folsom.	Sales of Merchandise.	Subsistence—Rent of Houses and Board of Employees.	Brick Department.	Door Department.	Furniture Department.	Foundry Department.	Harness Department.
1883—July	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$156.43	\$49.00	\$235.00	\$4,013.25	\$4,613.25	\$51.95	\$518.54
August	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,167.26	149.00	26.00	3,694.83	4,808.81	2.93	884.89
September	\$15,289.19	-----	-----	-----	1,527.06	187.00	38.75	4,342.85	4,070.48	7.30	854.08
October	27,844.94	-----	-----	\$170.00	1,113.32	239.50	-----	4,427.87	3,347.13	50.35	562.81
November	493.15	-----	-----	-----	1,178.85	237.65	-----	3,770.91	1,243.15	8.00	476.92
December	16,371.60	-----	-----	-----	2,516.36	186.64	-----	3,359.43	4,070.98	3.00	642.34
1884—January	-----	\$16,764.42	672.50	-----	2,682.32	187.99	-----	3,713.70	3,485.25	-----	887.47
February	-----	16,763.24	701.00	-----	2,133.65	134.50	-----	3,865.01	3,307.46	12.94	699.02
March	-----	13,151.71	-----	104.25	2,008.89	117.00	-----	3,114.90	3,273.28	4.50	728.78
April	-----	10,000.00	-----	-----	2,400.49	148.35	-----	3,425.11	1,211.55	15.13	834.97
May	-----	10,001.63	-----	-----	2,228.55	121.65	-----	4,249.34	3,454.02	18.89	484.61
June	-----	11,782.96	660.00	-----	2,351.33	129.50	-----	5,020.17	1,268.85	6.01	570.23
Totals.	\$39,998.88	\$78,463.96	\$24,768.50	\$274.85	\$21,954.61	\$1,878.78	\$354.75	\$47,697.37	\$38,152.84	\$184.62	\$8,641.66
Month.											
Balance on hand June 30, 1883.											
1883—July	\$5,823.30	\$474.19	-----	\$1,061.01	-----	\$70.00	\$27.05	-----	\$73.50	-----	\$6,926.07
August	2,863.62	1,517.73	-----	-----	\$9.15	224.50	66.24	\$0.90	71.30	-----	17,472.47
September	15,478.40	473.25	-----	-----	6.30	277.50	172.34	11.62	48.25	-----	15,912.31
October	17,120.57	3,935.05	-----	-----	7.00	1,180.11	188.25	23.10	62.50	-----	43,014.92
November	5,897.55	1,314.18	-----	-----	1.35	196.00	116.76	36.55	50.50	-----	60,133.09
December	11,251.56	1,491.56	-----	-----	3.85	104.50	121.98	9.65	26.00	\$202.75	15,724.07
1884—January	46.72	1,063.90	-----	-----	47.30	157.00	120.25	54.50	40.00	234.50	41,266.41
February	2,596.82	1,128.72	-----	-----	32.20	666.70	161.90	42.70	30.50	186.60	29,407.32
March	34.68	1,287.47	-----	-----	134.25	134.25	201.15	32.34	17.00	164.75	32,501.14
April	58.18	2,380.09	-----	-----	17.65	145.50	156.25	28.80	48.00	171.25	24,187.10
May	1.00	503.49	-----	-----	20.45	147.10	125.10	44.05	25.50	81.00	21,450.92
June	5,182.64	83.84	-----	-----	9.95	156.40	163.85	22.75	30.30	38.75	21,402.35
Totals	\$66,055.47	\$15,633.42	\$1,064.01	\$131.70	\$3,459.56	\$1,621.12	\$306.96	\$523.55	\$1,132.60	\$37,250.18	

TABLE No. 3.
CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, SAN QUENTIN.

<i>Assets.</i>		
Buildings, gas and water mains	\$424,926 50	
Real estate	38,000 00	
Reservoirs	31,278 55	
Jute factory and equipment	241,949 76	
Engines and machinery	35,250 00	
Belting department, inventory	314 75	
Brick department, inventory	190 00	
Commissary department, inventory	2,857 89	
Engineer's department, inventory	378 00	
Foundry department, inventory	3,794 00	
Furniture department, inventory	41,615 46	
Guard's, Captain of, department, inventory	7,550 00	
Hospital department, inventory	797 22	
Jute department, inventory	36,762 24	
Stock department, inventory	5,851 75	
Tannery department, inventory	2,473 00	
Turnkey's department, inventory	2,909 37	
Yard's, Captain of, department, inventory	10,765 37	
Prison library department, inventory	780 75	
Warden's house department, inventory	2,700 00	
Warden's office department, inventory	510 50	
Clerk's office department, inventory	161 90	
		\$891,817 01
Due from United States	\$548 00	
Due from California State Prison at Folsom	105 92	
Due from sundry debtors	8,331 51	
Due from bills receivable	746 40	
State Prison Fund, balance	4 23	
Cash	9,903 43	
		19,639 49
Total assets, June 30, 1884		\$911,456 50
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Charles Crocker—loan	\$78,463 96	
Bank of California	6,444 19	
Unpaid bills, merchandise, etc.	29,684 56	
Unpaid prisoners' earnings and salaries	9,714 76	
		124,307 47
Total liabilities, June 30, 1884		
Excess of assets		\$787,149 03

TABLE No. 4.

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, SAN QUENTIN.

Exhibit of the Cost of Maintaining Prisoners for the Thirty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1884.

MONTH.	Subsistence.	Salary.	Beds and Bedding.	Fuel.	Clothing.	Shoes.	Medicine.	Forage.
1883—July	\$6,162 35	\$4,076 70	\$9 95	\$303 50	\$515 81	\$419 18	\$207 35	\$344 96
August	5,246 33	4,355 00	43 08	283 02	955 07	389 79	186 84	400 68
September	5,995 99	4,406 75	118 19	286 50	808 91	409 84	148 82	385 43
October	6,488 87	4,586 45	351 90	261 58	877 34	373 65	159 16	612 07
November	5,151 27	4,876 82	427 09	432 87	859 56	396 75	223 82	433 78
December	5,529 92	4,631 60	479 71	650 41	594 23	412 32	95 02	72 24
1884—January	5,779 49	4,696 61	219 31	720 71	747 25	499 91	117 38	292 34
February	5,312 95	5,114 98	224 13	627 98	885 65	285 23	127 14	169 69
March	5,789 67	4,669 35	206 10	493 14	536 38	233 13	123 58	187 08
April	5,419 90	4,579 15	191 20	478 77	821 42	675 65	102 37	56 20
May	5,390 30	4,672 05	197 59	345 75	629 22	115 72	92 36	80 61
June	5,281 17	4,668 30	81 45	308 00	3 93	-----	103 87	-----
Totals	\$67,548 21	\$55,333 76	\$2,551 70	\$5,192 23	\$8,234 77	\$4,211 17	\$1,687 71	\$3,035 08

MONTH.	Postage and Stationery.	Gas and Water.	General Expense.	Total Cost per Month.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Head.		
							Per Month.	Per Day.	
1883—July	\$91 98	\$1,139 80	\$606 53	\$13,878 11	1,172	\$0 33.19	Subsistence	\$4 80	\$0 15.7
August	94 35	1,155 51	614 54	13,726 21	1,160	0 33.17	Salary	3 93	0 12.9
September	74 13	1,199 88	895 17	14,729 61	1,157	0 42.43	Gas and water	1 05	0 3.5
October	86 08	1,242 22	606 15	15,645 47	1,170	0 43.13	Clothing	0 58½	0 1.9
November	140 80	1,447 06	285 48	14,676 20	1,185	0 41.28	Shoes	0 30	0 1.0
December	88 84	1,300 51	439 69	14,294 49	1,183	0 38.97	Forage	0 21½	0 0.7
1884—January	79 54	1,283 69	468 44	14,904 67	1,179	0 41.71	Bedding	0 18	0 0.6
February	88 25	1,230 33	365 10	14,261 74	1,182	0 37.37	Medicine	0 12	0 0.4
March	62 30	1,223 95	257 76	13,765 05	1,188	0 39.24	Stationery and postage	0 74	0 0.25
April	83 26	1,189 73	186 90	13,915 43	1,182	0 36.29	Fuel	0 37	0 1.2
May	56 77	1,158 70	190 95	12,905 61	1,147	0 36.29	General expense	0 37½	0 1.22
June	85 54	1,149 40	318 25	12,080 52	1,150	0 35.00	Totals	\$12 00	\$0 39.37
Totals	\$1,031 84	\$14,721 68	\$5,234 96	\$168,783 11	1,171½	\$0 39.37			

TABLE No. 5.

Detailed Statement of Monies Borrowed from Charles Crocker for the Support of the State Prison at San Quentin, and to Whom Paid, for the Thirty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1884.

NAME.	When Paid.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Accounts for December, 1883.</i>			
Armes & Dallam	January 30	\$53 23	
Bigley Brothers	January 30	547 06	
Bernard, F., & Co.	January 30	543 40	
Bush, David	January 30	70 90	
Clark, G. W., & Co.	January 30	209 51	
Covert, H. M.	January 30	75 60	
Dutton & Partridge	January 30	98 29	
Dunham, Carrigan & Co.	January 30	407 86	
Davis & Cowell	January 30	92 08	
Ehrman, M., & Co.	January 30	169 19	
English, John F., & Co.	January 30	762 52	
Foster, S., & Co.	January 30	2,229 74	
Fredericks, Joseph, & Co.	January 30	487 56	
Golden Gate Woolen Company	January 30	363 75	
Haight, Robert, & Co.	January 30	122 06	
Heriot & Bigley	January 30	525 51	
Hathaway & Co.	January 30	174 78	
Kivell, James	January 30	109 30	
Levi, H., & Co.	January 30	494 75	
Miller & Lux	January 30	2,681 47	
Magee & Moore	January 30	125 39	
Macdonough, J., & Co.	January 30	623 53	
Merry, Faull & Co.	January 30	186 32	
Marin County Water Company	January 30	1,000 00	
North Pacific Railroad Company	January 30	144 00	
Nichols, A. C., & Co.	January 30	71 00	
Oppenheimer & Brother	January 30	109 65	
Pioneer Woolen Factory	January 30	178 85	
Strauss, Levi, & Co.	January 30	676 47	
San Rafael Gas Company	January 30	300 51	
Slaven, H. B.	January 30	113 12	
Sullivan & Ravekes	January 30	273 29	
Silvestri, A., & Co.	January 30	146 60	
Tay, George H., & Co.	January 30	86 34	
Wooster, J. B., & Co.	January 30	61 48	
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	January 30	112 47	
Wakefield, L. H.	January 30	727 65	
White Brothers	January 30	904 08	
Yates & Company	January 30	265 48	
California Door Company	January 30	59 70	
California Furniture Manufacturing Company	January 30	271 25	
Johnson, J. C., & Co.	January 30	108 68	
			\$16,764 42
<i>Accounts for January, 1884.</i>			
Allen, Tuggle & Co.	February 29	\$1,414 62	
Buckeye Mill Company	February 29	1,298 75	
Burnham, Beek & Co.	February 29	144 81	
California Varnish Works	February 29	70 00	
Carlisle, A., & Co.	February 29	97 01	
Coghill & Simons	February 29	231 75	
Dunham, Carrigan & Co.	February 29	418 15	
Duncan's Mills L. and L. Company	February 29	197 14	
Davidson, J. W., & Co.	February 29	56 15	
Dundon, P. F.	February 29	139 50	
Dietz, A. C., & Co.	February 29	130 13	
Davis & Cowell	February 29	270 95	
Ehrman, M., & Co.	February 29	124 69	
English, John F.	February 29	1,115 14	
Foster, S., & Co.	February 29	483 16	
Amount carried forward		\$6,201 95	\$16,764 42

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

NAME.	When Paid.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....		\$6,201 95	\$16,764 42
Fredericks, Joseph, & Co.....	February 29.....	152 70	
Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Company.....	February 29.....	187 50	
Hooper, C. A., & Co.....	February 29.....	52 20	
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.....	February 29.....	215 84	
Haas Brothers.....	February 29.....	404 95	
Holje, M., & Co.....	February 29.....	70 74	
Levi, H., & Co.....	February 29.....	728 35	
Miller & Lux.....	February 29.....	688 95	
Magee & Moore.....	February 29.....	210 75	
Marin County Water Company.....	February 29.....	1,000 00	
Montague, W. W., & Co.....	February 29.....	139 77	
North Pacific Coast Railroad Company.....	February 29.....	192 00	
Oppenheimer & Brother.....	February 29.....	162 44	
Osborn, R. F., & Co.....	February 29.....	72 70	
Pioneer Woolen Factory.....	February 29.....	218 61	
Raymond & Wilshire.....	February 29.....	290 00	
Simpson, A. M., & Brother.....	February 29.....	1,297 10	
Strauss, Levi, & Co.....	February 29.....	388 66	
San Rafael Gas Company.....	February 29.....	283 69	
Slaven, H. B.....	February 29.....	110 68	
Sullivan & Ravekes.....	February 29.....	102 64	
Steamer "Relief".....	February 29.....	51 90	
Silvestri, A., & Co.....	February 29.....	117 90	
Sonntag, Charles, & Co.....	February 29.....	77 35	
Schweitzer, J., & Co.....	February 29.....	2,107 65	
Tatum & Bowen.....	February 29.....	59 90	
Wooster, J. B., & Co.....	February 29.....	345 98	
Whittier, Fuller & Co.....	February 29.....	147 88	
Wakefield Rattan Company.....	February 29.....	171 00	
Yates & Co.....	February 29.....	359 77	
Merry, Faull & Co.....	February 29.....	151 69	
			16,763 24
<i>Accounts for February, 1884.</i>			
Allen, Tuggle & Co.....	March 29.....	\$180 88	
Buckeye Mill Company.....	March 29.....	1,298 75	
California Iron and Steel Company.....	March 29.....	66 35	
Carlisle, A., & Co.....	March 29.....	80 73	
Coghill & Simons.....	March 29.....	105 00	
Dunham, Carrigan & Co.....	March 29.....	223 91	
Duncan Mills Company.....	March 29.....	63 45	
Empire C. M. and R. R. Co.....	March 29.....	155 16	
Ehrman, M., & Co.....	March 29.....	94 52	
English, John F.....	March 29.....	1,075 84	
Foster, S., & Co.....	March 29.....	251 91	
Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Company.....	March 29.....	187 50	
Heller, M., & Bros.....	March 29.....	59 68	
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.....	March 29.....	65 07	
Haas Bros.....	March 29.....	332 54	
Holje, M., & Co.....	March 29.....	60 76	
Hausman Bros.....	March 29.....	122 30	
Levi, H., & Co.....	March 29.....	540 42	
Miller & Lux.....	March 29.....	848 35	
Magee & Moore.....	March 29.....	120 57	
Macdonough, J., & Co.....	March 29.....	302 40	
Merry, Faull & Co.....	March 29.....	95 60	
Marin County Water Company.....	March 29.....	1,000 00	
Montague, W. W., & Co.....	March 29.....	167 46	
North Pacific Coast Railroad Company.....	March 29.....	173 00	
Oppenheimer & Bro.....	March 29.....	212 20	
Pioneer Woolen Factory.....	March 29.....	298 80	
Simpson, A. M., & Bro.....	March 29.....	87 55	
Strauss, Levi, & Co.....	March 29.....	253 56	
San Rafael Gas Company.....	March 29.....	230 33	
Amount carried forward.....		\$8,754 59	\$33,527 66

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

NAME.	When Paid.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		\$8,754 59	\$33,527 66
Slaven, H. B.	March 29	135 34	
Sullivan & Ravekes	March 29	59 60	
Steamer Relief	March 29	151 27	
Sloane, W., & J.	March 29	75 62	
Silvestri, A., & Co.	March 29	109 80	
Schweitzer, J., & Co.	March 29	1,857 41	
Wooster, J. B., & Co.	March 29	256 02	
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	March 29	327 87	
Wakefield, L. H.	March 29	1,046 37	
White Bros.	March 29	416 57	
Yates & Co.	March 29	261 25	
			13,151 71
<i>Accounts for March, 1884.</i>			
Blum, Baldwin & Given	April 25		10,000 00
<i>Accounts for April, 1884.</i>			
Anderson, W. N.	May 28	\$34 15	
Armes & Dallam	May 28	5 03	
Ackerman, Block & Co.	May 28	5 25	
Bunker, R. F.	May 28	8 90	
Buckeye Mill Company	May 28	1,220 15	
Barnard, Frank, & Co.	May 28	7 50	
Coghill & Simon	May 28	197 74	
Carroll, Abrams & Carroll	May 28	12 00	
Carlisle, A., & Co.	May 28	96 20	
Clark, G. W., & Co.	May 28	2 75	
Curry, N., & Co.	May 28	38 23	
Dietz, A. C., & Co.	May 28	40 10	
Davis & Cowell	May 28	17 50	
Dunham, Carrigan & Co.	May 28	195 00	
Ehrman, M., & Co.	May 28	136 84	
English, John F.	May 28	1,172 19	
Foster, S., & Co.	May 28	251 73	
Heller, M., & Bros.	May 28	23 19	
Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Company	May 28	187 50	
Haight, R., & Co.	May 28	36 64	
Haas Bros.	May 28	316 01	
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.	May 28	27 59	
Johnson, J. C., & Co.	May 28	5 25	
Levi, H., & Co.	May 28	655 28	
Langley & Michaels	May 28	12 35	
Miller & Lux	May 28	632 27	
Merry, Faull & Co.	May 28	204 57	
Marsicano, P.	May 28	8 00	
Magee & Moore	May 28	174 70	
Meyer, H., & Bro.	May 28	28 50	
Montague, W. W., & Co.	May 28	90 25	
North Pacific Railroad Company	May 28	155 10	
Oppenheimer & Bro.	May 28	293 30	
Pioneer Woolen Factory	May 28	679 97	
Schweitzer, J., & Co.	May 28	1,648 16	
Slaven, H. B.	May 28	107 87	
Strauss, L., & Co.	May 28	174 17	
Sullivan & Ravekes	May 28	24 06	
Sonntag, Chas., & Co.	May 28	34 50	
Sweeney, J. P., & Co.	May 28	2 95	
San Francisco Sewer Pipe Association	May 28	6 60	
Silvestri, A.	May 28	279 50	
Schroth, Geo., & Co.	May 28	21 80	
Tatum & Bowen	May 28	10 00	
Wooster, T. B., & Co.	May 28	333 48	
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	May 28	19 38	
Wheelan & Co.	May 28	28 63	
Amount carried forward		\$9,692 83	\$56,679 37

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

NAME.	When Paid.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		\$9,692 83	\$56,679 37
Waterhouse & Lester	May 28	26 92	
Will & Fink	May 28	35 00	
Yates & Co.	May 28	201 88	
Coffee, Geo. W.	May 28	45 00	
			10,001 63
<i>Accounts for May, 1884.</i>			
Ackerman, Block & Co.	June 27	\$8 75	
Anderson, W. N.	June 27	106 69	
Buckeye Mill Company	June 27	1,220 15	
Bunker, R. F.	June 27	15 69	
Carlisle, A., & Co.	June 27	57 42	
Coghill & Simon	June 27	205 91	
Carroll, Abrams & Carroll	June 27	12 00	
California Door Company	June 27	29 41	
Dietz, A. C., & Co.	June 27	101 73	
Dunham, Carrigan & Co.	June 27	314 98	
Dundon, P. F.	June 27	250 00	
Ehrman, M., & Co.	June 27	124 95	
English, John F.	June 27	1,162 95	
Foster, S., & Co.	June 27	189 29	
Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Company	June 27	187 50	
Garland, H. P.	June 27	63 62	
Haas Bros.	June 27	311 14	
Heller, M., & Bros.	June 27	10 00	
Haight, Robert & Co.	June 27	32 96	
Herzog, M., & Co.	June 27	32 40	
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.	June 27	10 53	
Hinekley, Spiers & Hayes	June 27	76 68	
Johnson, J. C., & Co.	June 27	23 25	
Levi, H., & Co.	June 27	615 66	
Langley & Michaels	June 27	34 00	
Macdonough, J., & Co.	June 27	418 97	
Magee & Moore	June 27	61 27	
Marsicano, P.	June 27	16 95	
Merry, Faull & Co.	June 27	206 20	
Miller & Lux	June 27	696 30	
Meyer, C. H., & Bro.	June 27	28 50	
Montague, W. W., & Co.	June 27	44 78	
North Pacific Coast Railroad Company	June 27	143 00	
Oppenheimer & Bro.	June 27	147 40	
Pioneer Woolen Factory	June 27	512 84	
Piper, Fannie B. D.	June 27	87 50	
Pirrie, Wm.	June 27	50 00	
Schroth, George, & Co.	June 27	28 83	
Schweitzer & Co.	June 27	1,697 33	
Strauss, Levi, & Co.	June 27	256 82	
Sullivan & Ravekes	June 27	19 88	
Slaven, H. B.	June 27	116 88	
Silvestri, A.	June 27	146 37	
Tatum & Bowen	June 27	45 52	
Sweeney, J. P., & Co.	June 27	9 65	
Wheelan & Co.	June 27	32 33	
Wooster, J. B., & Co.	June 27	200 99	
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	June 27	81 86	
Yates & Co.	June 27	159 38	
San Rafael Gas Company	June 27	158 70	
Marin County Water Company	June 27	1,000 00	
Steamer Relief	June 27	14 25	
General expenses (Western Union Tel. Co.)	June 27	13 10	
Salary account (salary Assistant Clerk)	June 27	100 00	
Stock department (salary William Gift)	June 27	89 70	
			11,782 96
Amount carried forward			\$78,463 96

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

NAME.	When Paid.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward-----	-----	-----	\$78,463 96
<i>Accounts for June, 1884.</i>			
Barnard, Frank, & Co.-----	July 26-----	\$5 00	
Buckeye Mill Company-----	July 26-----	1,298 00	
Carroll, Abrams & Carroll-----	July 26-----	12 00	
Merry, Faull & Co.-----	July 26-----	175 21	
Montague, W. W., & Co.-----	July 26-----	43 83	
Magee & Moore-----	July 26-----	1 50	
Singer Manufacturing Company-----	July 26-----	50	
			1,536 04
Total-----	-----	-----	\$80,000 00

REPORT OF THE TURNKEY

OF THE

State Prison at San Quentin, California.

TABLE No. 1.

Prison Account from 1851 to July 1, 1862

Total Discharged.....	1	10	18	26	34	42	50	58	66	74	82	90	98	106	114	122	130	138	146	154	162	170	178	186	194	202	210	218	226	234	242	250	258	266	274	282	290	298	306	314	322	330	338	346	354	362	370	378	386	394	402	410	418	426	434	442	450	458	466	474	482	490	498	506	514	522	530	538	546	554	562	570	578	586	594	602	610	618	626	634	642	650	658	666	674	682	690	698	706	714	722	730	738	746	754	762	770	778	786	794	802	810	818	826	834	842	850	858	866	874	882	890	898	906	914	922	930	938	946	954	962	970	978	986	994	1002	1010	1018	1026	1034	1042	1050	1058	1066	1074	1082	1090	1098	1106	1114	1122	1130	1138	1146	1154	1162	1170	1178	1186	1194	1202	1210	1218	1226	1234	1242	1250	1258	1266	1274	1282	1290	1298	1306	1314	1322	1330	1338	1346	1354	1362	1370	1378	1386	1394	1402	1410	1418	1426	1434	1442	1450	1458	1466	1474	1482	1490	1498	1506	1514	1522	1530	1538	1546	1554	1562	1570	1578	1586	1594	1602	1610	1618	1626	1634	1642	1650	1658	1666	1674	1682	1690	1698	1706	1714	1722	1730	1738	1746	1754	1762	1770	1778	1786	1794	1802	1810	1818	1826	1834	1842	1850	1858	1866	1874	1882	1890	1898	1906	1914	1922	1930	1938	1946	1954	1962	1970	1978	1986	1994	2002	2010	2018	2026	2034	2042	2050	2058	2066	2074	2082	2090	2098	2106	2114	2122	2130	2138	2146	2154	2162	2170	2178	2186	2194	2202	2210	2218	2226	2234	2242	2250	2258	2266	2274	2282	2290	2298	2306	2314	2322	2330	2338	2346	2354	2362	2370	2378	2386	2394	2402	2410	2418	2426	2434	2442	2450	2458	2466	2474	2482	2490	2498	2506	2514	2522	2530	2538	2546	2554	2562	2570	2578	2586	2594	2602	2610	2618	2626	2634	2642	2650	2658	2666	2674	2682	2690	2698	2706	2714	2722	2730	2738	2746	2754	2762	2770	2778	2786	2794	2802	2810	2818	2826	2834	2842	2850	2858	2866	2874	2882	2890	2898	2906	2914	2922	2930	2938	2946	2954	2962	2970	2978	2986	2994	3002	3010	3018	3026	3034	3042	3050	3058	3066	3074	3082	3090	3098	3106	3114	3122	3130	3138	3146	3154	3162	3170	3178	3186	3194	3202	3210	3218	3226	3234	3242	3250	3258	3266	3274	3282	3290	3298	3306	3314	3322	3330	3338	3346	3354	3362	3370	3378	3386	3394	3402	3410	3418	3426	3434	3442	3450	3458	3466	3474	3482	3490	3498	3506	3514	3522	3530	3538	3546	3554	3562	3570	3578	3586	3594	3602	3610	3618	3626	3634	3642	3650	3658	3666	3674	3682	3690	3698	3706	3714	3722	3730	3738	3746	3754	3762	3770	3778	3786	3794	3802	3810	3818	3826	3834	3842	3850	3858	3866	3874	3882	3890	3898	3906	3914	3922	3930	3938	3946	3954	3962	3970	3978	3986	3994	4002	4010	4018	4026	4034	4042	4050	4058	4066	4074	4082	4090	4098	4106	4114	4122	4130	4138	4146	4154	4162	4170	4178	4186	4194	4202	4210	4218	4226	4234	4242	4250	4258	4266	4274	4282	4290	4298	4306	4314	4322	4330	4338	4346	4354	4362	4370	4378	4386	4394	4402	4410	4418	4426	4434	4442	4450	4458	4466	4474	4482	4490	4498	4506	4514	4522	4530	4538	4546	4554	4562	4570	4578	4586	4594	4602	4610	4618	4626	4634	4642	4650	4658	4666	4674	4682	4690	4698	4706	4714	4722	4730	4738	4746	4754	4762	4770	4778	4786	4794	4802	4810	4818	4826	4834	4842	4850	4858	4866	4874	4882	4890	4898	4906	4914	4922	4930	4938	4946	4954	4962	4970	4978	4986	4994	5002	5010	5018	5026	5034	5042	5050	5058	5066	5074	5082	5090	5098	5106	5114	5122	5130	5138	5146	5154	5162	5170	5178	5186	5194	5202	5210	5218	5226	5234	5242	5250	5258	5266	5274	5282	5290	5298	5306	5314	5322	5330	5338	5346	5354	5362	5370	5378	5386	5394	5402	5410	5418	5426	5434	5442	5450	5458	5466	5474	5482	5490	5498	5506	5514	5522	5530	5538	5546	5554	5562	5570	5578	5586	5594	5602	5610	5618	5626	5634	5642	5650	5658	5666	5674	5682	5690	5698	5706	5714	5722	5730	5738	5746	5754	5762	5770	5778	5786	5794	5802	5810	5818	5826	5834	5842	5850	5858	5866	5874	5882	5890	5898	5906	5914	5922	5930	5938	5946	5954	5962	5970	5978	5986	5994	6002	6010	6018	6026	6034	6042	6050	6058	6066	6074	6082	6090	6098	6106	6114	6122	6130	6138	6146	6154	6162	6170	6178	6186	6194	6202	6210	6218	6226	6234	6242	6250	6258	6266	6274	6282	6290	6298	6306	6314	6322	6330	6338	6346	6354	6362	6370	6378	6386	6394	6402	6410	6418	6426	6434	6442	6450	6458	6466	6474	6482	6490	6498	6506	6514	6522	6530	6538	6546	6554	6562	6570	6578	6586	6594	6602	6610	6618	6626	6634	6642	6650	6658	6666	6674	6682	6690	6698	6706	6714	6722	6730	6738	6746	6754	6762	6770	6778	6786	6794	6802	6810	6818	6826	6834	6842	6850	6858	6866	6874	6882	6890	6898	6906	6914	6922	6930	6938	6946	6954	6962	6970	6978	6986	6994	7002	7010	7018	7026	7034	7042	7050	7058	7066	7074	7082	7090	7098	7106	7114	7122	7130	7138	7146	7154	7162	7170	7178	7186	7194	7202	7210	7218	7226	7234	7242	7250	7258	7266	7274	7282	7290	7298	7306	7314	7322	7330	7338	7346	7354	7362	7370	7378	7386	7394	7402	7410	7418	7426	7434	7442	7450	7458	7466	7474	7482	7490	7498	7506	7514	7522	7530	7538	7546	7554	7562	7570	7578	7586	7594	7602	7610	7618	7626	7634	7642	7650	7658	7666	7674	7682	7690	7698	7706	7714	7722	7730	7738	7746	7754	7762	7770	7778	7786	7794	7802	7810	7818	7826	7834	7842	7850	7858	7866	7874	7882	7890	7898	7906	7914	7922	7930	7938	7946	7954	7962	7970	7978	7986	7994	8002	8010	8018	8026	8034	8042	8050	8058	8066	8074	8082	8090	8098	8106	8114	8122	8130	8138	8146	8154	8162	8170	8178	8186	819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TURNKEY'S REPORT.

SAN QUENTIN, MARIN COUNTY, CAL., July 1, 1884.

Hon. Paul Shirley, Warden California State Prison, San Quentin:

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit the annual report of the Turnkey's Department, in tabular form, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

On December 1, 1883, you assigned to my charge the tailor shop, shoe shop, State laundry, upholsterer's department, officer's mess, and guard's mess. Table No. 10 shows the amounts returned from those departments to the clerk for collection, \$1,988 14, which includes \$99 33 returned to your office as a charge against other departments of the prison.

Respectfully,

CHARLES AULL, Turnkey.

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Recapitulation of Received and Discharged Prisoners, from July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884.

Number of prisoners on hand June 30, 1883		1,186
Received from July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884.....		437
		1,623
Discharged per Act and restored.....	196	
Discharged per Act.....	136	
By executive release	1	
Pardoned by the Governor.....	32	
Pardoned by the President.....	1	
Discharged by order of United States Commissioner.....	1	
Taken out by order of Court as witnesses.....	11	
Taken out for trial on a charge of murder.....	1	
Taken out by order of Court for a new trial.....	8	
Taken out for trial on a new charge.....	4	
Taken out on a writ of habeas corpus	3	
Taken to insane asylum	3	
Died	14	
Escaped.....	4	
Discharged by order of Court.....	1	
Discharged by expiration of sentence	1	
Removed to Folsom Prison by order of the State Board of Prison Directors..	50	
Taken out on a writ of probable cause.....	1	
		468
Number of prisoners on hand June 30, 1884.....		1,155
Decrease for the fiscal year		31

TABLE No. 4.
Classification of Crime.

CRIME.	Number.	CRIME.	Number.
Arson	2	Embezzlement	10
Arson, first degree	2	Forgery	20
Arson, second degree	10	Felony	30
Arson and burglary	2	Grand larceny	163
Attempt to commit arson	2	Grand larceny and prior conviction ..	15
Attempt to kidnap	3	Grand larceny and assault to murder ..	1
Attempt at grand larceny	5	Incest	3
Assault to murder	55	Larceny, first degree	2
Assault to rape	9	Murder	27
Assault to rob	30	Murder, first degree	84
Assault to rob and grand larceny	3	Murder, second degree	90
Assault to do great bodily injury	4	Manslaughter	42
Assault with deadly weapon	30	Perjury	9
Attempt at burglary	25	Petit larceny and prior conviction	39
Burglary	30	Rape	8
Burglary, first degree	125	Robbery	92
Burglary, second degree	118	Robbery and arson	2
Burglary and grand larceny	11	Robbery and assault to murder	1
Burglary and prior conviction	40	Robbery and assault to rob	1
Bigamy	4		
Buggery	2	Total	1,155
Counterfeiting	4		

TABLE No. 5.
Terms of Imprisonment.

TERM.	Number.	TERM.	Number.
Four months	1	Twelve years	16
Six months	1	Thirteen years	12
One year	54	Fourteen years	22
One and one quarter years	2	Fifteen years	48
One and one half years	18	Sixteen years	2
One and three fourths years	2	Seventeen years	2
Two years	95	Eighteen years	3
Two and one half years	12	Twenty years	24
Three years	94	Twenty-one years	1
Three and one half years	12	Twenty-two years	3
Four years	76	Twenty-four years	2
Four and one half years	5	Twenty-five years	8
Five years	195	Twenty-eight years	2
Five and one half years	5	Thirty years	7
Six years	50	Thirty-five years	3
Six and one half years	45	Thirty-six years	1
Seven years	8	Forty years	2
Seven and one half years	50	Forty-five years	1
Eight and one half years	8	Fifty years	1
Nine years	6	Life	120
Ten years	130		
Eleven years	6	Total	1,155

TABLE No. 6.
Ages of Prisoners.

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
Thirteen years	2	Forty-two years	32
Fourteen years	3	Forty-three years	17
Fifteen years	3	Forty-four years	18
Sixteen years	6	Forty-five years	19
Seventeen years	24	Forty-six years	12
Eighteen years	20	Forty-seven years	10
Nineteen years	40	Forty-eight years	10
Twenty years	42	Forty-nine years	9
Twenty-one years	28	Fifty years	8
Twenty-two years	36	Fifty-one years	7
Twenty-three years	50	Fifty-two years	8
Twenty-four years	39	Fifty-three years	6
Twenty-five years	42	Fifty-four years	5
Twenty-six years	38	Fifty-five years	3
Twenty-seven years	33	Fifty-six years	3
Twenty-eight years	32	Fifty-seven years	2
Twenty-nine years	59	Fifty-eight years	4
Thirty years	43	Fifty-nine years	1
Thirty-one years	70	Sixty years	3
Thirty-two years	40	Sixty-one years	1
Thirty-three years	30	Sixty-two years	1
Thirty-four years	32	Sixty-three years	1
Thirty-five years	60	Sixty-four years	1
Thirty-six years	39	Sixty-eight years	1
Thirty-seven years	46	Seventy-three years	1
Thirty-eight years	24	Seventy-six years	1
Thirty-nine years	31		
Forty years	19	Total	1,155
Forty-one years	40		

TABLE No. 6—Continued.
Educational Abilities of Prisoners.

Read and write	813
Read and cannot write	40
Neither read nor write	302
Total	1,155

TABLE No. 7.

Number of Prisoners from each County.

COUNTY.	Number.	Per Cent.	COUNTY.	Number.	Per Cent.
Alameda	71	6.14	Sacramento	15	1.29
Amador	9	.79	San Benito	4	.34
Butte	21	1.82	San Bernardino	33	2.86
Calaveras	15	1.29	San Diego	24	2.08
Colusa	3	.29	San Francisco	370	32.03
Contra Costa	23	1.99	San Joaquin	55	4.77
Del Norte	4	.34	San Luis Obispo	6	.52
El Dorado	3	.26	San Mateo	11	.96
Fresno	25	2.16	Santa Barbara	15	1.29
Humboldt	8	.69	Santa Clara	52	4.51
Inyo	10	.86	Santa Cruz	9	.79
Kern	23	1.99	Shasta	18	1.56
Lake	7	.60	Sierra	11	.96
Los Angeles	84	7.27	Siskiyou	8	.69
Marin	8	.69	Solano	14	1.22
Mendocino	7	.60	Sonoma	26	2.26
Mariposa	4	.34	Stanislaus	14	1.22
Merced	15	1.29	Tehama	13	1.13
Mono	3	.26	Tulare	18	1.56
Monterey	16	1.39	Tuolumne	11	.96
Modoc	1	.08	Ventura	14	1.22
Nevada	10	.86	Yolo	7	.60
Napa	12	1.04	Yuba	5	.44
Placer	16	1.39			
Plumas	4	.34	Total	1,155	100.00

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

Number of Terms.

Prisoners serving their first term	914
Prisoners serving their second term	141
Prisoners serving their third term	59
Prisoners serving their fourth term	26
Prisoners serving their fifth term	10
Prisoners serving their sixth term	4
Prisoners serving their eighth term	1
Total	1,155

TABLE No. 8.

Occupation of Prisoners when Received.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Bookbinder	2	Miner	36
Baker	7	Machinist	7
Brick maker	4	Musician	1
Bookkeeper	6	Marble polisher	1
Barkeeper	6	Printer	10
Barber	12	Plumber	2
Blacksmith	10	Potter	1
Brush maker	1	Plasterer	1
Butcher	10	Painter	14
Box maker	1	Physician	1
Brickmason	4	Photographer	2
Bootblack	2	Professor and astrologer	1
Broom maker	1	Peddler	2
Cook	80	Railroad employé	2
Carver	1	Ship carpenter	3
Calker	1	Sash maker	2
Carpenter	27	Seamstress	1
Cigar maker	17	School teacher	1
Clerk	24	Stone mason	1
Cabinet maker	4	Sailor	22
Cooper	4	Servant	1
Chair maker	2	Stonecutter	1
Coach driver	1	Salesman	1
Carriage maker	1	Shoemaker	20
Domestic	9	Sea captain	1
Dentist	1	Sailmaker	1
Dairyman	2	Soda maker	1
Dyer	1	Soldier	2
Engineer	10	Surveyor	1
Farmer	60	Turner	1
Fisherman	2	Teamster	26
Fireman	5	Tobacconist	1
Furniture polisher	2	Tailor	16
Foundryman	2	Telegraph operator	3
Gardener	6	Tinsmith	4
Gasfitter	2	Tanner	1
Harness maker	10	Upholsterer	3
Hostler	14	Vaquero	38
Herder	4	Washman	60
Horseshoer	2	Weaver	1
Hatter	2	Wheelwright	1
Hunter	1	Waiter	14
Ironer	3	Whip maker	3
Laborer	473		
Molder	4	Total	1,155

TABLE No. 9.
Statement of Clothing, etc., Issued by Turnkey's Department from July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884.

DATE.	Woolen Pants...	Woolen Shirts...	Hickory Shirts...	White Shirts and Collars...	Convict Shoes...	Citizen Shoes...	Hats...	Blankets...	Beds...	Boots and Shoes to Order...	Repairs...	Flour Sacks...	Brooms...	Women's Shoes...	Yards of Women's Dress Goods and Trimmings...	Yards of Muslin...	Sheets...
	23 361 208 228 212 192 111 207 277 265 116 60	81 299 214 211 211 176 104 17 205 230 239 116 48	16 10 12 7 11 30 18 17 17 13 10 2	--- --- --- 2 2 2 2 4 1 --- --- ---	119 117 154 116 117 129 132 98 95 141 88 52	32 29 22 26 31 35 35 28 29 38 38 27 25	93 79 110 72 102 77 80 76 80 87 66 12	2 --- 31 60 74 69½ 42 58 58 30 19 26	39 86 64 85 70 40 90 92 90 74 67 39	9 3 5 4 10½ 5 9 4 7 6 ---	37 40 45 56 38 49 33 51 82 45 75 42	10 14 24 38 123 141 133 109 134 102 95	87 74 87 87 75 81 76 82 73 83 77	--- --- 1 --- 9 30 36 12 66 15 6	75 15 60 --- 10 30 45 12 80 15 ---	2 2 4 32 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 46	
Totals	2,260	2,134	153	11	1,358	347	934	469½	836	68½	548	1,102	949	10	319	335	46
DATE.	Pillow Cases	Flannel—Yards.	Knives, Forks, and Spoons...	Plates, Cups, and Saucers...	Ladies' Collars...	Ladies' Hose—Pairs	Bedspreads...	Towels	Ladies' Hats	Rubber Coats...	Jumpers	Undershirts	Drawers	Socks	Issued to Prisoners upon their Discharge from the Prison.		
	Coats.	Vests.	Pants.	23 27 9 18 25 23 29 18 19 19 13 14	19 23 8 19 19 15 24 9 9 10 2 2	237 165 4	22 27 9 18 22 21 27 13 9 16 3 2	190									
1883—July...	2	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	19	22
August...	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	23	27
September...	---	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	8	9
October...	---	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	19	18
November...	2	20	---	2	6	---	12	24	1	---	---	---	---	---	25	19	22
December...	25	20	---	2	---	6	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	23	15	21
1884—January...	1	61	1	1	36	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	24	27
February...	---	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	18	9	13
March...	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	9	10
April...	---	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	15	16
May...	1	66½	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	2	1	---	13	3	3
June...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	2	2
Totals	31	341½	4	4	6	42	12	24	1	1	10	2	1	4	237	165	190

TABLE No. 10.

Amount Charged Employers and Departments for Work Done and Material Furnished and Returned to Clerk for Collection and Proper Entry.

DATE.	State Mess.	State Laundry.	State Shoe Shop.	State Tailor Shop.	State Upholsterer.	Total.
1883—December-----	\$142 22	\$85 18	\$28 80	\$7 50	\$8 00	\$281 80
1884—January-----	89 16	108 75	48 94	21 50	5 50	273 88
February-----	75 66	161 16	47 96	39 02	12 00	335 80
March-----	95 33	137 89	36 23	13 35	3 00	285 80
April-----	68 66	110 29	41 40	33 53	-----	253 79
May-----	76 50	139 31	29 70	32 20	3 00	280 71
June-----	81 50	122 05	33 39	39 42	-----	276 36
Totals-----	\$629 13	\$864 57	\$276 42	\$156 52	\$31 50	\$1,988 14

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Operation of the Credit System under Section 1590 of the Penal Code.

Sentence.	Term with Credit.			Credit.			Sentence.			Term with Credit.			Credit.			Sentence.			Term with Credit.			Credit.			Sentence.			Term with Credit.		
	Years			Months			Years			Years			Months			Years			Years			Months			Years			Years		
	Months	Days	Term with Credit.	Months	Days	Term with Credit.	Months	Days	Term with Credit.	Months	Days	Term with Credit.	Months	Days	Term with Credit.	Months	Days	Term with Credit.	Months	Days	Term with Credit.	Months	Days	Term with Credit.	Months	Days	Term with Credit.	Months	Days	Term with Credit.
1	6	1	1	13	6	57	13	6	8	3	15	8	6	25	119½	15	6	38	15	6	15	38	182	22	10	38	184½	23	10	22
2	6	3	10	13	15	59½	13	15	8	6	15	8	10	26	122	15	10	38	15	10	15	38	184½	23	10	38	184½	23	10	22
3	6	4	3	14	6	62	14	6	9	1	15	9	1	26	124½	16	1	39	16	1	15	39	187	23	5	39	187	23	5	23
4	6	6	8	14	6	64½	14	6	9	1	15	9	1	27	127	16	1	39	16	1	15	39	189½	23	8	39	189½	23	8	23
5	6	2	2	15	6	67	15	6	9	5	8	9	5	27	129½	16	8	40	16	8	15	40	192	24	3	40	192	24	3	24
6	6	8	4	15	6	69½	15	6	9	8	15	9	8	28	132	17	8	41	17	8	15	41	194½	24	7	41	194½	24	7	24
7	6	10	8	16	6	72	16	6	10	10	15	10	10	28	134½	17	10	41	17	10	15	41	197	24	10	41	197	24	10	24
8	6	12	3	16	6	74½	16	6	10	7	15	10	7	29	137	17	7	42	17	7	15	42	202	25	2	42	202	25	2	25
9	6	14½	3	17	6	77	17	6	10	10	15	10	10	30	139½	18	10	43	18	10	15	43	204½	25	5	43	204½	25	5	25
10	6	17	7	17	6	79½	17	6	11	2	15	11	2	30	142	18	2	44	18	2	15	44	207	25	9	44	207	25	9	25
11	6	19½	3	18	6	82	18	6	11	5	15	11	5	31	144½	18	5	45	18	5	15	45	209½	26	4	45	209½	26	4	26
12	6	22	4	18	6	84½	18	6	11	8	15	11	8	31	147	19	8	46	19	8	15	46	212	26	7	46	212	26	7	26
13	6	24½	4	19	6	87	19	6	12	9	15	12	9	32	149½	19	9	47	19	9	15	47	214½	26	11	47	214½	26	11	26
14	6	27	4	19	6	89½	19	6	12	12	15	12	12	32	152	20	12	48	20	12	15	48	217	27	2	48	217	27	2	27
15	6	29½	5	20	6	92	20	6	12	4	15	12	4	33	154½	20	4	49	20	4	15	49	219½	27	2	49	219½	27	2	27
16	6	32	5	20	6	94½	20	6	12	7	15	12	7	33	157	21	7	50	21	7	15	50	222	27	6	50	222	27	6	27
17	6	34½	5	21	6	97	21	6	13	11	15	13	11	34	159½	21	11	51	21	11	15	51	224½	27	9	51	224½	27	9	27
18	6	37	5	21	6	99½	21	6	13	2	15	13	2	34	162	22	2	52	22	2	15	52	227	28	1	52	227	28	1	28
19	6	39½	6	22	6	102	22	6	13	6	15	13	6	35	164½	22	6	53	22	6	15	53	229½	28	4	53	229½	28	4	28
20	6	42	6	22	6	104½	22	6	13	9	15	13	9	35	167	23	9	54	23	9	15	54	232	28	8	54	232	28	8	28
21	6	44½	6	23	6	107	23	6	14	1	15	14	1	36	169½	24	1	55	24	1	15	55	234½	28	11	55	234½	28	11	28
22	6	47	7	23	6	109½	23	6	14	4	15	14	4	36	172	24	4	56	24	4	15	56	237	29	3	56	237	29	3	29
23	6	49½	7	24	6	112	24	6	14	8	15	14	8	36	174½	25	8	57	25	8	15	57	239½	29	6	57	239½	29	6	29
24	6	52	7	24	6	114½	24	6	14	11	15	14	11	37	177	25	11	58	25	11	15	58	242	29	10	58	242	29	10	29
25	6	54½	7	25	6	117	25	6	15	3	15	15	3	37	179½	26	3	59	26	3	15	59	244½	29	12	59	244½	29	12	29

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

OF THE

State Prison at San Quentin, California.



PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Hon. Paul Shirley, Warden San Quentin:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this, my annual report, dating from November 7, 1883, to June 30, 1884, with the following sanitary suggestions:

First—There should by all means be a suitable building erected for the care of the insane. .

Second—Chimneys or flues should be erected over the dunnigans in the yard for the purpose of carrying the sewer gas above the cell buildings.

Third—The cell buildings should be provided with artificial heat. The cells are cold and damp during the Winter months, thereby causing a great deal of rheumatism and catarrhal affections. The jute factory should also be provided with artificial heat. It is cold in Winter and detrimental to the health of the employés.

The above suggestions are what seems to me the most important for the preservation of good health.

The above is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS B. EAGLE,
Resident Physician.

SAN QUENTIN, CAL., June 30, 1884.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

From November 7, 1883, to June 30, 1884, inclusive.

DISEASES.	Number.	DISEASES.	Number.
Aneurism	6	Gonorrhœa	14
Asthma	25	Hernia	10
Amputation	1	Hæmoptysis	12
Abscess	23	Influenza	10
Bronchitis	50	Insanity	4
Boils	18	Indigestion	110
Burns	23	Lumbago	23
Bilious calculi	5	Neuralgia	50
Carbuncle	6	Orchitis	3
Constipation	195	Ophthalmia	2
Catarrh	75	Paralysis	6
Diabetes	10	Phthisis pulmonalis	40
Diarrhœa	108	Pneumonia	17
Dyspepsia	20	Rheumatism	120
Dysentery	12	Syphilis, primary	14
Dropsy	9	Syphilis, secondary	37
Dislocation	2	Scabies	20
Eczema	12	Stricture	10
Epilepsy	3	Scalds	5
Emphysema	3	Tonsilitis	15
Erysipelas	6	Wounds, incised	60
Fever, intermittent	30	Wounds, lacerated	50
Fever, remittent	35	Unclassified	1,837
Fistula	10		
Fracture	5	Total	3,161

	June	May	April	March	February	January	December	November	Totals
Calls on physician	781	706	814	1,043	1,014	1,375	1,428	1,347	8,508
Daily average	26	23	27	33	33	45	47	45	-----
Sick visited in cells	20	20	29	52	62	104	93	89	469
Daily average	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	-----
Men excused	239	199	259	305	359	568	493	739	3,161
Daily average	8	7	8	9	12	18	16	25	-----
Patients admitted	3	6	3	10	10	9	8	10	59
Patients discharged	2	6	4	9	6	11	5	4	47
Patients in hospital	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8
Patients in hospital Nov. 7th	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7
Deaths	1	1	1	3	3	-----	1	1	11

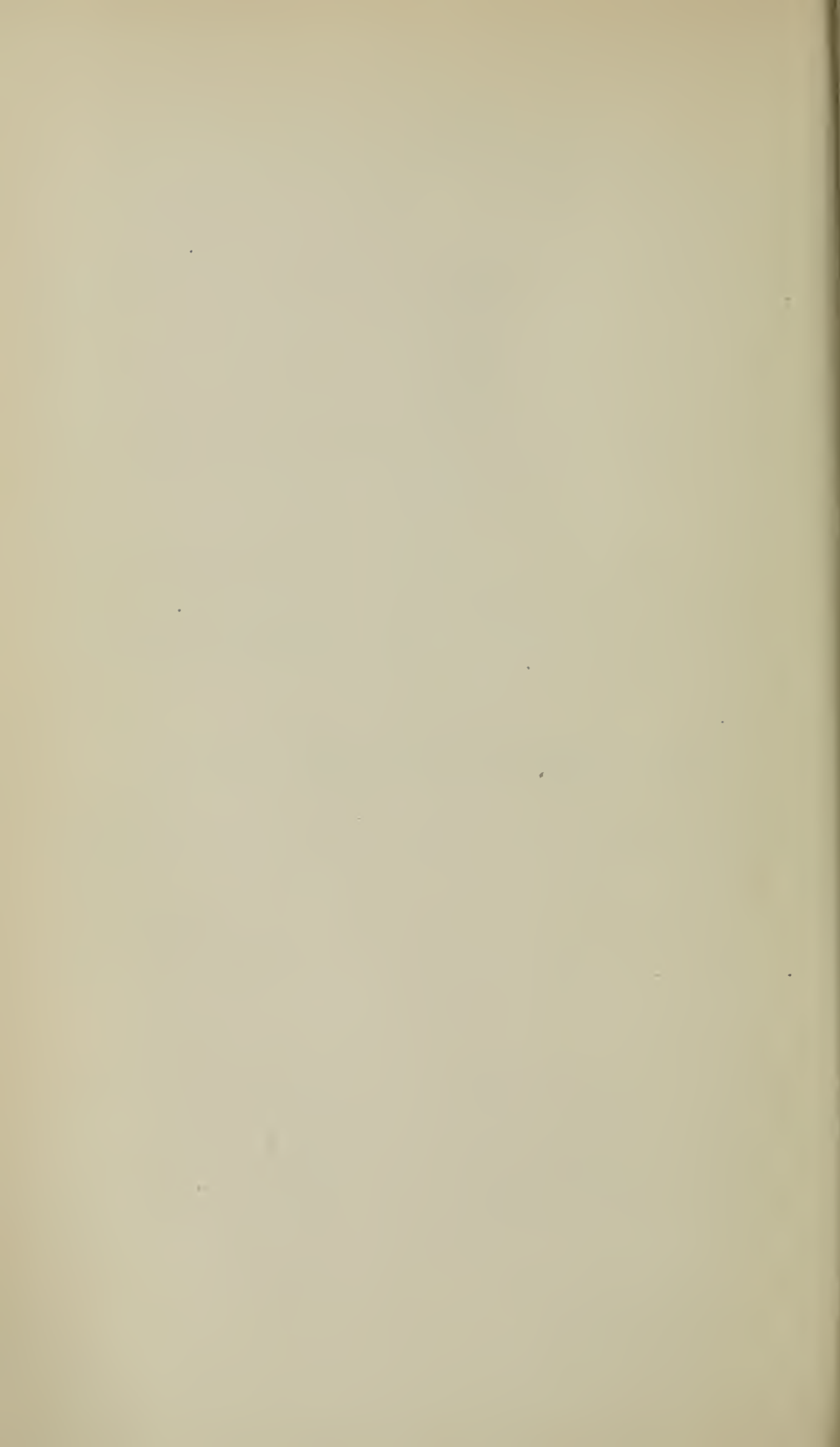
NAME.	Nativity.	Diseases.	Date of Death.
Carlos, Van Dorsen	Holland	Hypertrophy	June 19
Lee, Ah Linn	China	Phthisis pulmonalis	May 22
Curtis, Geo.	American	Phthisis pulmonalis	April 25
Indian, John	California	Phthisis pulmonalis	March 15
Bell, L.	American	Gangrene	March 15
Indian, Manuel	California	Phthisis pulmonalis	March 23
Berry, John	Switzerland	Phthisis pulmonalis	February 4
Leong, Ah Luke	China	Phthisis pulmonalis	February 5
Hansen, Andrews	Norway	Phthisis pulmonalis	February 28
Johnson, J.	American	Phthisis pulmonalis	Dec. 31, 1883
Ah, How	China	Inanition	Nov. 28, 1883

THOS. B. EAGLE,
Resident Physician.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN

OF THE

State Prison at San Quentin, California.



CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Hon. Paul Shirley, Warden:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Chaplain for the year ending June 30, 1884, of the several departments under my charge.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

The library continues to be a leading and popular feature of the prison, and has, I believe, a most beneficial effect upon the prisoners, who so liberally draw books from its shelves. We are still dependent upon private contributions for all the volumes received. If but a comparatively small sum of money could be expended annually for its enlargement, its usefulness could be very much increased. I renew the recommendation made in a report to your predecessor, that the Legislature should appropriate \$500 annually for the purchase of books and popular magazines—the expenditure to be made under the supervision of the Chaplain and Warden.

The statistics of this department are as follows: Number of volumes in library June 30, 1883, 4,195; number on the thirtieth of June, 1884, 4,691, showing a net increase of 496. This does not include several hundreds of bibles, testaments, prayer, hymn, and school books, but only those on the catalogues which are drawn weekly by the prisoners. Of the number given above, 3,309 are in the public, and 1,382 in the Catholic division. The issues for the year were 12,344, being an average of 1,028 each month. Of the volumes drawn, 9,217 were from the public, and 3,127 from the Catholic side.

DONATIONS.

These have been as liberal as in previous years. Again have we been greatly indebted to the Rev. W. D. A. Mathews, of Onarga, Illinois, who spends his whole time in visiting prisons and procuring and furnishing reading matter for the inmates. We received from him a few months ago several large boxes full of books, magazines, and papers, and through his instrumentality the same were conveyed by the overland railroad companies free of charge. Due acknowledgments were made to this philanthropic gentleman, the true friend of the prisoners.

We are also indebted, as in former years, to the Rev. James Woodworth, of San Francisco, for thousands of old papers, gathered from various sources by him and transmitted to the prison.

The donations for the year foot up as follows: Books, religious, 88; books, miscellaneous, 668; books, school, 390; magazines, religious,

447; magazines, miscellaneous, 1,590; papers, religious, 4,642; papers, miscellaneous, 9,875; pamphlets, religious, 34; pamphlets, miscellaneous, 576; bibles, testaments, etc., 457; tracts, 342; Seaside Library, 99.

BINDERY.

Work in this department has been successfully carried on, under the supervision of a prisoner and his assistant. It has consisted of: books rebound, 443; books repaired, 88; books indexed, 12; magazines bound, 12; tablets and tags made, 1,142; parcels of religious and pictorial newspapers sewed, 100; copy books made, 411; copying pads made, 7; description book for Turnkey made, 1. If there was a small font of appropriate type belonging to this department much neater work could be turned out.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

These have been the same as in previous years. On each Sunday morning there is divine service immediately after breakfast. The attendance, with the exception of the three score boys under nineteen years of age, is voluntary, and I would not have it otherwise. If compulsory, hardly one third of the prisoners could be seated in the chapel at the same time. I could wish, however, that more of the men attended than are usually found there. On the first and fifth Sunday in each month I officiate. On the second Sunday the Catholic priest celebrates mass and preaches. This service, during the year, has been acceptably performed by the Rev. Father Gallian, of St. Ignatius' College, San Francisco. On the third Sunday, the Rev. James Woodworth, of San Francisco, Secretary of the Prison Association, officiates, as he has done for years. The fourth Sunday I have given to several clergymen of different denominations. Among those who have officiated during the year I can mention the Revs. Aaron Williams, of San Francisco; Johnson, of San Rafael; Harris, Moyse, and Montgomery, of San Francisco. Two services in Chinese have been held, one by the Rev. Mr. Vrooman, of Alameda, and the other by the Rev. W. C. Young (or Chin Wah), of San Francisco. These were well attended; and the Chinese in prison, more than two hundred in number, seemed very much interested therein. Appropriate services were also held on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, February twenty-second, and Memorial Day. The holy communion has been administered by me, in public, three times, and in private once. I believe that those who partook were truly reformed Christian men. For the last two or three months the Sisters of Charity have visited the prison every week or two, and conversed with the inmates, especially those in the hospital and women's department. These interviews with the prisoners are well received, and are productive, I feel sure, of good. I am glad that some outsiders do feel enough of interest in the unfortunate prisoners, thus to show that they are not wholly forsaken or forgotten.

EMPLOYÉS.

These, at present, are two assistant librarians, a bookbinder and his assistant, and a janitor, five in all. These are all prisoners. Besides them, two of the boys assist in the library every Saturday afternoon and perform valuable services in the issue of books at that time.

FUNERALS.

I have officiated at fifteen funerals. Nearly all of the deceased were buried in the prison cemetery.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

There were forty-six boys under nineteen years of age connected with this department at my last annual report. There have been admitted forty-nine during the year; thirty-five have been discharged by pardon or expiration of sentence, leaving sixty as the present number in the prison. I feel assured that you will agree with me, that the State Prison is not the proper place for these juvenile offenders—although, so far as they and their surroundings are concerned, far preferable to the county jails, or the places for the confinement of such in our commercial metropolis. Neither is it advisable that these young criminals should be allowed to run at large, to grow still more hardened in iniquity, and to be the tempters and corrupters of other youths. They should be placed somewhere, for the protection of the community, and where some opportunity would be given them to reform, and be fitted to become useful citizens of the State and nation, when again released. To solve that problem correctly may involve a large outlay of money at first, but that should not operate as an objection to the adoption of any plan that promises the desired result. Even financially, the expenditure of one or two hundred thousand dollars would be an actual saving, compared with the cost of future depredations, and that of arresting, trying, and supporting these young criminals, either in State or county prisons. Viewed in the proper light, the mere question of dollars and cents is not worthy of a moment's consideration.

WM. H. HILL,
Chaplain.

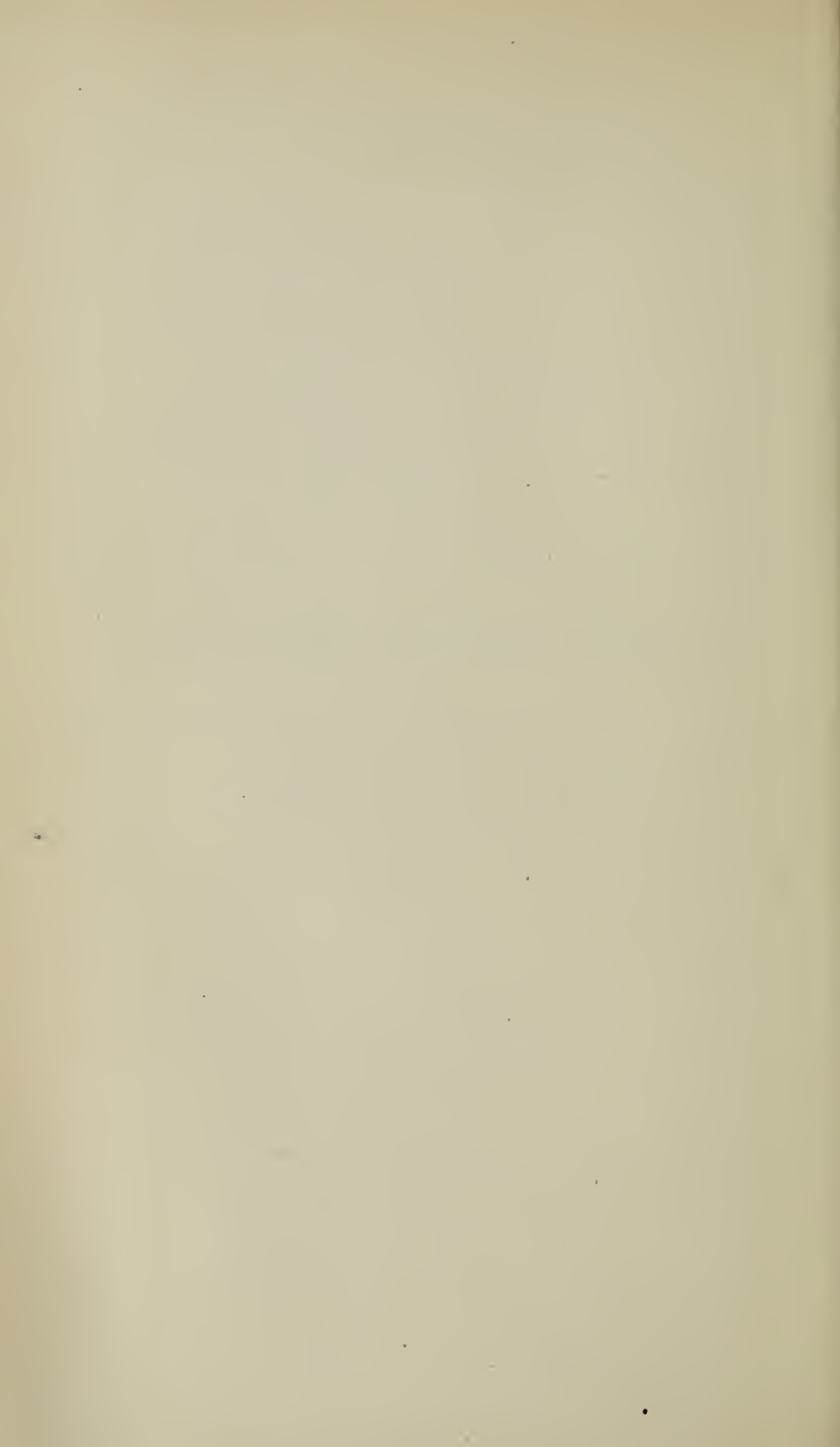
SAN QUENTIN, October 1, 1884.



REPORT OF THE WARDEN

OF THE

State Prison at Folsom, California.



WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM, July 1, 1884. }

To the honorable State Board of Prison Directors:

GENTLEMEN: A notable feature of the history of the prison for the past year is the point reached in the controversy with the Folsom Water Power Company, the successor of the Natoma Water and Mining Company. On the twenty-first of July, 1883, acting under instructions from your honorable Board, I completed the tender of convict labor in fulfillment of the terms of the deed transferring to the State the land on which the prison is situated; the tender of the labor of 80 convicts every day, together with the 11,265 days labor receipted for, making a total of 30,174 days. The task of prosecuting the suit against the company for failure to carry out the terms of the contract, in order to obtain a judicial interpretation of the deed, was assigned by the Attorney-General to Hon. Presley Dunlap, and after his death, the cause was intrusted to Hon. W. C. Van Fleet, and is now on the calendar of the Superior Court of Sacramento County.

A speedy settlement of the matter is desirable, as there is the benefit of a great water power to result to the State, whether the payment for the land and the power be 30,000 or 60,000 days' labor, and while the disagreement continues the time for the enjoyment of that advantage is being delayed, and the State is deriving nothing as an equivalent. Incidental to the question in dispute is the subject of railroad connection with the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad Company's system, by which the products of the prison must reach a market.

At present the railroad company's engines are sent, without charge, to haul cars over the Folsom Water Power Company's track to and from the prison, but a toll of two dollars and fifty cents is levied by the Folsom Water Power Company for the use of the track. If arrangements can be made for the transfer of the right of way, or if the privilege of right of way can be secured in consideration of building a culvert at Robbers' Ravine, and a portion of the outer wall of the Folsom Water Power Company's Canal, it will be a desirable acquisition, as it is necessary to have an outlet that cannot be closed by any slight mishap, and which it will be the duty and the interest of the prison officials to keep in repair. I am informed that the rails and ties will be furnished by the railroad company to equip a good road if the State will secure the right of way and expend the necessary labor, and pay for the supervision of the work by the company's employes. In order to obtain aid from the Legislature to accomplish this, it will only be necessary to explain it to the commit-

tees appointed to visit the prisons, and the proposition will at once commend itself to their judgment.

I respectfully suggest that the matter should be presented for consideration at the next session of the Legislature.

The wagon road from the county road to the prison has been improved by the labor of convicts, and can be used for bringing in supplies, but the blocks of granite cannot be advantageously hauled out, especially when the weight reaches sixteen tons, as in the case of the piers for the fence around the Capitol grounds. Such blocks can be put on the cars in the prison yard, with only once handling from the moment of rifting from the ledge, and can be carried to any connecting railroad point in the State or on the continent. The quarry promises to develop the largest body of fine stone to be found in the whole granite belt, and will surely be sought after as it becomes better known. A visit to the Mare Island dry dock, now in process of construction, will show our granite in contrast with the other well known granites of California, and comparison will at once secure a verdict in favor of the stone from the Folsom Prison.

The splendid blocks of stone used in the wall around the residence lot of Hon. James G. Fair, in San Francisco, are daily brought to the notice of the thousands of people who ride on the cars of the California Street cable road—enduring evidence of the superior quality of the granite from the Folsom Prison quarry.

While the production of granite is to be the industry for the employment of the convicts at this prison (and I have orders for millions of paving blocks and thousands of feet of curbing for sidewalks), it will be necessary to have sure and speedy railroad communication with the trunk lines.

And as to the desirability of working prisoners in quarrying and dressing granite, shaping the curbs, and making the paving blocks, I am fully impressed with the belief that it is the industry of all others at which they should be employed. In the first place, it is hard labor, and that seems to be the expectation of the law-makers who provide the terms for the different classes of crimes, and of the Judges who impose the sentences.

In the second place it develops the physical man, and with the newly acquired feeling of pride in his strength, comes the desire to exert himself to discover how much work he is capable of performing, and generally he grows fond of the labor. By judicious encouragement he grows more ambitious, and strives to excel his fellow workmen. The third part of the proposition follows naturally: when a prisoner becomes industrious and skillful he is already more than half reformed, and it needs but little more to convince him that it is a better policy to be honest and have the benefit of his labor for himself than to follow a career of crime which will surely deprive him of his liberty and of the wages he might earn if he were free.

We have notable instances of prisoners who have always followed an idle life, and of others who had become wrecks through the use of opium, who have developed into sturdy and industrious men, no longer shirking toil, but eager for the arrival of the hour when work commences, and loth to leave their tasks when the signal is given to cease labor. Less than a year ago, we commenced the dressing of stone in the prison yard, and we have already developed some first class workmen who had never handled a stone hammer before that time.

At first, several professional stonecutters were employed as foremen of gangs of prisoners, but in a very little while the pupils acquired a knowledge of the trade, and many of them are now capable of doing a fair day's work as average journeymen.

Good blacksmiths also have been developed in the shop where the tools for stonecutters are sharpened and tempered.

The fact that the prisoner learns a trade which will be of use to him as an individual—not needing the combined work of several, or the capital of a corporation to make it available—is what appeals strongly to his common sense; he knows that there are stones to be quarried and dressed in all parts of the world, and that he needs only his muscle and a few simple tools when he finds the opportunity to work.

The question of constitutional law, involving the legality of trial by information, referred to in my last report, was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States on the third of March, 1884.

Joseph Hurtado, who had been tried for the crime of murder on an information filed by the District Attorney of Sacramento County, appealed to the Supreme Court of California, alleging that the plaintiff in error had never been legally, or otherwise, indicted or presented by any Grand Jury, and that the proceedings, as well as the laws and Constitution of California, were in conflict with and prohibited by the Fifth and Fourteenth Articles of Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and void, and if the judgment rendered upon the verdict of the jury were executed, would deprive the plaintiff in error of his life, or liberty, without due process of law. The Supreme Court of California affirmed the judgment of the lower Court, and a writ of error was obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was argued by Hon. A. L. Hart for plaintiff in error, and General John T. Carey for the People of California. The judgment of the Supreme Court of California was affirmed, Justice Harlan dissenting. Following is the syllabus of the opinion of the Court:

Hurtado vs. People of California. In error to the Supreme Court of California; Argued January 22d and 23d, 1884; Decided March 3d, 1884.

1. The words "due process of law" in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States do not necessarily require an indictment by a Grand Jury in a prosecution by a State for murder.

2. The Constitution of California authorizes prosecutions for felonies by information, after examination and commitment by a magistrate, without indictment by a Grand Jury, in the discretion of the Legislature. The Penal Code of the State makes provision for an examination by a magistrate, in the presence of the accused, who is entitled to the aid of counsel, and the right of cross-examination of witnesses, whose testimony is to be reduced to writing, and upon a certificate thereon by the magistrate that a described offense has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe accused guilty thereof, and an order holding him to answer thereto, requires an information to be filed against the accused in the Superior Court of the county in which the offense is triable, in the form of an indictment for the same offense.

Held, That a conviction upon such an information for murder in the first degree, and a sentence of death thereon, are not illegal by virtue of that clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits the States from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

The prisoners confined in both State Prisons had contributed to a fund to employ counsel to present the case in the United States Supreme Court, and while eagerly awaiting the decision which would affect the cases of many of those tried on information, the discipline of the institution was slightly disturbed, last February, by an incident which might have led to very serious results.

A dispute between two prisoners in the stoneyard brought them to blows, and in a moment twenty others were engaged in the melee, which would undoubtedly have been general but for the resolute courage and prompt action of Captain Benjamin Chambers, Captain of the Guard, who rushed into the struggling mass, seized two of the ringleaders and ordered the others to return to their work, while the gunners were directed to see that the order was obeyed. Those who were engaged in the melee were properly dealt with, but discipline was not fully reëstablished until after the hearing of the charges against the Warden, presented to your honorable Board at the instigation of former employés, who had been removed for cause.

Some of the discontented prisoners had supposed there would be a change of administration, but when the charges were shown to be without foundation, order was restored, and everything went on with regularity and smoothness. I hope that it will not be considered out of place if I take this opportunity to return my thanks to your honorable Board, for your courteous treatment during the pending of the charges, and for the complimentary terms in which your findings were couched.

One of the incidents connected with this agitation was the discovery of a plot on the part of the prisoners, to open contraband correspondence with their friends on the outside, with the intent which will readily suggest itself. Fortunately, the bearer of the letters was captured with the letters on his person, as he was emerging from the lower yard. Mr. R. S. Bugg, who deserves special mention for his gallantry, halted the intruder, compelled him to throw up his hands, and conducted him to the Captain's quarters, where he was identified as a prisoner who had been discharged the day previous, and had left for Sacramento; a search of his person disclosed the letters written by prisoners and addressed to persons outside of the prison, and also memorandums which indicated that packages of opium and whisky had been hidden in places agreed upon. The self-appointed mail carrier was charged with two misdemeanors and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the county jail. The prisoners who had violated the rules were reported for punishment by deprivation of the credits allowed for good behavior. One of the prisoners who had been so deprived of his credits, and whose term had expired, according to his plea, questioned the right of the Board to take such action, and employed an attorney to argue the case before the Superior Court of Sacramento County, where it was taken on a writ of habeas corpus. The case went off on the question of how the credits should be computed, and the prisoner was remanded, as it was held that the prisoners claimed more credits than the law contemplated.

The subject of proper laws for the care and reformation of criminals attracts a great deal of attention wherever philanthropists and penologists meet in council; and while the representatives from different parts of the Union find themselves unable to agree upon a general plan, it seems proper to consider what may be done under the law, as it exists in this State.

The Directors are given the power "to report, from time to time, the names of any and all persons confined in the State Prisons, who, in their judgment, ought to be pardoned out and set at liberty, on account of good conduct, or unusual term of sentences, or any other cause, which, in their opinion, should entitle such prisoner to par-

don." You have never hesitated to exercise your power; and his Excellency has always acted on your recommendation. The meritorious prisoners have invariably received the reward for their merit; and gradually it will come to be understood by all that they have the opportunity to benefit themselves by good conduct and diligent labor.

There can be no greater inducement for good behavior held out to a prisoner; and the practical operation of the law in your hands will surely produce the very best results.

The statistics of the prison show that of the 466 inmates there are 320 who are in for the first time, 113 are second-timers, 18 are third-timers, and 15 are in for the fourth time or more. It is not surprising that the average prisoner is soon returned after his discharge, if he has not been convinced during his incarceration that "honesty is the best policy;" but as an additional safeguard against yielding to temptation, there should be a place away from the cities where a prisoner could be sure of employment when released. Such an institution could be established on this tract, where discharged prisoners could labor at quarrying and at stonecutting, under the regulations of the prison. By industry they can earn a sum that will suffice to carry them out of the State, or that will support them until able to obtain work at some other place, if they desire to go away.

Appended will be found the statement of receipts and expenditures.

The appropriation for the thirty-fifth fiscal year, together with the earnings, being insufficient to meet the expenditures, the Board of Examiners was applied to for authority to create an indebtedness beyond the amount of the appropriation.

Under the authority given by the unanimous consent of the Board of Examiners, the sum of \$8,800 was borrowed from the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., of Sacramento, to pay the claims for supplies which had been approved by the Board of Prison Directors and the Board of Examiners.

This deficit may be made up by using the earnings of the prison for the thirty-sixth fiscal year, but then there will be a greater deficiency to be provided for in the appropriation for the thirty-sixth fiscal year.

The earnings from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884, were \$20,711 26; the appropriation, \$80,000; the expenditures, \$111,699 57. The salaries for May and June can be paid out of the earnings up to the time the accounts are audited, which will still leave \$8,800 to be provided for. If the earnings for the thirty-sixth fiscal year should reach \$19,000, there will still be a deficit of say \$16,000 to be provided for, as the expenditures for the maintenance of nearly five hundred prisoners will be \$115,000.

If the \$8,800 deficiency in the thirty-fifth fiscal year be paid from the earnings, it will leave so much less to be applied to the support of the prison during the current year, and will, therefore, require an appropriation of \$24,800 to meet the deficiency. If the Natoma Company should win the suit for labor for the canal, we may have to pay 48,735 days labor, which will further reduce our resources.

While the object of a prison should not be to make it self-supporting, it is desirable to employ the prisoners to the best advantage, and here is an opportunity to utilize the labor of all the prisoners that can be accommodated with our present facilities.

The stone quarries are inexhaustible. One thousand prisoners can be employed in working them for an indefinite number of years. A

great deal of dead work is necessary in opening a quarry, and there is still a great deal of that work to do, but the face now uncovered shows the shape of the ledge, and demonstrates that the body of stone can be followed for a mile.

While opening the quarry and sending some of the granite to market, the prisoners have also been employed in improving the grounds to very good advantage; the wall at the western boundary of the yards adds greatly to the appearance of the place, and affords greater security in preventing escapes; estimated at \$1 per cubic foot, it is worth \$35,000; the wall at the eastern boundary of the yard is worth \$10,000; the grading and walls in other parts of the yard may be estimated at \$25,000. We have also paid 11,265 days' labor on account of the site.

The prison tract now devoted to farming and grazing can be converted into a vineyard, and worked by prisoners at a profit to the State. The outlook is not only promising, but the indications are that the Folsom Prison can be made one of the handsomest places in the State, and a credit to the commonwealth.

The charge of unhealthiness can no longer be made against this locality, as the physician's morning reports show that there is only one person in the hospital, and but very few excused from labor at any time. Of course the sanitary condition of the prison is carefully watched, and no precaution to insure good health, or to guard against epidemics, is neglected. Your attention is called to the report of Dr. Durant, the prison physician. Steps have been taken to filter the water used in the prison, and I think a supply of pure water can be counted on hereafter.

The remarks about a building for the care of criminal insane deserve consideration. A bill for the erection of a prison for the insane passed through nearly all the stages of legislation at the last session of the Legislature, and failed to pass only through being neglected.

The reports of the Commissary and Moral Instructor accompany this.

Before closing this report I desire to acknowledge the valuable services of Capt. Chambers in the discharge of his duty as Captain of the Guard, and his untiring and unselfish labors at all times and under all circumstances. To all other officers and employés, I return my thanks for their promptness and alacrity in the discharge of their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN McCOMB,
Warden.

ABSTRACT "A."

Of Total Cash Receipts from all sources from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

Months.	Balance on Hand.	State Treasury.	Commissary Sales.	Medicines.	Miscellaneous.	House Rent.	Quarry.	Total.	Months.	Prison Wall.
1883--July	\$1,794 74	\$7,443 70			\$50 00			\$9,238 44	1883--June	\$748 39
August					1 15			50 00	July	1,046 73
September		8,484 11	\$37 90		167 50		\$43 20	8,528 46	September	842 98
October		15,881 67	45 15					16,037 07	October	393 45
November		412 60	31 82		10 00		2,080 76	2,538 51	December	64 40
December		9,345 47	8 78		240 60		2,152 84	11,683 35	1884--January	384 00
1884--January		18,014 41		\$2 00	302 15	\$35 00	1,800 31	20,416 63	July	683 23
February		7,552 92				60 00	2,189 12	9,752 38	September	209 00
March		7,029 28				36 25	2,452 34	9,278 40		
April		5,561 92			20 00	20 00	2,862 00	8,070 51		
May		9,267 49	18 45			20 00	3,662 68	12,167 94		
June				4 80	40			3,687 88		
Totals	\$1,794 74	\$88,993 57	\$142 10	\$6 80	\$791 80	\$171 25	\$19,599 31	\$111,499 57	Total	\$4,572 18

ABSTRACT "B."

Of Cash Disbursements from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

MONTHS.	Commissary Bills.	Salaries.	General Expenses.	Discharged Prisoners.	Freight.	Discount.	Postage.	Wooden Buildings.
1883—July	\$3,922 70	\$2,217 23	\$33 50	\$64 90	---	---	\$27 00	---
August	1,046 75	117 14	16 40	63 25	---	---	12 00	---
September	5,294 39	2,339 73	170 60	46 90	---	---	3 00	---
October	10,435 56	5,395 17	94 80	85 40	---	\$545 80	26 00	---
November	---	126 00	441 60	82 20	---	---	17 50	---
December	6,227 27	6,447 21	157 90	43 65	\$507 19	---	10 00	---
1884—January	14,113 88	3,250 47	1,316 55	48 75	---	181 51	10 00	\$260 00
February	4,892 37	3,248 16	292 20	63 05	219 85	---	19 50	---
March	6,645 78	3,294 50	221 02	85 85	287 98	---	20 00	---
April	5,397 62	3,001 17	263 95	98 40	383 13	---	23 00	---
May	9,160 79	3,157 28	296 90	83 05	422 17	---	---	---
June	---	3,115 20	---	56 75	317 03	---	17 26	---
Totals	\$67,137 09	\$35,669 26	\$3,305 42	\$818 15	\$2,137 35	\$727 31	\$185 26	\$260 00
MONTHS.	Farm.	Transportation of Prisoners.	Live Stock.	Quarry.	Rebate.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1883—July	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$6,261 33	
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,295 52	
September	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,855 77	
October	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,582 73	
November	---	---	---	---	---	---	667 30	
December	\$34 00	---	\$20 00	---	---	---	13,447 22	
1884—January	---	---	60 00	\$78 00	---	\$302 15	19,621 31	
February	---	---	---	---	---	9 25	8,674 04	
March	---	---	---	---	---	36 74	10,604 57	
April	---	---	---	---	---	10 00	9,182 12	
May	---	---	\$55 40	---	\$4 85	4 56	13,163 58	
June	---	---	100 00	---	---	---	3,606 14	
Totals	\$34 00	\$55 40	\$180 00	\$78 00	\$4 85	\$362 70	\$110,961 63	

RECAPITULATION

Of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

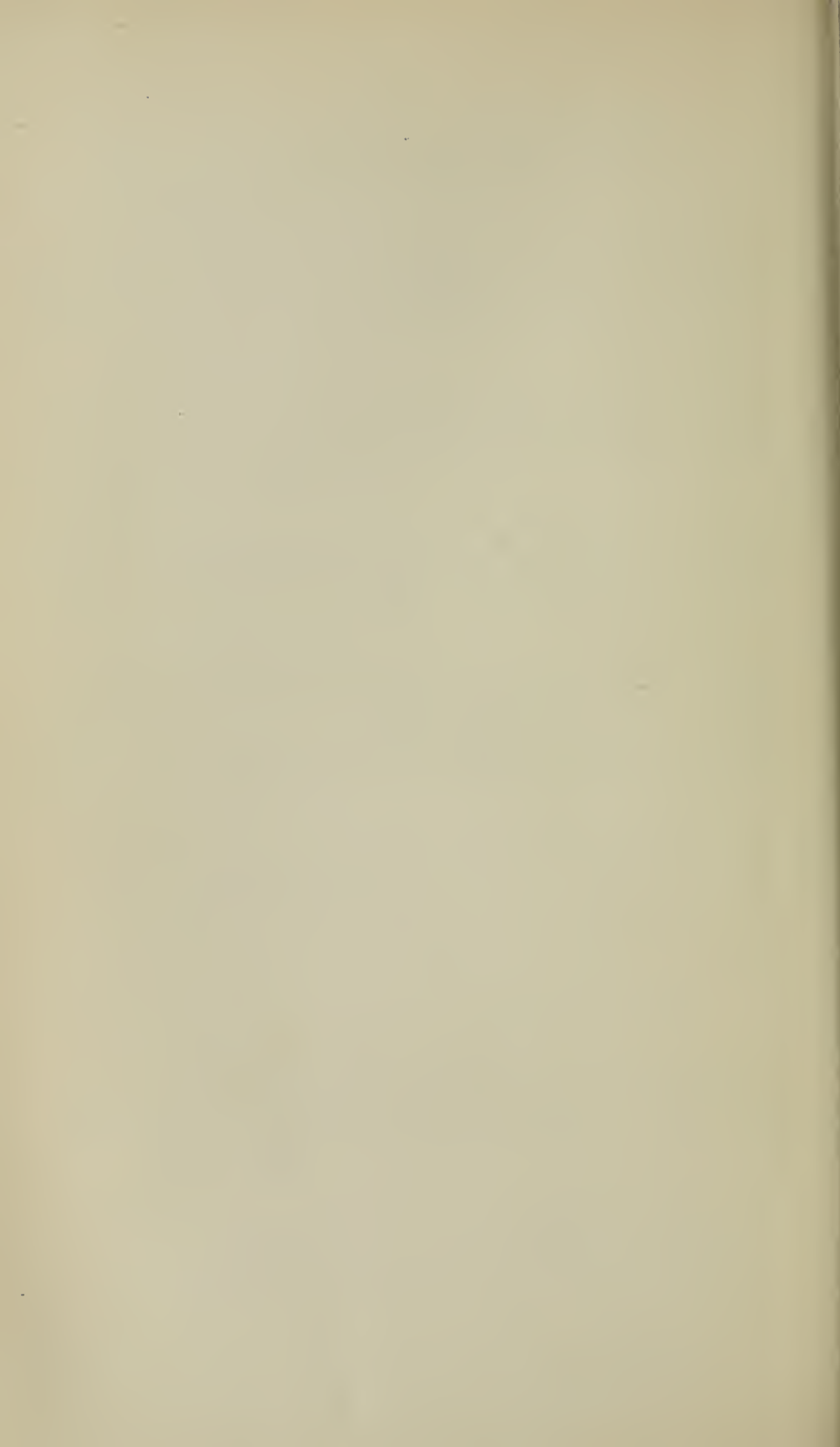
1883.		
July 31-----	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	\$9,238 44
August 31-----	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	50 00
September 30--	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	8,528 46
October 31-----	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	16,087 07
November 30--	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	2,538 51
December 31--	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	11,683 35
1884.		
January 31-----	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	20,416 63
February 29-----	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	9,752 38
March 31-----	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	9,278 40
April 30-----	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	8,070 51
May 31-----	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	12,167 94
June 30-----	Total receipts, as per Abstract "A"-----	3,687 88
1883.		\$111,499 57
July 31-----	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	\$6,261 33
August 31-----	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	1,295 52
September 30--	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	7,855 77
October 31-----	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	16,582 73
November 30--	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	667 30
December 31--	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	13,447 22
1884.		
January 31-----	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	19,621 31
February 29-----	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	8,674 04
March 31-----	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	10,604 57
April 30-----	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	9,182 12
May 31-----	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	13,163 58
June 30-----	Total disbursements, as per Abstract "B"-----	3,606 14
July 1-----	Balance brought forward-----	537 94
		\$111,499 57

Prison Wall in account with the State Treasury.

Dr.		
1883.	To amount of appropriation-----	\$7,000 00
Cr.		
1884.	By amount warrants drawn-----	4,572 18
	Balance due on appropriation-----	\$2,427 82

I hereby certify that the foregoing tables contain a true and correct account of all moneys received during the thirty-fifth fiscal year from the State Treasury, and a detailed statement of the expenditures.

JOHN McCOMB,
Warden.



STATISTICS OF FOLSOM STATE PRISON

From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

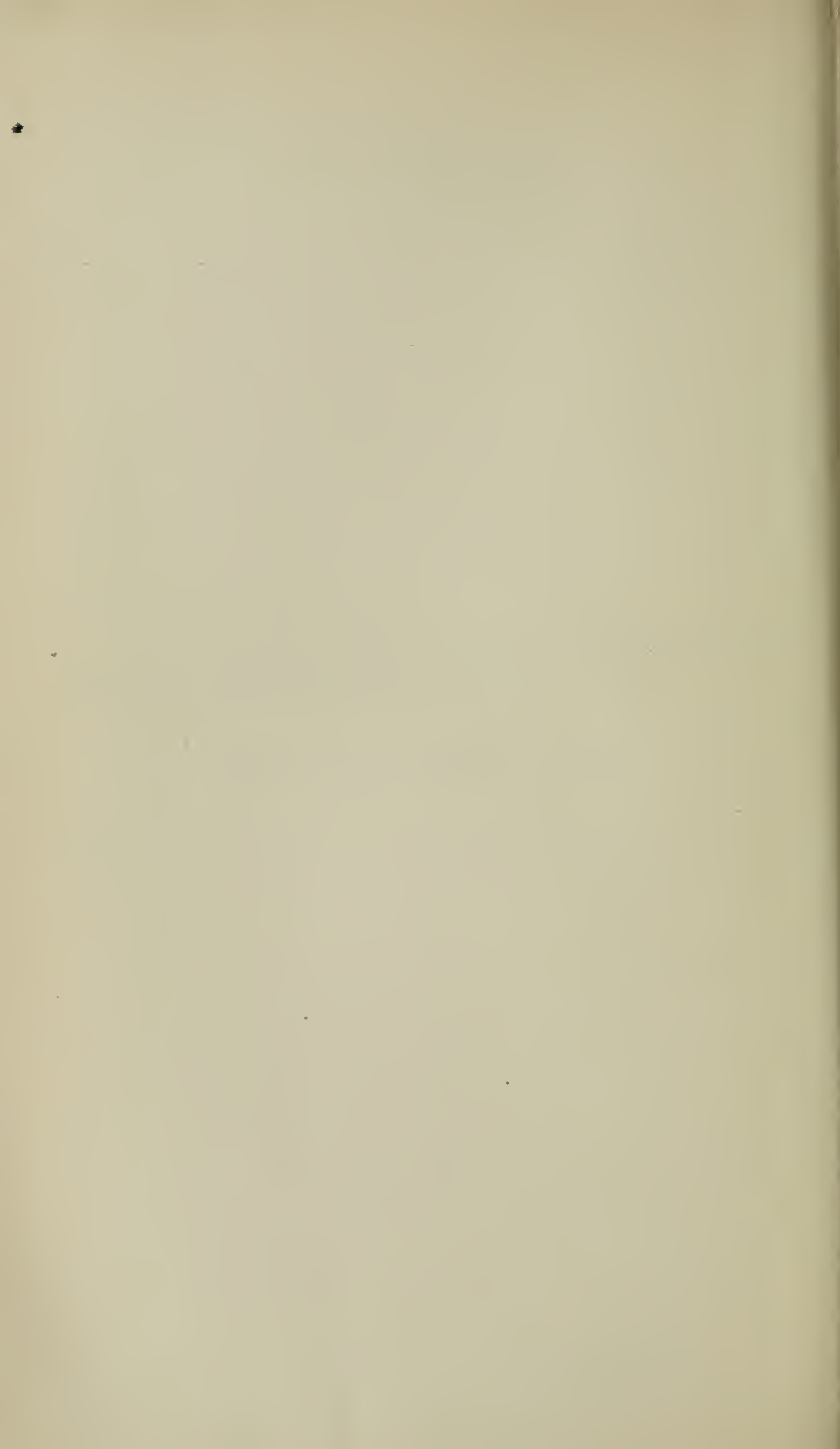


TABLE No. 2.
Nativity of Prisoners.

United States and Territories.	Number.	Foreign.	Number.
Alabama	1	Austria	3
Arkansas	1	Australia	1
California	69	Canada	7
Connecticut	2	Chili	1
Georgia	3	China	66
Illinois	14	Denmark	2
Iowa	5	France	4
Indiana	5	Germany	24
Kentucky	9	Greece	1
Kansas	1	Ireland	34
Louisiana	3	Italy	5
Massachusetts	14	Mexico	10
Maryland	5	Norway	1
Missouri	14	Nova Scotia	4
Maine	4	Poland	1
Michigan	8	Prussia	4
New Hampshire	1	Russia	1
New York	50	South America	2
New Jersey	4	Scotland	7
North Carolina	1	Spain	2
New Mexico	1	Switzerland	3
Nevada	1	South Wales	2
Ohio	6	Turkey	1
Oregon	1	England	25
Pennsylvania	18	Total	211
Rhode Island	4		
Texas	1		
Tennessee	1		
Virginia	4		
Vermont	1		
Wisconsin	3		
Total	255		
		RECAPITULATION.	
		United States	255
		Foreign	211
		Total	466

TABLE No. 3.
Classification of Crimes.

Crime.	Number.	Crime.	Number.
Arson, second degree	4	Embezzlement	2
Attempted burglary	4	Felony	10
Attempted crime against nature	1	Felony and robbery	1
Attempted to break jail	1	Forgery	9
Attempted to kidnap	1	Grand larceny	80
Abduction	1	Grand larceny and prior	5
Assault to rob	3	Grand larceny and burglary	1
Assault with deadly weapon	7	Grand larceny and felony	1
Assault to murder	12	Injuring public jail	1
Assault with deadly weapon and priors	3	Incest	1
Assault to murder and priors	1	Murder	4
Assault to rob and priors	3	Murder, first degree	34
Assault to rape	1	Murder, second degree	18
Burglary	24	Manslaughter	15
Burglary, first degree	65	Perjury	4
Burglary, second degree	65	Petit larceny and priors	7
Burglary, first degree, and priors	6	Robbery	58
Burglary, second degree, and priors	1	Robbery and priors	1
Burglary, first and second degrees, and grand larceny	1	Rape	4
Burglary, second degree, and grand larceny	1	Burglary and priors	2
Child stealing	1	Bigamy	1
		Counterfeiting silver coins	1
		Total	466

TABLE No. 4.
Terms of Imprisonment.

Term.	Number.	Term.	Number.
One half year	1	Twelve years	12
One year	22	Thirteen years	2
One and one sixth years	1	Fourteen years	7
One and one half years	8	Fifteen years	24
One and one half years (twice)	2	Sixteen years	1
Two years	35	Seventeen years	1
Two and one half years	4	Twenty years	3
Three years	47	Twenty-one years	1
Three and one half years	2	Twenty-two years	1
Four years	21	Twenty-five years	7
Four and one half years	3	Twenty-eight years	1
Four and three quarters years	1	Thirty years	1
Five years	88	Thirty-four years	1
Six years	29	Fifty years	3
Seven years	21	Life	45
Eight years	18		
Ten years	51	Total	466
Eleven years	2		

TABLE No. 5.

Age of Prisoners.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
From fourteen to twenty years	34	From sixty to seventy years	6
From twenty to thirty years	221	From seventy to eighty years	3
From thirty to forty years	105		
From forty to fifty years	63	Total	466
From fifty to sixty years	34		

TABLE No. 6.

Number of Prisoners from each County.

County.	Number.	County.	Number.
Amador	7	San Francisco	189
Alameda	19	Sacramento	57
Butte	6	Shasta	1
Colusa	16	San Joaquin	7
Calaveras	2	Sierra	2
Contra Costa	3	Stanislaus	16
Del Norte	1	Siskiyou	1
El Dorado	7	Santa Clara	8
Fresno	5	Santa Barbara	3
Kern	5	San Bernardino	4
Lake	1	San Luis Obispo	3
Los Angeles	13	Santa Cruz	2
Marin	2	Solano	12
Monterey	3	San Diego	1
Mendocino	1	Sonoma	7
Modoc	3	Tehama	11
Mono	1	Tulare	3
Mariposa	1	Tuolumne	2
Merced	1	Trinity	2
Napa	2	Yuba	11
Nevada	10	Yolo	9
Placer	2		
Plumas	4	Total	466

TABLE No. 7.

Educational Abilities of Prisoners.

Read and write	388
Read not write	13
Illiterate	65
Total	466

TABLE No. 8.

Number of Terms.

Prisoners serving their first term	320
Prisoners serving their second term	113
Prisoners serving their third term	18
Prisoners serving their fourth term	9
Prisoners serving their fifth term	3
Prisoners serving their sixth term	1
Prisoners serving their seventh term	1
Prisoners serving their ninth term	1
Total	466

TABLE No. 9.
Occupation of Prisoners when Received.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Baker	8	Locksmith	2
Butcher	4	Lather	1
Blacksmith	8	Laundryman	15
Broom maker	1	Miner	10
Brewer	1	Marble polisher	1
Boatman	1	Marblecutter	1
Barber	10	Molder	4
Boxmaker	1	Machinist	5
Bookkeeper	5	Morocco dresser	1
Brakesman	1	Millwright	1
Bricklayer	1	Painter	11
Clerk	6	Peddler	1
Chambermaid	1	Printer	3
Cook	30	Plumber	4
Carder	1	Shoemaker	17
Coachman	1	Sailor	15
Cigar maker	1	Stonecutter	2
Carpenter	10	Saddler	2
Cabinetmaker	1	Steward	1
Dyer	1	Saloonkeeper	1
Dentist	1	Stone polisher	1
Druggist	2	School teacher	1
Decorator	1	Shepherd	1
Engineer	8	Sailmaker	1
Fireman	4	Storekeeper	2
Farmer	9	Tailor	9
Florist	1	Tinsmith	4
Gardener	2	Teamster	7
Gasfitter	2	Telegraph operator	1
Hostler	5	Vaquero	2
Harnessmaker	4	Waiter	16
Jockey	1	Watchmaker	2
Laborer	185		
Lithographer	2	Total	466

TABLE No. 10.

Number of Persons Drawing Books and the kinds of Books.

Average number prisoners drawing books from library during the month	168
Books drawn as follows :	
Romance	384
Religious	48
Historical	16
Scientific	24
Biographical	16
Periodicals	44
Miscellaneous	44

TABLE No. 11.

Religious Belief.

Protestants	169
Catholics	197
Hebrew	5
Pagan	60
Mormon	1
Irreligious	34
Total	466

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, STATE PRISON, }
FOLSOM, July 23, 1884. }

General John McComb, Warden State Prison at Folsom, California :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to hand you, herewith, my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. It consists of two tables, as follows: No. 1, Purchases; No. 2, Issues.

Very respectfully,

JOHN McCOMB, Jr.,
Commissary.

TABLE No. 1.

Purchases for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1884. Commissary Department, State Prison at Folsom.

MONTH.	Amount.	MONTH.	Amount.
1883—July -----	\$5,415 51	1884—January -----	\$5,040 48
August -----	6,273 80	February -----	6,287 99
September -----	4,161 76	March -----	5,427 86
October -----	6,225 42	April -----	9,160 79
November -----	6,379 97	May -----	6,221 01
December -----	8,213 52	June -----	4,471 27
		Total -----	\$73,279 38

TABLE No. 2.

Issues, Freight, and Telegraphing Expenses for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1884, Commissary Department, State Prison at Folsom, California.

MONTHS.	1883.																1884.																1885.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Totals	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Totals	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Totals																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	\$2,140 80	2,440 91	2,098 64	2,407 06	2,350 21	2,738 11	2,412 49	2,689 18	3,215 06	2,779 01	3,647 98	2,338 27	\$31,257 76	\$1,856 56	\$2,465 68	\$3,817 10	\$1,141 48	\$1,380 27	\$3,354 39	\$2,946 05	\$417 49	\$707 43	\$3,586 55	\$1,642 67	\$2,099 57	\$2 55	\$75 00	\$1,127 99																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

DISPENSARY, STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM, }
 July 1, 1884. }

Gen. John McComb, Warden:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to the sanitary condition of this prison, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

As my incumbency dates from January first of the present year, the report for the preceding six months is from the record only.

On assuming medical charge, I found the health of the prisoners good. No serious cases of sickness, and only three patients in the hospital, two of whom were discharged in a short time, and the remaining one—a Chinaman—suffering from blood poisoning, was discharged in March.

I am happy to state that the health of the prisoners has continued most excellent, there being but one case of serious illness, and that resulted in death in the month of June. The majority of cases treated were from slight injuries received in the quarry, in the shape of bruises, and injuries to the eye from flying bits of stone and chips of steel. That there has been no serious accidents in the quarry is largely due to the caution and prudence of the officers and foremen in charge.

That the health of the prison has been good is shown by the number of patients treated. During the last six months there has been an average of four hundred and two prisoners, the average number of cases treated monthly being one hundred and thirty-two. This includes all of whatever kind or nature that came to me for treatment. The largest number treated was in February, one hundred and sixty-two, and the lowest in April, one hundred and seven.

When it comes to be remembered that quite a proportion of these cases are men broken down by dissipation and vicious habits, I think the result highly creditable to the locality and climate for healthfulness. As the prisoners become more accustomed to the climate, the danger from malarial troubles is greatly lessened. This is true of all the surrounding country.

Having had something of a private practice in this locality for the last ten years, I have seen the gradual decadence of all malarial troubles from year to year, until at the present time I will venture to assert that there is no more healthful place than Folsom and vicinity in any of the great valleys of California.

This is due, in a great measure, to the drying up of mining reservoirs and ditches, and the converting of virgin soil into cultivated land.

What malarial troubles there are is due, largely, in my judgment, to the quality of drinking water. The supply at this place holds a great quantity of animal and vegetable matter in suspension, and when taken into the system in quantities (as is done by the prisoners) is apt to bring forth fruit in the shape of malaria in some of its many forms.

I am of the opinion that if pure water was used instead of the present supply, that malarial troubles in this place would be an almost unheard of thing.

It will be seen that the health of the prison is up to a high standard by comparing the last half of the fiscal year with the corresponding months of 1883. Then with an average of two hundred and ninety-six prisoners the average number treated monthly was three hundred and eight; and again by comparison with the first half of the fiscal year it will be seen that with an average of three hundred and twelve prisoners the total number treated was one thousand nine hundred and one, a monthly average of three hundred and sixteen, as against an average of four hundred and two prisoners, a total number treated of seven hundred and ninety-four, and a monthly average of one hundred and thirty-two in the last half.

In the first six months there was a total of eighteen patients in the hospital, with four deaths. From June 1 to June 30, 1884, ten patients in the hospital, with two deaths—one dying after a lingering illness of pulmonary consumption; the other dying instantly from the rupture of an aneurism. These good results have been largely due to enforced habits of cleanliness in the prisoners themselves, by thorough ventilation and perfect cleanliness in all departments of the prison. Also, the food is both plentiful and wholesome.

I would most respectfully call your attention, and through you the attention of the honorable Board of Directors, to the urgent need of some suitable place for the confinement of the insane; those criminals confined here who are not insane enough to be sent to an asylum, but are eccentric enough to interfere with the health and discipline of other prisoners by their strange acts, and by noises at night, preventing well men from enjoying that rest and sleep which is so necessary to an enjoyment of perfect health.

Appended is a table containing the total number treated for each month during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. DURANT, M.D.,
Physician State Prison, at Folsom.

Number of Patients treated Monthly for Six Months, ending December 31, 1883.

YEAR.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1883 -----	390	319	308	406	229	249	1,901

Number of Patients treated Monthly for Six Months, ending June 31, 1884.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
1884 -----	142	162	125	107	138	120	794

Deaths Occuring during the Year.

YEAR.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1883 -----	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	4
YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
1884 -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2

Total number of deaths, 6.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

To General McComb, Warden:

I have the honor to submit the following report:

Any extended report from my department is impracticable, owing to the brief period I have been connected with it. A statement of the condition in which I find the department being all that is practicable to me at present, having entered upon the discharge of the duties of the situation on the third day of the present year, with which I am but just becoming acquainted. My first attention was directed to the reading-room, a space for which had been allotted, in connection with the inner barber shop, on the ground floor of the main building, where a bookcase had been erected. The library contained then some two hundred miscellaneous volumes—works of fiction chiefly—which were sadly in need of repairs, or rather so mutilated as to be with very few exceptions unserviceable. These volumes, with the exception of some valuable works which were reserved for repairs, I condemned, and removed the bookcase to a more commodious and desirable part of the main building. The prisoner who had been detailed as assistant in the library department had it in connection with his other duties, and could only occasionally give it his attention, Saturdays being library days. The contributions to the library during my official term as Moral Instructor have been as follows: Miscellaneous books, including school books, bibles, etc., three hundred and forty-seven volumes; periodicals, six hundred, and two thousand newspapers. Of the number of books received, two thirds are novels condemned and contributed by the public libraries. Among these contributions are, however, some good works, which had we the appurtenances of a bookbindery might, with the more valuable class of periodicals, be repaired, bound, and preserved indefinitely. No appropriation having been made for the library, we are obliged to depend on public contributions, which are, as a rule, more or less wanting repairs, but which a bindery would enable us to preserve.

The most urgent need I found to be the want of school books for that large class of prisoners whose education had been partially, if not wholly, neglected, and who are eager to improve themselves. To supply immediate necessities, I handed in a requisition to the Warden for slates, copy-books, etc., which has enabled me to meet the most urgent demand in assisting those who are making earnest endeavors. No regular system of instruction has been devised, except to supply the more illiterate with school-books, and impart such desultory instruction as is practicable, in which my assistant has proved himself very efficient. The progress made by many in instructing themselves is gratifying, and gives promise of beneficial results, the offenses of many being attributable to ignorance, who seem to recognize the real source of their troubles.

The library is accessible now every day in the week. Books are loaned for one week, except school books, text-books, which require to be retained longer. These, with bibles, testaments, etc, are loaned quarterly. Any books may be retained longer by renewing loan weekly. We have at present nearly as many prisoners who are regular readers as we have volumes, so that few books are to be found on the shelves.

Of the four hundred and seventy-four prisoners now here, fifty per cent can read, and nearly forty per cent patronize the library department. Formerly the percentage of those who can read was much greater, but a transfer of prisoners from San Quentin to Folsom has changed it, those transferred having been selected there. The number of prisoners who have been now supplied with proper books, and are being taught in the elementary branches, reading, writing, and ciphering, is perhaps ten per cent of the whole number of prisoners.

The prison discipline enforces strict attention to duties; the credit system requires exemplary deportment of all who hope to benefit by its operation, which includes all who are serving definite terms of imprisonment. These circumstances greatly facilitate the endeavors of those who are earnestly desirous of improvement, and contribute to the formation of good habits, to the end aimed at—the prisoner's reformation.

I respectfully submit herewith a tabulated statement of the daily business of the library. It will be observed that the circulation of works other than works of fiction is proportionately small, which hardly indicates the preference of prisoners so much as the want of other matter. A discrepancy will also be observed in regard to the number of books received and the number now on hand, which is accounted for by having to discard many books received for want of a bookbindery.

DONATIONS.

Permit me to, on behalf of the prisoners confined in this prison, return thanks to the proprietors of the following named newspapers, which they have so liberally donated to the prison library: Monitor, four copies; Alta, one copy; Evening Bulletin, one copy; Morning Call, one copy; Pacific, one copy.

Permit me also to return thanks to the Rev. W. A. Matthews, of Illinois, for the more than liberal, most useful, and timely donation received from him. And permit me to add that he not only deserves the heartfelt thanks of every prisoner in the land, but also the heartfelt thanks of every man who has the least sympathy with his kind. Permit me further to return thanks on behalf of the prisoners and myself to all those who have contributed in the slightest degree towards the happiness and welfare of the unfortunate inmates of the prison.

Number of books and periodicals in library, classified as follows, viz.:

Romance.....	150	Periodicals (bound).....	12
Religious works.....	50	School books.....	24
Science.....	10	Bibles and testaments.....	48
History.....	8	Periodicals (unbound).....	400
Biography.....	4		
Travels.....	2	Total.....	708

Number of prisoners drawing books, 168; number of books issued each week (average), 144. Classified as follows, viz.:

Romance.....	96	Religious.....	12
Scientific.....	6	Periodicals and papers (miscellaneous)....	22
Historical.....	4		
Biographical.....	4	Total.....	144

Periodicals unbound are not issued. Bibles and school books are issued for an indefinite period.

By the method of moral instruction which I have adopted, I have been enabled to reach all who are now able to read, and to meet and to assist those who are not. Of my first pamphlet, entitled "Learn How to Think," I have had printed already two thousand copies to distribute among those who are here and for the future distribution.

The space now occupied by the library department is commodious and accessible, and includes a space for giving instruction on the blackboard to those who may at odd intervals apply for it. This space, in connection with the library, will also serve as a reading-room for those who may be excused from duty by the visiting physician on account of accidents met with occasionally in the quarry.

I have had occasions to make requisitions, periodically, on the Commissary Department for books and stationery in the absence of other means of obviating what occurs to me as being indispensable requirements.

MY METHOD OF MORAL INSTRUCTION.

The method or system of moral instruction adopted by me, I conceive to be based upon common sense. And my reasons for adopting such a method are simply these: first, because I had been advised by several able jurists and public instructors, and also by the more intelligent portion of the prisoners, that the "common sense principle" would be the most effective in its results, hence my adoption of it, which, I am pleased to say, has been most gratifying to me in its practical working, as the greatly improved methods of thought and action of the more intelligent portion of the prisoners clearly warrant.

My idea of the "common sense principle" is simply this: being able to think justly and to see clearly into every principle that is likely to affect our material and moral condition. And in accordance with the idea herein expressed, I have distributed among the prisoners a small pamphlet upon the subject of "Knowing How to Think," which I need not say is the key to common sense.

I have compiled another pamphlet on the "common sense plan," which is filled with extracts from several of the best known authors, together with a few suggestions of my own, which, if published, I intend to lay before the prisoners, as instruction received through pamphlet form is much more effective than in book form. I think it was Lord Bacon who said: "If I had the writing of the pamphlets I would not care who had the writing of the books."

As ignorance is evidently a great demoralizer, it strikes me that the best things that have been written and said by the ablest teachers upon all great moral questions should be laid before the prisoner, and after the prisoner has been reading and has reflected upon the reading matter given him, his moral instructor should converse with him, as conversation is evidently the most effective method of imparting instruction.

The Rev. Henry Giles says: "No method of presenting thought admits of more prominence than that of conversation. Much of the most enduring literature had this form. The finest parts of the best fiction are the conversational parts. The whole substance of the drama, both in tragedy and comedy, takes the conversational form. Conversation fulfills several offices in social, and in individual culture. Conversation gives impulse, and impulse is a continual need of mind. Isolation tends to indolence; it begets inactivity and reverie, and it may end with incapacity. The motion of the mind is not more than any other motion self originated; it is not perpetual. Were it even perpetual, that would not be sufficient. It would be but of one mind, and in one direction; but it needs to be of many kinds, and many directions. Like all other motions it requires power from without to begin, to continue, to change, to contemplate, to vary it. Meditation will not answer, for this throws us on ourselves, and after the inertia of our minds is such that we cannot meditate. Reading will not answer, for books are nothing when the mind is passive. Ideas in books are like objects in a prospect which dense fog covers; their glory is a blank until the sun melts off the vapor. Light and heat from the soul must pour themselves over the page before it shines with a living splendor. Mind must have the active and present contact of mind to arouse it, to provoke it to exertion, and to shame it out of sloth. But in the mere presence of humanity there is power, and independently of all excitement this social magnetism of social intercourse calls out our mental energy and adds to it. The moral impulse of conversation is yet more valuable than the intellectual. Brooding discontents; it shivers to small dust, and then it scatters this dust upon the air of pleasant works. It dispels the melancholy which solitary thought engenders; it casts out with its fine human exorcism the fiend of self contemplation which seclusive habits invite and worship. We find in conversation a variety of wholesome impulses. We find them in sympathy that cheers us, and we find them in praise that encourages us. We find them in coincidence of opinion that strengthens our conviction, or in the dissent that sharpens our sagacity. We find them in the new thoughts from familiar minds, and in old thoughts from strange minds. Conversation is corrective; it is corrective of opinion. No other method of comparison is more favorable to truth. But in this view I separate altogether conversation from controversy. Conversation ought to be mental. Music, too, in which diversity of thought in the unity of humanity makes harmony for the soul." It is for these, and kindred reasons, that I have adopted the conversational method which I conceive to be based upon common sense, and upon which I mainly rely in effecting a change in the minds of the prisoners. Socrates taught whenever he could interest a listener, and your humble servant, taking his method from Socrates, has adopted the same common sense plan, which he hopes will meet with the approbation of those in authority, and from whom he receives his instructions.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES GAULEY.
Moral Instructor.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF

CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEARS OF 1882 AND 1883



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE, JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1884.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

HENRY GIBBONS, SR., M.D., President	San Francisco
H. S. ORME, M.D.	Los Angeles
J. M. BRICELAND, M.D.	Shasta
W. R. CLUNESS, M.D.	Sacramento
H. C. CROWDER, M.D.	Williams
CHESTER ROWELL, M.D.	Fresno
F. W. HATCH, SR., M.D.	Sacramento

REGULAR MEETINGS—At Sacramento quarterly, on the third Friday of the month.

SPECIAL MEETINGS—At the call of the President.

COMMITTEES OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

1. On the Salubrity of Public Institutions, Schools, Hospitals, Prisons, Factories, etc.:

DRS. BRICELAND, ORME, AND GIBBONS.

2. On Statistics Relating to Life and Health, Modes of Employment and of Living, and the Comparative Healthfulness of Different Localities:

DRS. CLUNESS, ROWELL, AND CROWDER.

3. On Intoxicating Liquors, Inebriate Asylums, Pathological Influence of Alcohol, etc.:

DRS. GIBBONS, CLUNESS, AND HATCH.

4. On Influence of Irrigation, Tree Planting, etc.:

DRS. ORME, ROWELL, AND CROWDER.

5. On Legislative Business:

DRS. HATCH AND CLUNESS.

Of these committees the Secretary of the Board is ex officio a member.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor of the State of California :

The State Board of Health respectfully present for your consideration, and that of the Legislature, their eighth annual report.

Although several subjects of special interest, and which as such, are at the present time occupying the attention of sanitarians, have been compelled, in consequence of sickness of the Secretary of this Board, to be omitted, it is hoped that the general interest and practical usefulness of this report, as compared with others of the series, will be found to be fully sustained by the valuable contributions contained in the supplement. The subjects they contain are of a practical character, and thus serve to fulfill one of the most important purposes of a State Board of Health, to wit: the dissemination of useful information among the people. We desire, especially, to direct your attention, and through you that of the Legislature, to several subjects urgently referred to by the Permanent Secretary in his report to this Board. One of these, the procurement of a quarantine station in the harbor of San Francisco, we have abundant evidence to know, commands your warmest sympathy, and in view of the deep interest you have taken in the subject, it is scarcely necessary to do more than allude to it in this place. The State Board of Health regard this subject as one of the very first importance. With epidemic contagious disease already knocking at our doors, and in view of the reasonable expectations for the future, it is due to the credit of the State, and an intelligent appreciation of the real purpose of legislation, that decisive action should be taken upon this subject at the present session.

Another subject, the necessity of which the experience of the past two years has amply demonstrated, is the appropriation of a moderate sum for the purpose of preventing the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases into the State by inland communication. The history of the efforts of the Board in this direction, and the difficulties under which they have labored, if fully and graphically related, would form the subject of an interesting review. Commencing in the Winter of 1880, without any means whatever appropriable for the purpose, we succeeded, it is believed, by a somewhat rigid quarantine, in excluding smallpox from the State by inland communication. Nearly two years ago the Legislature, recognizing the importance of the subject, appropriated a special fund of \$500 to aid in the protection of the State by quarantine inspection. The subsequent appearance of yellow fever in the State of Sonora and other parts of Mexico in 1883, and again during the present year, 1884, and the probable recurrence of the disease in Mexico for some years to come, will demand the utmost vigilance on the part of the Board of Health. Then again,

unfortunately, another epidemic disease more rapid in its progress, more fearful in its fatality, threatens us from Europe, and this year or next will call for the most vigorous efforts and the liberal expenditure of money, to prevent its entrance into our State, or, failing in this, to mitigate its severity. It is respectfully recommended, therefore, that your Excellency consider the propriety of asking a contingent appropriation of \$10,000 or \$15,000, to be used by the Board of Health, under the sanction of the Governor and the approval of the Board of Examiners, for the sanitary protection of the State, and for this purpose only.

One other subject which is respectfully commended to your consideration, is that of requiring all children to be vaccinated previous to admission to the public schools. This policy has been tried in other States and in the principal cities of this State, and the utility and practicability fully shown. We respectfully refer you to the remarks of the Secretary upon this subject in his report to this Board.

Respectfully submitted by the Board.

F. W. HATCH, M.D.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the appropriation for mileage and contingent expenses of the State Board of Health for the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth fiscal years:

Mileage and Expenses of the State Board of Health, Thirty-fourth Fiscal Year.

Appropriation, May 12, 1881-----	\$1,250 00	Amount expended-----	\$1,034 32
Unexpended balance thirty-third fiscal year-----	46 92	Amount unexpended-----	262 60
Total-----	\$1,296 92	Total-----	\$1,296 92

Mileage and Expenses, State Board of Health, Thirty-fifth Fiscal Year.

Appropriation, March 9, 1883-----	\$1,250 00	Amount expended-----	\$1,032 07
		Balance unexpended-----	217 93
Total-----	\$1,250 00	Total-----	\$1,250 00

To Prevent the Introduction of Infectious and Contagious Diseases, Thirty-fifth Fiscal Year.

Appropriation-----	\$500 00	Amount expended-----	\$155 15
		Balance unexpended-----	344 85
Total-----	\$500 00	Total-----	\$500 00

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY

TO THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY.

REVIEW OF 1882.

To the State Board of Health:

The sanitary history of 1882 was marked by the occurrence of several minor outbreaks of epidemic contagious disease, none of them, however, of sufficient magnitude to occasion general, or even much local uneasiness. In the monthly bulletin (January, 1882), of the Board of Health, we find nine deaths reported by smallpox at San Francisco, one in Los Angeles, and four cases not fatal at Los Gatos, in Santa Clara County. The latter occurred among immigrants from one of the Western States by Central Pacific Railroad. Dr. Fox, also, reports one case of varioloid, in the person of a negro tramp, at Riverside, in San Bernardino County. Prompt attention seems, however, to have prevented any spread of the disease in either instance.

The same bulletin reports the epidemic prevalence of scarlatina in Grass Valley and in Vallejo. In the latter city seven deaths occurred from this cause. Dr. James Frost, of Vallejo, writes, under date of February second, that "during the past ten weeks scarlatina has been epidemic here, and mostly of malignant type." During January there were seven death from this disease, and the physician's certificate, in each case, reports it as *malignant*. The same disease has been somewhat prevalent in Woodland, but it is said to have now almost entirely disappeared. Two cases of smallpox were reported in June in Oroville, Butte County, and within a few days after two additional cases at Camptonville, Yuba County. But one death. A single case occurred also at Germantown, Colusa County. Particulars of these cases could not be learned. Again, smallpox was reported at Red Bluff in December of this year. The subject of the disease is stated by Dr. Westlake, of Red Bluff, to have been a prisoner from El Paso, Texas. He was placed, by the Deputy Sheriff having him in charge, in the jail, and remained over night, four other inmates being confined there. "The next morning," the doctor says, "as soon as it was ascertained that he had smallpox, he and the other prisoners were removed to the pest-house. From this case we had two cases of the confluent form, and three cases of varioloid. But one of the number proved fatal. The prisoner with smallpox was brought directly here from Black's Station on the passenger train, and the eruption was fully developed when he arrived here. It is probable that a hundred and fifty persons were exposed to the contagion in transit, and I believe no one was injured along the route."

REVIEW OF 1883.

The year 1883 presents several features of interest. It will have been observed by the reader that several minor outbreaks of smallpox occurred during the previous year. These appear to have been prolonged into 1883. The earliest record of mortality by smallpox this year in possession of the Board of Health was about the middle of March, at Nevada City. The first case was reported on the fourteenth of the month, originating in the family keeping the City Brewery, this being a favorite resort. Further than this the origin of the disease is unknown. Prompt measures were immediately taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the citizens. Dr. Welch was chosen Health Officer by the Board of Supervisors, with almost unlimited powers, and the City Marshal requested to enforce his orders. Every case of disease occurring was isolated and the house guarded, while a general sanitation of the city was directed. Vaccination was at the same time vigorously applied. From the fourteenth to the twentieth twenty-one cases of the disease were reported, eighteen of which were verified. Of the number three died. At the same time, extending into April, Napa City was invaded by smallpox, three deaths from that disease occurring in March. I visited the locality, and ascertained that the most stringent measures had been adopted by the Board of Health. Schools were closed and general vaccination urged. The city was also placed in good sanitary condition. The disease is thought to have originated in a Spanish dance-house, and considering the number exposed, it is somewhat surprising that a greater number did not fall victims thereto. The exact number of cases and deaths I have no official record of.

In April, 1883, Dr. Rooney informs us, a severe case of diphtheria occurred at Auburn, directly traceable to bad drainage. "The case was a very severe one, but is making a good recovery. I also have had five cases of the same disease in one family in an adjoining town, one of whom died; and these, also, were unquestionably due to bad drainage and a low damp situation."

The latter part of this month (April) information reached this office of the existence of smallpox in Visalia, creating considerable excitement in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the nature of the disease. In answer to a communication upon the subject, Dr. A. E. Hall writes as follows:

There were six cases of smallpox in Visalia, all in one family; three of them were vaccinated, and consequently had varioloid, and three that were not vaccinated having the confluent form. All recovered but one, a child not quite three years old. Another family, twelve miles southwest of this town, had, some time prior, eight cases, three slight and five severe, with one death—a child about three years old—treated by Dr. —, and called swinepox. The doctor and his friends concluded that I had made a mistake in diagnosis, and sent for Dr. Meares to come and prove it, which occasioned all the excitement and exaggerated reports that such a case would necessarily produce in a country place like this.

The Board of Health and Dr. Meares visited the family in the country, and found that three of them had had varioloid and five confluent smallpox in various forms, and all had been up and about for some time. The first one in the family in town was taken on March twelfth, and the last one has almost disquamatated sufficiently to fumigate the house, without any new cases having appeared. I am satisfied that the disease first made its appearance in the extreme southern part of the county, as I heard of several families some months since who had an eruptive disease that they called chickenpox, but from the history am satisfied was smallpox, and upon inquiry find the head of the family southwest of town was in the southern part of the county just two weeks before he was taken sick. It is very remarkable that there has been no more cases, and think climate must have something to do with it.

I am, respectfully,

A. E. HALL.

About the first of July the following newspaper slip appeared, which from the occurrence of the incident mentioned, simultaneously with an outbreak of dysentery, and in the vicinity of Red Bluff, seems of sufficient interest to mention:

WORMS IN ANTELOPE WATER.

A few days since, John Kimberland, Court House janitor, noticed some small white worms in the water, taken from hose in the Court House yard. He said but little about it then, but concluded to investigate the matter a little further, and ascertain if there was any great number of those worms in the water. Last evening, he left a small stream of water running through a piece of hose, near the Court House, and when he visited it this morning, found at least a double handful of worms in the grass at the mouth of the hose. These worms are about the size of a fine silk thread, from half to an inch and a half long, and almost white, as seen with the naked eye. There were thousands of them, squirming and writhing around in the grass, till the heat of the sun killed them. The water in which they are found comes from Antelope Creek, and from the number seen this morning, the water in the pipes contain millions of them. Dr. Westlake and Prof. Gans examined them under a small microscope, but did not give an opinion as to how they originated, or what effect they would have on the human system, taken into the stomach in the ordinary way of drinking the water in which they are found. *Whether the same kind of worms can be found in the Sacramento River water has not yet been ascertained, so far as we are advised.* Enough, however, is known to warrant the Board of Health in making a thorough examination of the water which the people of Red Bluff are constantly drinking. The cause of disease, according to the germ theory, has not yet been satisfactorily explained to the minds of scientists, and the discovery of worms and eggs not yet hatched out, in the Antelope Creek water, may result in something good after all, not only to the people of Red Bluff but the scientific world. We hope the Board of Health will make a careful and satisfactory examination of the water of the town, and give the public the result of their investigations.

Being desirous of learning the facts, in July I addressed a communication to Dr. G. W. Westlake, of Red Bluff, requesting such information as he could give me. The doctor kindly favored me with a full account of the disease prevalent there, which I take the liberty of introducing in full:

RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA, July 17, 1883.

F. W. Hatch, M.D.:

DEAR DOCTOR: About the middle of last March Mrs. R. Marnid was attacked with dysentery and was dangerously ill for three weeks. This was the only case in town until the fifteenth of April, when four cases occurred in the extreme south of town, and from that time until the present it has been epidemic. The distance between the residence of the first case and the next is half a mile. It has prevailed in every part of town, and the number of cases in any particular locality depended upon the number of inhabitants. The disease broke out along Elder Creek, twelve miles south of town, at about the same time the four cases occurred in town. It then extended along Elder Creek eighteen miles west of town. Then cases were reported in the foothills of the Sierras east of Red Bluff, and from that to the lumber mills, where there is a population of four hundred. These mills are between five and six thousand feet above us here. There are now a dozen cases on Cottonwood, twenty miles north. There has probably been about three or four hundred cases in the county so far, with a mortality of thirty-five or forty. The mortality has been confined to children aged between nine months and four years; only one case proved fatal above that age.

The prevalence of dysentery cannot be attributed to any local cause; so far as I can learn there has not been even a sporadic case in the town or county for twelve years. We have used the same water here for seven years, breathed about the same air, and our diet has not been changed. Those who used well water in the country, and those who drank the pure water of the mountains and breathed in the breath of the pines and the snowy peaks of the Sierras, have not escaped. Two thirds of the inhabitants of Red Bluff are supplied with water from the Sacramento River; the other third from Antelope Creek, a stream heading forty miles from here in the Sierras. I believe our water supply is as pure and free from all deleterious substances as any town in the State. The river water is pumped directly into large tanks and distributed through town in iron pipes dipped in asphaltum. Antelope water is brought in town six miles through iron pipes and supplies the residents of the south and southwest parts of town. Antelope water is that in which worms were discovered. I investigated the worms thoroughly. There were thousands of small white thread worms found in the water from one hydrant in the Court House square. There were a few found in three other hydrants in the vicinity and none anywhere else in town. Where the worms came from is a mystery; none are to be found now anywhere. The fact is that the inhabitants supplied with Antelope water (in which the worms

were found) did not suffer any more from dysentery than those using well water, river water, or those in the mountains using water above suspicion.

In my opinion the disease is purely *epidemic* and infectious. I could cite many cases that are convincing to me of the infectiousness of the disease. I believe the prevalence in the mountains about the lumber mills is attributable to a case going from here there. We have had every grade of cases, from very mild to very malignant. The symptoms were about as follows in a typical case: Severe cramping, cutting, griping pains in abdomen, high fever, tongue heavily furred, *constant tenesmus*, and quite obstinate constipation of the small intestines, beef brine discharges, with an unusual amount of membrane. From the amount of the latter it would seem to me at times that the epithelium and mucous coats of the entire intestinal canal was sloughing off. Where there was much sloughing of membrane the cases were very tedious, lasting three to four weeks before recovery took place. Many cases in nursing and teething children assumed a choleraic form—collapse came on, coma, convulsions, and death. Probably one fourth or one third of the cases were adults, and the symptoms were about the same as described above. Vomiting was a prominent symptom in about one tenth of the cases.

The treatment we found most successful in the epidemic was sulph. magnes., castor oil, rhubarb, combined with opiates. Astringents, ipecac., camphor, opium, in large doses, were an injury. A full cathartic dose of salts or oil, with sufficient opium to relieve pain at the commencement, and laxative doses every three or four hours during the continuance, we found the best treatment. We tried the treatment recommended by all standard authors of this and other countries, but found salts and sulphur arom., with ext. opii. the best general prescription. Injections of every kind failed to afford even temporary relief. I tried the following and was disgusted when done: Starch and landanum (iodoform and oil, olive), lig. ferri per sulph., bismuth, oxide of zinc, chloral, carbolized oil, acetate of lead and glycerine, nitrate of silver, large quantities of hot water (iodine gr. 5, water, mix). Drs. Cameron, West, and Ollendorf were equally as much disgusted with rectal medication as I. Their conclusions regarding internal agents also agree with mine.

I have spoken of the epidemic in the past tense, as it is rapidly disappearing. Not more than a dozen cases in town at present, and they of a milder type. Malarial diseases are prevalent on the ranches among the harvest hands, and I fear that typhoid fever will prevail at a later period, from present indications.

I have written this hurriedly, after the loss of two nights' sleep, and I trust you will kindly overlook the errors.

Yours, very truly,

G. W. WESTLAKE.

An effort was made to obtain some of the water referred to in the communication, but I was unable to do so. From the account given by Dr. Westlake, there does not seem to be much connection between the water supply and the prevalence of disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Being engaged in making an official visitation through Napa and Sonoma Counties, my attention was called to what was represented to be an epidemic of typhoid fever, at the large, well appointed orphan asylum, an institution for boys, near San Rafael. A few days subsequently I visited the institution, in company with the Hon. W. W. Moreland and Hon. J. J. Ayers, who were just then engaged in examining into the condition of the charitable institutions of the State. The following pages comprise the result of the investigation, as reported to the committee:

Visited this institution August 7, 1883, with Hon. W. W. Moreland and Hon. J. J. Ayers, the special object of the visit being to ascertain personally the facts concerning the rumored prevalence of typhoid fever there. Was informed by Father Croke that a fever appeared among the inmates July ninth, there having been fifty cases since that date, only two cases remaining under treatment. These two were then suffering from pulmonary complications. There had been up to this time only four deaths. Probably one or both of those remaining sick will die—one from tubercular development. Although medical attendance had been summoned, reliance was placed mainly upon good nursing, and the result shows not only the efficiency of this but also that the fever was of a mild type, and exhibited, to an unusual degree, its self limiting character and a natural tendency towards recovery.

The asylum is pleasantly located in the foothills, a few miles from San Rafael, sheltered from severe sea winds, the land running down to the salt marshes. It has always been regarded as a healthy place, no cases of fever having, it is said, previously occurred there.

The fever came on suddenly, cases following each other in rapid succession. It was generally of a mild form and, as the result shows, remarkably submissive to simple treatment.

From the history of the disease I do not think it was true typhoid fever, but a mild form of typho-malarial fever, or, adopting the views of recent sanitarians, *cesspool* or *sewerage* fever.

The water-closets were located in an annex to the dormitory, the door therefrom opening directly into the latter. The arrangement consisted of a trough, with a series of closet seats, sloping in the direction of the outlet or soil pipe. At the end of the trough is a trap closed by a hollow metal plug, the latter being raised by hand after each use of the closet, allowing the soil to rush forcibly along with an abundance of water down the soil pipe. The latter passes down the side of the house into a drain, and thence, some distance below, into a sewer which empties into a creek near the salt marshes. Neither to the soil pipe, nor to the drain, could any means of ventilation be discovered.

The waste water from the kitchen and from other portions of the building, including, I believe, the bath tubs, empties into an earthen (iron-stone) grease trap or gully, and thence discharges, by syphon action, into the sewer. By means of this trap this portion of the building is properly disconnected from the sewer. The cellar under the kitchen gave a strong and sickening odor of decaying vegetables. Over this cellar is also the dining hall, in which the same odor was clearly perceptible.

The wooden sills supporting an extensive portion of the building had become much decayed from dampness and want of ventilation, and gave a strong and offensive odor. Workmen were already engaged in repairing this defect. The defects thus briefly alluded to may be cheaply remedied by:

First—The ventilation of the soil-pipe, by its continuation above the roof of the house, and its disconnection from the drain by a ventilated trap between the house and the sewer;

Second—The removal of decayed sills and other wood, and the substitution therefor of sound materials, and brick underpinning, with ample ventilating spaces, as already commenced.

Third—The cleansing, disinfecting, and ventilation of the cellars.

Some of the dormitories, though clean and well ventilated by opposite windows, and also, in some instances, by ventilating spaces in the ceiling, are too much crowded. Those dormitories contain 605 beds; one, 220 x 30 x 12 feet, containing 170 beds, or 465 cubic feet for each occupant, if all are in use; one, 70 x 30 x 12 feet, with 35 beds, or 720 cubic feet per capita; a third, 300 x 30 x 12 feet, with 400 beds, and 270 cubic feet of air space per capita.

Not to offer serious objections to No. 1, the cubic air space in No. 3 is certainly too limited. It ought to be 1,000 cubic feet for the sleeping apartments of adults, and surely not less than 500 cubic feet for the youths in this asylum, some of whom must be fifteen years of age, unless it is sought to compensate for the deficiency by ventilation through opposite windows open at night, which, as the bottoms open in the direction of the prevailing winds, can scarcely be effected without occasioning injurious draughts. This may be greatly modified by the expedient, sometimes recommended, of lowering the upper window two or three inches, or more, and fastening upon its top a sheet of zinc, bending the latter inward at such an angle that it will form a sloping surface for the entering air upwards against the ceiling.

It was understood that the sick were not permitted to remain in these dormitories, but were transferred to the hospital and placed under the kind care of a "Sister" of the society.

F. W. HATCH, M.D.

I believe the disease steadily abated and that no fresh cases occurred after August seventh. It may be remarked that the institution is considered one of the best and is admirably located for healthfulness.

YELLOW FEVER.

For the first time in the history of California since its occupation by Americans yellow fever made its appearance in the State, having been imported into the harbor of San Francisco by the steamer *Newbern*, September 29, 1883. The disease was known to have existed at Guaymas, Mazatlan, and La Paz, on the Mexican coast, and at Hermosillo, and other populous centers in the interior; and although its advent to California was regarded as being by no means improbable, yet when its existence at our doors was announced, some apprehension was entertained lest it might obtain a foothold at Sacramento, Marysville, and other malarial sections of the State. In anticipation, therefore, of its approach, and as soon as the nature of the disease prevailing in Mexico became known, the State Board of Health began the adoption of means to prevent its introduction into California.

Refugees having been reported to be leaving the plague-stricken districts by way of the Southern Pacific Railroad through Arizona, quarantine was established at Yuma, on the Colorado River, September 25, 1883, with Dr. M. F. Price as inspector. Through the kindness of General Schofield, an order was obtained upon the quartermaster's agent at Yuma to permit the use of the fort near Yuma as a refuge station and hospital if required by the inspector. Mr. Pratt, Assistant General Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, not only promised the hearty coöperation of the company, but also gave to the Secretary of the Board a letter to Colonel Hewitt, the company's agent at Los Angeles, instructing him to furnish the transportation of whatever might be required. The thanks of the Board are therefore cordially tendered to these gentlemen for the courteous manner in which they so cheerfully acquiesced in all measures tending to facilitate their action in the establishment of quarantine. Dr. Widney, the then resident member of the Board at Los Angeles, was much interested in the work, and ably superintended its operations until about the middle of November, when quarantine was abandoned for the season. The Board of Health of San Francisco also resorted to every possible means to prevent the disease from entering that city; for which purpose the Newbern was quarantined, those afflicted with the fever were removed to a suitable vessel lying at anchor in the bay, and carefully guarded and cared for, while the vessel itself was thoroughly disinfected.

Of the seven persons who arrived upon the Newbern, afflicted with the fever, five recovered and two died and were buried at San Francisco; the bodies, having been first disinfected, were incased in material impervious to the escape of the gases arising from decomposition, as well as the germs of the disease, and then placed in hermetically sealed metallic caskets, before being brought to shore for interment. The efficiency of the measures adopted is best illustrated by the fact, that no new case of the disease appeared in San Francisco, or elsewhere in California.

Three of the vessels, however, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were subsequently quarantined, six persons in all having been found ill of the disease, only one of whom died. The weather having become cooler, and the epidemic in Mexico having been reported to have subsided, quarantine at Yuma was discontinued for the season November fifteenth. For the purpose, however, of preventing its introduction into California during the following Summer, should it, as was anticipated, reappear in Mexico on the return of warm weather, the Board deputed two of its members, Dr. Cluness and myself, to visit the various exposed ports upon the southern coast line, with the view of making preparation for the establishment of quarantine where and when it might be deemed necessary. For this purpose the committee left Sacramento early in December last for Los Angeles, where a day was spent in consultation with Drs. Orme and Ross, Dr. Widney, the then resident member of the Board having been temporarily absent, and it was learned that as no vessels from Mexican ports touched at Wilmington, the port of entry for that section of the State, the only way by which the fever could reach us must be over the Southern Pacific Railroad, and as the local Board of Health had already taken the necessary precautions against its introduction by this route, no additional means were deemed advisable at that point.

Upon our arrival at San Diego it was ascertained that a fleet of small trading vessels had been plying between that port and those on the Mexican coast, and that in addition there was a considerable number of persons arriving overland at intervals of a few days, either on horseback or in wagons, bringing with them gold from the mines to be exchanged for goods. A brief interview having been had with a few of the citizens, and the object of our visit having been made known, it was determined that we should meet for consultation in the evening at the office of Dr. Stockton, at which meeting Drs. Remondino and Stockton, the President of the Board of Supervisors, the District Attorney, and others, were present. The committee found the authorities at San Diego, as well as all present, wide-awake and ready to coöperate with them in all things necessary. They found, nevertheless, that there was but little available money in the County Treasury, and as there was but little at the disposal of the State Board of Health, it was agreed that the authorities of San Diego should take such precautions against the introduction of the disease as were within their power, and that, should it become necessary, the Board would render them all possible assistance.

The next objective point being Yuma, Arizona, we set out thither, and found Dr. Price, who had been acting for the Board at that station as quarantine officer, as already stated, ready to renew his appointment whenever called upon. At Tucson the committee had a very interesting interview with Drs. Handy and Matas, the former taking strong and decided grounds against the existence of yellow fever in Mexico, the latter being equally well convinced that the disease was yellow fever and nothing else. The committee soon became convinced of the correctness of Dr. Matas' view, and determined to govern themselves accordingly. It should be here observed, however, that Dr. Matas had had much experience in the treatment of yellow fever, not only at Hermosillo, during the prevalence of the epidemic then subsiding, but also on former occasions at Brownsville, Texas, and at Vera Cruz, while Dr. Handy had never seen the disease, excepting in the form in which it appeared amongst a few of the refugees and travelers who had reached Tucson. In a letter received from Dr. Handy, dated last July, the arrival and death, from yellow fever, at Tucson, of a railroad passenger, is reported, thus convincing him of the error of his previous diagnosis.

The disease having been reported as reappearing in Mexico, July, 1884, the Board reëstablished quarantine at Yuma, and appointed Dr. H. Y. Baldwin as Inspector, Dr. Price having declined reappointment. It is gratifying, however, to be enabled to say that although many cases occurred in Mexico, yet the most rigid inspection of all the cars, both passenger and emigrant, failed to discover a single case at Yuma, nor has any case thus far reached San Francisco or any other part of the State.

But in addition to the measures reported for the prevention of the introduction of this pestilence into our State, it is but just to say that Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the United States Hospital Marine service, early established quarantine at Nogales, on the line between Arizona and Mexico, and it is not doubted has thus done much to prevent the disease from reaching California; for, so far as can be ascertained, the case reported by Dr. Handy is the only one which has this year been heard of this side of Nogales. The Board are also under obligations to that gentleman for information, from time to

time, as to the progress of the disease, as taken from the reports of his office in Washington.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company also instructed their physician at Tucson, Dr. Handy, to resort to all possible means to prevent its reaching or getting beyond that point. While, therefore, it would appear as if the efforts of the Board, in preventing yellow fever from entering our State, had been measurably anticipated by the National Government and by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, they nevertheless realize the importance of maintaining quarantine at Yuma, as well as at other exposed points, whenever the disease is known to exist in Mexico or any other neighboring State. Precautions being thus taken at Nogales and at Tucson, and the most cordial relations and constant interchange of views existing between Dr. Baldwin, Quarantine Officer at Yuma, and the officials at the points named, it is believed to be quite improbable that the disease can reach California by this route, a little cheap newspaper notoriety on the part of some engaged in health service at San Francisco to the contrary notwithstanding.

Reference having been made to the fact that it was feared that should yellow fever ever reach the malarial sections of this State it might there find those influences which favor its propagation, it may not be out of place to state that it does not depend either for its origin or propagation upon those causes and conditions which generate malarial paroxysmal fever, from which it differs essentially in its symptoms and pathology. It is known, nevertheless, that it requires a temperature of not less than 70° to propagate it, and such temperature being common throughout the Sacramento Valley, it is believed that should it chance to reach us during the existence of that epidemic constitution of the atmosphere which sometimes prevails, its propagation and spread would surely follow. It may also be stated that the generally accepted idea that it cannot prevail at the height of 2,500 feet above the sea level is erroneous, for upon the elevated plains of Caracas, 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, it has prevailed on more than one occasion; while in Cusco, at an elevation of 11,378 feet, and at places in the Andes, at the height of 14,000 feet, it has committed fearful ravages. There are also those amongst us who still doubt that the epidemic prevailing in Mexico is yellow fever, and who attribute the manifestations wholly to telluric influences which develop a malignant form of remittent fever. When, however, we consider the various manifestations of the present disease, the intense capillary congestion, the cardiac depression, the vomiting, the delirium, the coma, the hemorrhage, the urinary suppression, and the jaundice—conditions not compatible with any other known disease—it would appear that these evidences may justly be referred to the action of a specific poison, and that however prominent any one of these symptoms may be, and however much cases may differ from each other, when taken in conjunction they unmistakably point to the existence of that disease only which is known as yellow fever. When these concomitants are considered, all of which are known to have existed in many of the cases that have occurred in Mexico, and when we include in addition the very important factor of direct communication with an infected region, it would appear that there is not an unbroken link in the chain of evidence. The Board entertains no doubt of the nature of the disease, and has at all times acted accordingly. It has also frequently endeavored to impress



Board entertains no doubt of the nature of the disease, and has at all times acted accordingly. It has also frequently endeavored to impress

upon the people the truth of the aphorism, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and with this view has advocated the inestimable value of cleanliness, believing that if this principle were fully observed, neither yellow fever, nor that other exotic which is knocking at our doors, would ever find a victim in California, but would pass harmlessly by, because the blood of purity had been sprinkled on our door posts.

SUBJECTS FOR LEGISLATION.

Several important subjects should be brought before the Legislature at its next session, and their passage vigorously urged. First among these, demanded alike by the honor as well as interest of the State, is the subject of a quarantine station in the harbor of San Francisco. At a former legislative session, his Excellency the Governor was requested, by joint resolution, to appoint a committee to investigate the subject, to select a site, giving estimates of costs. That committee presented to the last regular session of the Legislature a report embodying the results of their investigation. They visited a number of localities, supposed to be more or less suitable for the purpose, and submitted a report, of which the following is a copy:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE QUARANTINE.

To his Excellency George Stoneman, Governor of California:

The undersigned committee of the State Board of Health, appointed by virtue of Senate Joint Resolution Number Six, adopted February 26, 1881, to wit:

Resolved jointly by the Senate and Assembly, That a committee of three, to be designated by the Governor from the members of the State Board of Health, be and are hereby appointed to consider the subject of a suitable place for State Quarantine Grounds and Station; to select a suitable locality upon the Bay of San Francisco, with estimates as to the probable cost of such an establishment; to suggest such amendments to the present quarantine laws as they deem necessary; to devise a general scheme for the construction, maintenance, and management of said quarantine station; and to report the result of their investigation to the Legislature at its next session. Said committee to serve without compensation;

Respectfully report:

That subsequent to their appointment under the provisions of the above resolution, and as they were about to enter upon the work assigned them, a commission was appointed by the President of the United States, at the instance of the National Board of Health, to inquire into the sanitary relations of San Francisco, and to select a site for a quarantine in case it should be necessary for the General Government to establish one there for the national safety. After a careful inspection of various localities, that commission made choice of a site in Raccoon Straits, between Tiboron Point and Peninsular Point, and recommended this as the only practicable locality. The course of Congress, however, in withholding appropriations from the National Board, and the exhaustion of the fund applicable to the purpose, prevented any further action in this direction.

Afterwards your committee proceeded to inspect for themselves the several localities, the steam launch of the City Board of Health being kindly placed at their service. After due inspection they came to the same conclusion as the commission appointed by the President, and agreed to report accordingly. But on making inquiry as to the tenure of the land, it was ascertained that the North Pacific Railroad Company was about extending their track to Tiboron Point, and also that the owner of the property would not consent to part with it on any terms, he having planned making it a town site. For these reasons the committee abandoned the project of a quarantine station at that locality.

A quarantine station requires space for buildings, a sufficient supply of fresh water, and a convenient anchorage ground, not too much exposed to storms. It must also be isolated in some degree from human habitations, and from the current of travel. Such a locality is not easily found. The most natural and suitable one for the purpose is on Angel Island, a small promontory of which extends from the northeasterly side, and possesses all the necessary qualities. This locality was selected several years ago, and an effort made to secure it; but the officers of Government, who, with their families, reside on the other side of the island, protested against the measure, and it was found necessary to abandon it. Nevertheless, your committee see no sufficient reason for the opposition, and still regard it as the most suitable and desirable location for the object in view. Deeming it inexpedient, however, to urge this locality if any other be

possible, inquiry has been extended to the eastern side of the bay in Contra Costa County, not far from the line of Alameda County. Here is a peninsula several miles long and quite narrow, separated from the main land by a body of salt marsh, and forming a part of the San Pablo Grant. Point Richmond projects from the peninsula, stretching out nearly to deep water. Buildings can be erected here with but little grading. A space of twenty or thirty acres could be cut off from inland access by digging, so as to make a high bluff, or perpendicular wall. It is probable that artesian water could be procured by boring. Otherwise, water could be carried in pipes from some source in the foothills a few miles distant. There is deep water in the bay near by, with a good anchorage ground.

There is another point on the same promontory, nearly two miles farther north, called Molate Point, to which the description given of Point Richmond will very nearly apply.

As the neighborhood of these places is practically without population, and as the land presents no inducement to settlers, the owner or owners would probably part with a sufficient quantity for a moderate compensation. Two members of the committee inspected the localities herein designated and find the only objection to that first named is the occupation of a portion of the land by a large brickyard. A map of the locality accompanies this report.

Their attention has also been directed to a point on the shore of the bay about two miles north of Richmond Point, and not amenable to any such objection. There is to be obtained a greater extent of frontage on the bay for the buildings required on the station; and an advantageous position for a quarantine ground for vessels, isolated from the public travel, with a depth of from four to eight fathoms of water at the mean tide of the lowest low water. The main channel is between the Castro Rocks and Red Rock. A map with a more detailed description of this second locality is in the possession of the committee, and at the service of any committee which may be appointed by the Senate and Assembly. For this, and other valuable assistance rendered, they are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. C. D. Gibbes, C.E.

The point and neighborhood are entirely uninhabited, and it is not probable that any other suitable locality could be procured at so little cost. The ranch is under litigation, and as no legal title could be given by either of the claimants, it would be necessary to condemn the required portion and make payment to the party which shall gain the suit.

The distance of the proposed locality from San Francisco is a decided objection, but one which, to all appearance, cannot be obviated. The committee would suggest that *every year increases the difficulty of obtaining a station for quarantine*, owing to the rapid occupation and improvement of the country bordering on the bay. In the light of utility and economy, it is not probable, if the present opportunity be allowed to pass, that another so favorable will offer in future years.

It is believed that the quarantine laws now in force are applicable, in the main, to our present condition. The clause relating to *finer* might, however, be more explicit, more clearly defining the party liable—whether the master or owner of a vessel. In addition to what has been said as to the requirements of a quarantine station, there may be added a steam vessel for the Quarantine Officer, a hospital for those sick with infectious diseases, a building for passengers not sick but detained for inspection, a house for quarantine officers, a warehouse for the cargoes from infected vessels requiring disinfection, and a wharf. The former of these—a steam quarantine vessel—the State already possesses. The cost of the necessary buildings the committee are unable to estimate, without assuming the responsibility of having plans prepared with specifications, a duty not contemplated by the resolution under which our appointment was made.

The buildings should be substantial, yet plain, and without expensive ornamentation. The committee beg leave to suggest, however, that the question of *cost* is of minor consideration when contrasted with the importance of the object to be attained. The necessity of providing for an effective quarantine system at the port of San Francisco is generally recognized. We need protection, not only against smallpox, as during the past year, but against other epidemics liable to reach us. So important is it that it has been regarded as a proper subject for interference on the part of the national authorities, who, as already mentioned in this report, recently took steps preliminary to the establishment of a quarantine in the harbor of San Francisco under national supervision, and who, in concluding their report upon this subject, say, after alluding to the subject of smallpox as a local danger, "when the devastation effected by cholera in Japan since April last is considered in connection with the intercourse between Yokohama and San Francisco, and the railroad facilities between the latter port and the whole of the United States, the subject assumes a larger proportion, and in the event of inability on the part of State or municipal authorities to establish a local quarantine, a recommendation by this Board for the establishment of a refuge station on the Pacific Coast seems called for by the general interests of the country."

In addition to the cost of site, wharf, and buildings, there would be the expense attendant upon the management of the system—officers, attendants, provisions, etc.; but these are so clearly contingent upon emergencies which may or may not arise—such as the arrival of infected vessels, for example—that no proper estimate of them can be made.

The committee cannot conclude their report without deprecating the semi-barbarous hostility manifested by many people against establishing a quarantine near their abodes. The seeds of infection are rarely carried far by the atmosphere—scarcely ever beyond the walls of the building occupied by the sick. For several years past all patients, or nearly all, suffering from smallpox and some other maladies, have been transported to the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital; and though dwellings stand around in all directions, and the sick are transported to the hos-

pital in the main thoroughfares, not a single case of smallpox has been developed in the surrounding region. If a quarantine station should be established in the harbor of San Francisco with a hospital attached, the hospital might be entirely empty for months together, and there might not be an infected ship at the anchorage for a year. Such really would have been the condition of a quarantine station during the last few months. It is lamentable that in this enlightened period, men of intelligence should cherish a senseless and cruel prejudice hostile to the best interests of humanity.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. GIBBONS, M.D.,
CHESTER ROWELL, M.D.,
F. W. HATCH, M.D.,
Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 25, 1883.

The committee still believe that the site selected, though not the best the harbor affords, is the best now available. They cannot too strongly urge such action on the part of the Legislature as will secure for the State an object so much needed. At the last session a bill was proposed, which seemed to be entirely unobjectionable to the members consulted—its passage recommended by the committee to whom it was referred, and only failed, because of too long delay in putting it to its final passage. Another bill for the same purpose should be introduced as early as possible in the next session, and its passage promptly secured.

Another measure, the importance of which the events of the past year have fully demonstrated, is the provision by the Legislature of a fund, to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, for the purpose of maintaining in an emergency an efficient inland quarantine or inspection system. At the legislative session of 1882, the following joint resolution was passed, and the sum of \$500 appropriated, to be used exclusively for quarantine purposes:

CHAPTER XC.

An Act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the State of California.

[Approved March 15, 1883.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever there shall exist, in the opinion of the State Board of Health, imminent danger of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the State of California, by means of railroad communication with other States, the said State Board of Health are authorized, and it is hereby made their duty, to make or cause to be made, by an accredited agent or inspector, an inspection of all railroad cars coming into the State at such point, or between such points within the State limits as may be selected for the purpose.

SEC. 2. Such inspection shall be made, where practicable, during the ordinary detention of a train at a station, or while in transit between stations, and in all cases shall be so conducted as to occasion the least possible detention or interruption of travel or inconvenience to the railroad companies, so far as consistent with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3. Should the discovery be made of the existence among the passengers of any case or cases of dangerous contagious or infectious disease, the said Board of Health, or their agent or inspector, under rules and conditions prescribed by them as being applicable to the nature of the disease, shall have power to cause the side-tracking or detention of any car or cars so infected, to isolate the sick or remove them to a suitable place for treatment, to establish a suitable refuge station, to cause the passengers and materials in such infected car to be subjected to disinfection and cleansing before proceeding further into the State, and, in the case of smallpox, to offer free vaccination to all persons exposed in any car or at any station.

SEC. 4. The sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended solely for the purposes of this Act, and all expenditures herein authorized shall be specified in an itemized account to be presented to the State Board of Examiners, and paid as other demands on the treasury are paid; *provided*, that in no case shall the sum expended exceed that herein specially appropriated for the purpose.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

That sum, though small, has been of material assistance in the quarantine work in which we were subsequently compelled to engage.

It is, however, now exhausted, and the Board has been compelled to draw upon an already overtaxed Board of Health fund, for the means of conducting a quarantine against yellow fever, now prevalent in Sonora and other parts of Mexico. Sanitary inspection will probably be required at Yuma, on the Colorado River, for some time to come, and possibly at other points; the expense attendant upon such operations depends upon so many contingencies, which may or may not occur, but which it is the part of wisdom to provide for, that it is impossible to estimate closely the amount of money required for the efficient and creditable prosecution of the work. Besides, another danger threatens us, which we will probably be compelled to encounter, if not during the present year, at least during the next, of the spread of cholera from European ports to this country. Should such be the case, a rigid system of surveillance will be imperatively demanded. It is respectfully urged, therefore, that an earnest appeal be made to the Legislature, through his Excellency the Governor, to appropriate a sum, not exceeding \$10,000, to be placed at the disposal of his Excellency, and which shall be used upon recommendation of the State Board of Health, and with his approval, solely for quarantine purposes. The appropriation will thus be well guarded, and if not required for the specific purpose thus mentioned, will revert to the treasury of the State.

One other subject will conclude this portion of my report. There are indications of the possible reappearance of smallpox along the lines of travel between this and other States. Should this prove to be the case, the work of quarantine will be additionally arduous and expensive, for whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the portability of the other diseases mentioned by inter-State travel, there can be none about the possibility of smallpox being so communicable. Happily we have in vaccination a certain preventive against smallpox, but, unfortunately, too many neglect to avail themselves of this precious means of protection. I firmly believe that if every child born in the United States was properly vaccinated in infancy, and again on arriving at the age of puberty, smallpox would become effectually and forever stamped out. Such a measure, however sanctioned by law, would meet with so much opposition from ignorance and prejudice that I should hesitate to advise it. Much good can, however, be effected through the public schools, which should require the presentation of a certificate by every child of previous vaccination, vouched for by competent authority. This subject was spoken of in the last biennial report of the Board, and its consideration urged upon the Legislature. A bill was prepared, introduced, favorably recommended by the Hospital Committee, and passed, I believe, to the third reading, but was never called up for final passage. What was said upon the subject then is applicable to the present time. I take the liberty of repeating a few passages from the last report of the Board:

"It cannot be too often reiterated that, if vaccination were generally adopted—if it were made compulsory—the danger of an epidemic of smallpox would be reduced almost to an infinitesimal quantity. I do not mean vaccination as often performed by parents upon their children, or by ignorant itinerants who proffer their services for a fee, but never take the care to ascertain whether the sore produced is genuine, and who would, perhaps, be unable to distinguish the true from the spurious; but vaccination in its perfectness, done with active,

reliable lymph, properly inserted, and carefully inspected by a competent judge at the right time. It is the neglect of proper care in the simple matter of vaccination that has shaken the faith of so many in its efficacy.

"The idea of a general system of compulsory vaccination would probably excite opposition among those unwilling to be convinced of its efficacy. But the State has a duty to perform in this connection which should not be unheeded; and we, the chosen advisors of the State in matters pertaining to public health, should not hesitate to point out the true policy, and seek to educate the public as to the vast benefits to be derived from so safe and simple an operation.

"We may, however, secure this result, more slowly, indeed, yet with equal ultimate certainty, through our common schools.

"The State is the legitimate guardian of its youth. It is upon each succeeding generation that the future prosperity of the State must depend. It has provided a munificent system of education for all who are willing to avail themselves of its advantages. As it would undoubtedly have the right to exclude from the schools any one having smallpox or other contagious or infectious disease, so it surely has the right to place its interdiction on those who, by neglect, might render themselves in any way liable to become the carriers of this loathsome disease.

"Let it be established, then, that no unvaccinated child shall be permitted to enter the school; and let the Trustees of schools everywhere, in every school district in the State, be required to enforce this law—the penalty being the forfeiture of the State support. Happily, in some of the cities a stringent rule has been adopted. But it should be universal. It should apply to the country not less than the cities, for all are liable to exposure. Indeed, the history of smallpox in this State during the past two years has shown that it has prevailed in the country, in respect of localities, quite as generally as in the cities. A law similar to that suggested is to be found on the statutes of New York, and perhaps other States; and though it appears to have been very loosely obeyed, on the principle of fancied security in the absence of any pressing menace, the State Board of New York have recently called attention to it, and demanded its enforcement.

"I respectfully suggest that the consideration of his Excellency the Governor, and of the Legislature, be earnestly invited to this subject. A law like that alluded to, but modified, if required, to suit the situation in this State, rigidly enforced, would afford us, in a comparatively few years, a population so nearly exempt from liability to smallpox as to render a sweeping and disastrous epidemic of that disease quite impossible.

"Such is my faith in vaccination, and such is the legitimate conclusion warranted by the whole history of the measure from its first introduction by Jenner to the present day."

How successfully such a measure may be carried out, and what excellent results can ensue therefrom, is forcibly shown by the distinguished Secretary of the State Board of Health of Illinois, Dr. John H. Rouch, in his fifth annual report, 1883. The mandate of the Board of Health of Illinois in relation to sanitary matters carries with it the authority of law. During the smallpox epidemic of 1880-82 this authority was invoked, with the most gratifying results. In allusion to this subject Dr. Rouch remarks, "that as a result of our school vaccination order, the State Superintendent of Public Instruc-

tion agrees with me in the estimate that about 600,000 school children have been efficiently vaccinated, mainly with bovine virus, by competent physicians, who have been obliged to certify to the *result* of their work, and not merely that they have performed the operation."

I respectfully suggest that the three subjects thus briefly alluded to be referred to the legislative committee, with instructions to prepare bills and present them to the next Legislature as early in the session as practicable.

TABLE No. 1.
Report to the State Board of Health of the Indigent Sick treated in the following Hospitals, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Months Reported.	Total on Hand at Commencement of Year	Total Admitted	Discharged	Died	Percentage of Deaths	Remaining Under Treatment	Physician's Name and Post Office Address.
Napa Asylum for the Insane	12	1,197	510	313	110	6.4	1,284	E. T. Wilkins, M.D., Napa, California
State Insane Asylum	12	1,139	275	113	95	6.7	1,206	W. T. Brown, M.D., Stockton, California
Tehama County Hospital	12	21	109	99	10	7.7	21	John Fife, M.D., Tehama, California
Fresno County Hospital	12	19	122	112	13	9.2	16	Lewis Leach, M.D., Fresno, California
Santa Barbara County Hospital	12	3	18	9	7	33.3	5	S. B. P. Knox, M.D., Santa Barbara, California
San Bernardino County Hospital	12	21	29	27	7	14.0	16	T. C. Peacock, M.D., San Bernardino, California
Sonoma County Hospital	12	28	167	146	23	11.8	26	B. S. Young, M.D., Santa Rosa, California
El Dorado County Hospital	12	46	63	56	17	15.6	56	H. W. A. Worthen, M.D., Placerville, California
Humboldt County Hospital	12	20	62	52	11	13.4	19	Thomas Graham, M.D., Eureka, California
Santa Cruz County Hospital	12	16	51	38	10	14.9	19	Benjamin Knight, M.D., Santa Cruz, California
Shasta County Hospital	12	35	93	90	14	10.9	24	J. M. Brieland, M.D., Shasta, California
Nevada County Hospital	24	52	235	188	43	15.0	56	R. M. Hunt, M.D., Nevada City, California
Central Pacific Railroad Hospital	12	56	3,257	3,283	30	.9	48	A. B. Nixon, M.D., Sacramento, California

TABLE No. 2.
Principal Diseases Reported from Hospitals.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Location.	DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.				FEVERS.			Bright's Disease and Nephritis.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diphtheria.	Heart Disease.	Aneurism.	Erysipelas.	Rheumatism and Gout.	Alcoholism.	Cancer.	Venereal Diseases.	Other Diseases.	Accidents.	Smallpox.
		Consumption.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	Typhoid and Typho-Malarial.	Remittent.	Intermittent.	Cerebro-Spinal.														
State Asylum for the Insane.	Napa.																						
State Insane Asylum.	Stockton.																						
Tehama Co. Hospital.	Red Bluff.	3	1	2	2	2	18	28									5	6		4	22	20	
Fresno Co. Hospital.	Fresno.	5	5	16	6	6	5	10		1	12	2		4	1	1	17	8		13	20	15	
S. Barbara Co. Hospital.	Santa Barbara.	8	1		1			1			4	10					1			2			
San Bernardino Co. Hospital.	S. Bernardino.	6			3		7			1							6			5	15	5	
El Dorado Co. Hospital.	Placerville.	2						3									5	2	2		92	2	
Humboldt Co. Hospital.*	Eureka.																						
Santa Cruz Co. Hospital.	Santa Cruz.	3	2	1	3			1			1							4		1	34	10	
Sonoma Co. Hospital.	Santa Rosa.	13	5	3	1	1	1			2	1	3		10			16	13	3	10	69	41	
Shasta Co. Hospital.	Shasta.	4			11			7		2		3		2			14	11	3	1	60	5	
Nevada Co. Hospital.	Nevada City.	5	8	4	3			5		1	8			1			5	34	1	11	211		
C. P. Railroad Hospital.	Sacramento.	15	25	8	7	2	1,201		2	91	68	2	3	1		15	182		1		1,169	520	

*No diseases named in the report except those which proved fatal.

TABLE No. 3.
Deaths Reported from Hospitals.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Location.	DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.		FEVERS.				Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, including Insanity.	Bright's Disease and Nephritis.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diphtheria.	Heart Disease.	Aneurism.	Erysipelas.	Rheumatism and Gout.	Alcoholism.	Cancer.	Venereal Diseases.	Smallpox.	Other Diseases.	Accidents.
		Pneumonia.	Consumption.	Remittent.	Intermittent.	Cerebro-Spinal.																	
State Asylum for the Insane.	Napa.	18						22		1				1			1			1		55	1
State Insane Asylum.	Stockton.	21	2					13		1				3			1			1		49	1
Tehama County Hospital.	Red Bluff.	2								1							1					1	
Fresno County Hospital.	Fresno.	3	1									2		2	1			2				4	
Santa Barbara Co. Hospital.	Santa Barbara.	5																					
S. Bernardino Co. Hospital.	San Bernardino.	5																					
El Dorado County Hospital.	Placerville.	2																					
Humboldt Co. Hospital.	Eureka.	5															1			1		10	
Santa Cruz Co. Hospital.	Santa Cruz.		1							2				1			1					3	
Sonoma County Hospital.	Santa Rosa.	1										1		2			1			2		4	1
Shasta County Hospital.	Shasta.	1								1				1			3			3		7	
Nevada County Hospital.	Nevada City.	4												1			3			2		19	
C. P. Railroad Hospital.	Sacramento.	3								1				1			1			1		6	3

COUNTY HOSPITALS.

It is to be regretted that the coöperation of Superintendents of County Hospitals cannot be more generally secured. Only ten have reported, notwithstanding blanks were furnished at an early day to all. Among those not included in this report are some of the best appointed hospitals in the State, such as Sacramento, San Francisco, Alameda, and Colusa. We give below the reports of those who have answered the communications:

TREATED IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD HOSPITAL

And in Private Houses, for the year ending December, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
1	Tibula and tibia of right leg fractured, left leg crushed, and amputated— pyemia	1
3	Amputation of legs	
1	Amputation of hands	
1	Amputation of arm	
4	Amputation of toes	
12	Amputation of fingers	
1	Aneurism arch aorta	1
4	Asthma	
1	Abscess, gluteal	
1	Abscess, coxeyæ	
2	Abscess, axillary	
2	Abscess of foot	
3	Abscess of face	
5	Abscess, aloecola	
1	Abscess of knee	
2	Abscess, glandulæ	
1	Abscess of hand	
3	Abscess of ear	
1	Acne	
1	Adenomer	
4	Bruised thigh	
4	Bruised arm	
1	Bruised leg and scalp wound	
18	Bruised legs	
2	Bruised shoulders	
1	Bruised face	
1	Bruised back and foot	
1	Bruised back	
7	Bruised side	
2	Bruised hip	
6	Burnt hands	
4	Burnt eye	
6	Burnt arm	
4	Burnt feet	
1	Burnt face	
13	Boils	
8	Bronchitis	1
80	Crushed hands	
21	Crushed fingers—Pyemia	1
56	Crushed feet	
1	Crushed toe	
1	Crushed both legs—entered moribund	1
6	Chronic sore legs	
2	Concussion of the chest	
1	Concussion of the hip and scalp wound	
1	Concussion, general	
2	Concussion of the brain and scalp wound	
4	Concussion of the brain	
1	Concussion of the abdomen	
1	Concussion of the spine	

PATIENTS TREATED IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD HOSPITAL, ETC.—Continued.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
4	Colic, "lead"	
13	Conjunctivitis	
1	Cancer	1
15	Consumption	3
13	Catarrh	
27	Constipation	
656	Colds	
5	Cerebral diseases	
5	Cistitis	
18	Cardiac disease	2
2	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1
1	Colonitis	
3	Carbuncles	
68	Diarrhoea	
67	Dyspepsia	
1	Diabetis	
1	Dislocation of shoulder	
2	Dislocation of ankle	
1	Dislocation of ankle and fractured tibia	
1	Dislocation of thigh	
1	Dislocation of finger, "compound"	
3	Diphtheria	1
25	Debility	
1	Epilepsy	
15	Erysipelas	
6	Earache	
25	Eczema	
1,200	Fevers, malarial	
2	Fevers, typho	
1	Fever, malarial, "pernicious"	1
1	Fever, scarlet, malignant	1
1	Fractured leg—compound	
7	Fractured legs	
6	Fractured ribs	
2	Fracture of forearm	
1	Fractured knee-cap	
1	Fractured forearm, knee and face bruised	
1	Fracture of nasal bone	
1	Fractured clavicle	
3	Fractured fingers	
1	Fractured forearm—compound	
1	Fractured left os-calcis	
1	Fracture metacarpal bone	
1	Fracture of elbow	
1	Fracture of right thigh, middle third, and fracture of forearm	
1	Fractured wrist—Colles	
1	Fracture introcapsular left femur, Colles fracture right forearm, fracture superior maxillary, and concussion of the spine	1
8	Felons	
1	Fistula in ano	
3	Fatty tumors	
2	Glandular swelling in groin	
4	Hepatitis	1
4	Herpes Zoster	
1	Hemorrhage of the bladder	
3	Hemorrhage of the lungs	1
10	Hemorrhoids	
7	Incised wound of the feet	
14	Incised wound of hand	
1	Incised wound of ankle	
5	Incised wound of legs	
3	Incised wound of face	
11	Incised wound of scalp	
1	Incised wound of jaw	
2	Inflammation of the bowels	
1	Insanity	

PATIENTS TREATED IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD HOSPITAL, ETC.—Continued.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
1	Induration of inguinal gland.....	
1	Inflammation (tercosteal) of the mastoid process.....	
2	Jaundice.....	
1	Laryngitis.....	
11	Lacerated and contused wounds of hands.....	
2	Lacerated and contused wounds of knee.....	
1	Lacerated wound of perinæum.....	
2	Lacerated wound of legs.....	
2	Lacerated wound of thigh.....	
3	Lacerated wound of foot.....	
1	Lacerated wound of ribs.....	
2	Lacerated wound of face.....	
12	Lumbago.....	
1	Lacerated wound, ball of eye.....	
1	Morbus Brightii and organic heart disease.....	1
3	Morbus Brightii.....	1
1	Mumps.....	
2	Measles.....	
12	Neuralgia.....	
90	Nephritis.....	
11	Orchitis.....	
2	Otitis.....	
23	Ophthalmia.....	
3	Overheated.....	
2	Paralysis.....	2
1	Peripura.....	
5	Pharyngitis.....	
3	Pleurodynia.....	
1	Pereostitis.....	
25	Pneumonia.....	6
12	Pleurisy.....	
6	Poisoned—lead.....	
6	Poisoned—rhus tox.....	
20	Quinsy.....	
18	Rheumatism.....	
17	Rupture—inguinal.....	
1	Softening of the brain.....	1
4	Stricture of urethra.....	
1	Synovitis of elbow.....	
3	Serofula.....	
24	Sore throat.....	
15	Sprained shoulder.....	
13	Sprained ankle.....	
15	Sprained knee.....	
6	Sprained arm and elbow.....	
2	Sprained knee and wrist.....	
46	Sprained back.....	
1	Sprained abdominal muscles.....	
15	Sprained wrist.....	
2	Sprained feet.....	
3	Sprained hip.....	
10	Sprained fingers.....	
1	Tetter.....	
2	Tape worm.....	
4	Uticaria.....	
1	Ulcer—gastric.....	
3	Varicocele.....	
1	Varicose veins.....	
1	Vertigo.....	
1	Wen.....	
3	Whitlow.....	
1	Railroad accident—entered moribund.....	1
1	Irritation of urethra.....	
1	Ingrowing nail.....	
1	Ulcerated nostril.....	

Table showing the number of patients treated in hospital for year 1883.

Present from last report	56
January, admitted	66
February	47
March	57
April	40
May	35
June	41
July	49
August	88
September	94
October	86
November	64
December	65
Total	788

Table showing the number of private house and office patients treated for the year 1883.

January	180
February	221
March	215
April	142
May	165
June	196
July	227
August	200
September	235
October	268
November	239
December	237
Total	2,525

Table showing the number of deaths for the year 1883.

January	3
February	2
March	3
April	2
May	2
June	-
July	-
August	2
September	5
October	4
November	2
December	5
Total	30

Nativity of patients received into the hospital is as follows:

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
Austria	1	Nevada	1
Australia	2	Norway	3
Alabama	1	New Brunswick	4
British Columbia	1	New Hampshire	3
California	65	Nova Scotia	7
Canada	28	New York	63
Connecticut	4	North Carolina	2
Cape Verde Islands	2	New Jersey	5
Denmark	9	Nebraska	1
Delaware	1	Ohio	38
England	43	Oregon	5
Finland	2	Pennsylvania	24
France	1	Prussia	3
Germany	31	Prince Edwards Island	2
Georgia	4	Portugal	1
Hungary	1	Poland	1
Holland	2	Rhode Island	2
Ireland	125	Switzerland	1
Illinois	30	Sweden	15
Indiana	17	South Carolina	1
Italy	18	Scotland	12
Iowa	8	Tennessee	2
Kansas	2	Texas	3
Kentucky	7	Utah	3
Louisiana	3	Virginia	6
Massachusetts	27	Vermont	21
Maine	14	Wales	3
Missouri	18	Wisconsin	9
Michigan	6	Western Island	23
Maryland	4		

Present from last report, December 31, 1882	56
Total number admitted into hospital, 1883	732
Total number private house and office patients treated, 1883	2,525

Total 3,313

Total number of deaths for the year 1883	30
Percentage of deaths, nine tenths of one per cent.	
The average age of all patients treated in the hospital during the year 1883	32 years
Aggregate number of days of all patients treated in the hospital during the year 1883	18,044
Total cost per day per patient treated in the hospital for 1883	\$2 12
Total cost per month of private house and office patients treated, 1883	\$1 28

Salary of officers and employes, drugs, provisions, liquors, and incidentals, as follows:

Employes time for the year	\$17,237 81
Provisions, etc.	11,434 36
Drugs and liquors	3,615 88
Incidentals (which includes repairs done to hospital)	9,168 26

Total \$41,456 31

Number of patients on hand, under treatment, December 31, 1883 48

Officers.

J. R. WATSON	Superintendent
A. B. NIXON	Physician and Surgeon
T. W. HUNTINGTON	Assistant Physician and Surgeon
ROBERT FORBES	Dispenser and Steward
C. H. WILDER	Clerk

A. B. NIXON, M.D.
THOS. W. HUNTINGTON, M.D.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the Napa State Asylum for the Insane, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
-----	Consumption -----	18
-----	Organic disease of brain -----	22
-----	Paralysis -----	9
-----	Epilepsy -----	4
-----	Exhaustion -----	19
-----	General paresis -----	9
-----	Maniacal exhaustion -----	6
-----	Apoplexy -----	3
-----	Cerebral congestion -----	1
-----	Congestion of lungs -----	3
-----	Heart disease -----	1
-----	Marasmus -----	1
-----	Inanition -----	1
-----	General debility -----	2
-----	Chronic cystitis -----	1
-----	Dropsy -----	1
-----	Pulmonary abscess -----	1
-----	Peritonitis -----	1
-----	Fracture of skull from fall -----	1
-----	Ossification of aorta -----	1
-----	Old age -----	2
-----	Suicide -----	3
	Total deaths -----	110

Remaining under treatment December 31, 1883 -----	1,284
Died -----	110
Discharged -----	313
Discharged cured -----	132
Total admitted -----	510
Total on hand at commencement of year -----	1,197
Number of months reported -----	12

Name and location of hospital: Napa State Asylum for the Insane, Napa City, California.

Physician's name and Post Office address: E. T. Wilkins, M.D., Napa City, California.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the State Insane Asylum, at Stockton, Cal., for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
-----	Consumption -----	21
-----	Paralysis -----	15
-----	Marasmus -----	6
-----	Organic disease of brain -----	6
-----	Senile decay -----	5
-----	Epilepsy -----	4
-----	Maniacal exhaustion -----	4
-----	Apoplexy -----	3
-----	Chronic hepatitis -----	3
-----	Exhaustion from acute melancholia -----	2
-----	Valvular disease of heart -----	2
-----	Pneumonia -----	2
-----	Typho-malarial fever -----	2
-----	Scrofulosis -----	1
-----	General paresis -----	1
-----	Erysipelas -----	1
-----	Cancer -----	1
-----	Congestion of lungs -----	1
-----	Catalepsy -----	1
-----	Cirrhosis of liver -----	1
-----	Tabes mesenterica -----	1
-----	Typhoid fever -----	1
-----	Rheumatism -----	1
-----	Uterine carcinoma -----	1
-----	Acute delirious mania -----	1
-----	Enteritis -----	1
-----	Heart disease -----	1
-----	Atrophy -----	1
-----	Suicide -----	1
-----	Injuries received before admission -----	1
-----	Dropsy -----	3
-----	Total -----	95

Remaining under treatment -----	1,206
Died -----	95
Percentage of deaths -----	7.23
Discharged and eloped -----	113
Discharged cured -----	90
Total admitted -----	275
Total on hand at commencement of year -----	1,139
Number of months reported -----	12

All the patients are admitted as suffering under some form of mental disease, classified as follows: Mania, monomania, dementia, melancholia, and idiocy.

For information respecting condition, location, sewerage, ventilation, supplies, medical attendance, surface area to each patient, length of time occupied, water supply, etc., see Superintendent's biennial reports.

Name and location of hospital: State Insane Asylum, Stockton, California.

Physician's name and Post Office address: W. T. Browne, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Stockton, Cal.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the Shasta County Hospital for the year ending July 1, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
10	Alcoholism	1
3	Ulcers, leg	
1	Mastoid abscess	1
1	Typhoid fever	
1	Tertiary syphilis	
13	Rheumatism, chronic	
2	Heart, val. disease	1
1	Senile gangrene	1
1	Hepatitis	
1	Rheumatism, acute	
1	Nymphomania	
2	Eczema	
11	Bronchitis	1
4	Dysentery	
2	Total blindness	
1	Cystitis	
4	Tuberculosis pul.	1
2	Constipation, obstinate	
1	Enteric fever	1
1	Colitis	
2	Fracture, leg	
1	Wound	
1	Orchitis	
2	Hemorrhoids	
1	Cataract, double	
6	Paralysis	2
2	Vertigo	
1	Dropsy, gen.	
1	Dislocation, ankle	
3	Debility (old age)	
4	Diarrhoea, chronic	
1	Boils	
7	Fever, malaria, from the valley	
1	Locomotor ataxia	
2	Dyspepsia	
1	Fracture, arm	
3	Cancer, stomach	3
4	Epithelioma (lower lip)	
1	Dermatitis (poison oak, cause)	
1	Nephritis	
Remaining under treatment		24
Died		14
Discharged		49
Discharged cured		28
Total admitted		93
Total on hand at commencement of year		35
Number of months reported		12

Physician's name and Post Office address: J. M. Briceland, Shasta, California.

SHASTA COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The hospital buildings are located three fourths of a mile west of the Court House. The site is sufficiently elevated to give excellent drainage in any direction from the building. Four buildings on the site, two for the patients, one for steward's residence, one for post mortem examinations. Each is distant from the other about one hundred and fifty feet. All sunny exposure and well ventilated. Belonging to the grounds is a garden which produces vegetables and fruits sufficient for the inmates. Pure cold water supplied from well. Thirty patients can be comfortably provided for, but during the Summer and Fall the rooms are overcrowded with patients coming from the valley, where intermittent and remittent fevers prevail. The institution is supported by a hospital tax of two dollars upon all adult male citizens and Chinamen, consequently the privileges of the hospital are open to all.

J. M. BRICELAND.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the Humboldt County Hospital, for the year ending October 31, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
-----	Consumption -----	5
-----	Old age -----	1
-----	Rheumatism -----	1
-----	Alcoholism -----	1
-----	Heart disease -----	1
-----	Dropsy -----	1
-----	Occlusion of bones -----	1

Remaining under treatment -----	19
Percentage of deaths -----	9
Died -----	11
Discharged cured -----	52
Total admitted -----	62
Total on hand at commencement of year -----	20
Number of months reported -----	12

Name and location of hospital: Eureka County Hospital, Eureka.

Physician's name and Post Office address: Thos. Graham, M.D., Eureka, Humboldt County, California.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The hospital is in good condition; is situated one mile southeast of Eureka; sewerage and ventilation good; the medicine and clothes are furnished by the county—the provisions by the Superintendent. The Physician visits the hospital once every day. There are two good wells. Hospital has been occupied ten years.

JAMES GILL, Superintendent.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the Santa Cruz County Hospital, for the year ending December, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
2	Varicose ulcer.....	4
6	Old age.....	
2	Blind.....	
1	Necrosis of bone.....	
8	Indigent children (no disease).....	
1	Asthma and bronchitis.....	
2	Paralysis.....	
2	Fracture of thigh bone.....	
1	Fracture of skull.....	1
2	Pneumonia.....	1
2	Stricture of urethra.....	
4	Rheumatism.....	1
4	Alcoholism.....	1
1	Opium smoker.....	
6	Abrasions, contusions, etc.	
1	Abscess of lung.....	
1	Amputation of hand.....	
3	Consumption.....	
2	Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	
1	Intermittent fever.....	
1	Neuralgia.....	
1	Childbirth.....	
2	Suppurating inguinal glands.....	
1	Syphilis (secondary).....	
2	Sciatica.....	
1	Gunshot wound of thigh.....	
1	Erysipelas.....	
1	Insane.....	
2	Cirrosis of liver.....	2
1	Chronic diarrhoea.....	
2	No diagnosis made.....	

Remaining under treatment.....	19
Percentage of deaths.....	13
Died.....	10
Discharged.....	38
Discharged cured.....	No record kept
Total admitted.....	51
Total on hand at commencement of year.....	16
Number of months reported.....	12

Name and location of hospital: Santa Cruz County Hospital, Santa Cruz, California.
Physician's name and Post Office address: Benjamin Knight, Santa Cruz, California.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated at the Sonoma County Hospital, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
44	Injuries	6
3	Alcoholism	1
13	Phthisis pulmonalis	1
1	Locomotor ataxia	
10	Heart disease	2
1	Diseases of kidneys	
5	Pneumonia	2
10	Paralysis	2
2	Dementia	
16	Rheumatism	1
10	Syphilis	
4	Tonsillitis	
2	Bright's disease	1
3	Bronchitis	
5	General debility	1
1	Intestinal colic	1
1	Neuralgia	
3	Cancer	2
1	Lumbago	
1	Sinjuitis	
1	Dropsy	1
1	Emphysema	1
2	Gastritis	
1	Lead poison	
2	Architis	
1	Hepatitis	
1	Dispeforia	
1	Ophthalmia	
1	Obstruction of bowels	
1	Renal colic	
1	Remittent fever	
2	Opium habit	
1	Old age	1
2	Intermittent fever	
1	Typhoid fever	1
1	Varicocele	
1	Hematuria	
6	Infants accompanying parents	

Remaining under treatment	26
Died	23
Discharged	169
Discharged cured	76
Total admitted	167
Total on hand at commencement of year	28
Number of months reported	12

Name and location of hospital: Sonoma County Hospital, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.

Physician's name and Post Office address: B. S. Young, M.D., Santa Rosa, California.

SONOMA COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Location of hospital in the center of the town, on one and a half acres of land. Condition of hospital good—average frame building, kept in excellent order; sewage pipes from all parts of the building discharge into cesspools fifty feet from building; ventilation good and amply sufficient. Supplies excellent, and purchased under the supervision of the Superintendent; most of the vegetables raised on the ground. Medical attendance daily; physician appointed by county Supervisors, and has full control. Surface area to each patient, about seventy square feet. Length of time occupied, twenty-four years. Water obtained from city waterworks, which are supplied from pure mountain streams. The institution has capacity for fifty beds. Consumption ward separate from wards for other diseases. We also have a County Poor Farm, at which thirty to forty indigents are cared for at this time. A Superintendent lives on the farm, and superintends the labor. The employés are hired by the Physician, and are under his control.

B. S. YOUNG, M.D.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the San Bernardino Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
8	Paralysis	1
1	Bright's disease	
3	Asthma	
6	Consumption	3
6	Rheumatism	
1	Vegetations	
5	Syphilis	2
7	Fever	
1	Fracture	
3	General debility	1
3	Old age	
1	Ulcers	
1	Wounded in shoulder	
1	Burned leg	
1	Ulcet on foot	
1	Wound in hand	
1	Gunshot wound	

Remaining under treatment	16
Died	7
Discharged	25
Discharged cured	25
Total admitted	29
Total on hand at commencement of year	21
Number of months reported	12

Name and location of hospital: San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.

Physician's name and Post Office address: J. C. Peacock, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.

The hospital is not as it should be. It is the best can be done now. We are about building a new hospital, when the place will be got up in good shape.

J. C. PEACOCK, County Physician.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the Santa Barbara County Hospital, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
1	Acute bronchitis	
8	Phthisis pulmonalis	5
1	Intermittent fever	
1	Typhoid fever	
1	Chronic rheumatism	
1	Fistula in ano	
2	Septicemia	2
2	Syphilis	

One admitted for confinement in woman's ward. Mother and child discharged well.

Remaining under treatment	5
Died	7
Discharged	3
Discharged cured	6
Total admitted	18

Total on hand at commencement of year ----- 3
 Number of months reported ----- 12

Name and location of hospital: Santa Barbara County Hospital, Santa Barbara, California.
 Physician's name and Post Office address: S. B. P. Knox, M.D., Santa Barbara, California.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the El Dorado County Hospital, for the year ending December 30, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
6	Debility from age -----	4
2	Cancer -----	1
8	Paralysis -----	1
2	Delirium tremens -----	
2	Apoplexy -----	2
2	Dislocated hip -----	
7	Incontinence of urine -----	2
2	Indigestion -----	1
5	Rheumatism -----	1
3	Intermittent fever -----	3

Remaining under treatment ----- 56
 Died ----- 17
 Discharged ----- 59
 Discharged cured ----- 59
 Total admitted ----- 63
 Total on hand at commencement of year ----- 46
 Number of months reported ----- 12

Name and location of hospital: El Dorado County Hospital, Placerville, California.
 Physician's name and Post Office address: H. W. A. Worthen, M.D., Placerville, California.

EL DORADO COUNTY HOSPITAL.

This hospital is built on an eminence sloping westward, making it pleasant and airy. The grounds are mostly planted in fruits of the best varieties and all other vegetables necessary for the use of the inmates are grown on the grounds in abundance. The water is brought from the south fork of the American River by means of a ditch, this alone for irrigation. There is a fine well of water, supplying the house and kitchen, for drinking and other purposes. The drainage is good, passing off to the creek below. The area to each patient is not more than ten feet square. The time occupied by the medical attendant each day is from three to four hours. All the surroundings of this institution are excellent.

H. W. A. WORTHEN.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the Fresno County Hospital, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
8	Chronic alcoholism	2
5	Pneumonia	
1	Hip joint disease	
17	Rheumatism	
1	Epilepsy	
4	Dropsy	2
5	Consumption	3
3	Gunshot wounds	
13	Syphilis	
1	Erysipelas	
2	Contused wounds	
1	Blind	
1	Carbuncle	
16	Bronchitis	1
3	Paralysis	
2	Arm fracture	
3	Leg fracture	
1	Ribs fracture	
5	Railroad injuries	1
10	Chronic gastritis	
2	Diarrhœa	
10	Intermittent fever	
5	Remittent fever	
6	Typhoid fever	1
4	Heart disease	2
1	Dislocation	
3	Incised wounds	
1	Aneurism right carotid	1
1	Sunstroke	
3	Enteritis	
2	Dysentery	
1	Cystitis	

Remaining under treatment	16
Percentage of deaths	91 ⁹ / ₁₇
Died	13
Discharged	15
Discharged cured	97
Total admitted	122
Total on hand at commencement of year	19
Number of months reported	12

Name and location of hospital: Fresno County Hospital, Fresno.

Physician's name and Post Office address: Lewis Leach, Fresno, Fresno County, California.

Please see former report respecting condition, location, sewerage, ventilation, supplies, medical attendance, surface area to each patient, length of time occupied, water supply, etc.

Respectfully,

LEWIS LEACH, M.D.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the Tehama County Hospital, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
18	Remittent fever.....	-----
28	Intermittent fever.....	-----
1	Chronic indurated ulcer of leg.....	-----
1	Acute arthritis.....	-----
1	Aneurism of arch of aorta.....	1
6	Delirium tremens.....	-----
2	Carcinoma of stomach.....	2
1	Mitral regurgitation.....	1
3	Consumption.....	2
1	Cirrhosis of liver.....	1
3	Gunshot wounds.....	1
10	Dysentery (acute croupous).....	-----
2	Dysentery, with chronic alcoholism.....	2
2	Chronic bronchitis.....	-----
2	Chronic eczema.....	-----
2	Internal piles.....	-----
2	Chronic rheumatism.....	-----
2	Acute rheumatism.....	-----
3	Sprains—ankle and elbow.....	-----
1	Chronic Bright's disease.....	-----
1	Necrosis of tarsal bones.....	-----
2	Fractures—tibia and os calsis.....	-----
1	Varicose ulcers.....	-----
4	Syphilis.....	-----
2	Epilepsy.....	-----
1	Urethral fistula.....	-----
1	Fistula in ano.....	-----
2	Chronic orchitis.....	-----
2	Typho-malaria.....	-----
10	Wounds (incise), lacerated, etc.....	-----
1	Chronic cystitis.....	-----
2	Paralysis from embolism of cereb. arts.....	-----
1	Stricture of urethra.....	-----
1	Pneumonia.....	-----
4	Of malarial origin.....	-----
4	General debility.....	-----

Remaining under treatment.....	21
Percentage of deaths.....	7.69
Died.....	10
Total discharged.....	99
Discharged cured.....	87
Total admitted.....	109
Total on hand at commencement of year.....	21
Number of months reported.....	12

Name and location of hospital: Tehama County Hospital, Red Bluff, California.

Physician's name and Post Office address: John Fife, Red Bluff, California.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE INDIGENT SICK

Treated in the Nevada County Hospital, for the two years ending December 30, 1883.

Total by each Disease.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths by each Disease.
3	Typhoid fever	2
4	Bronchitis	2
5	Phthisis	4
8	Pneumonia	4
34	Rheumatism	3
5	Intermittent fever	4
2	Gangrene	2
1	Softening of brain	1
1	Ascites	1
5	Erysipelas	2
2	Cancer	1
16	Paralysis	5
1	Pyæmia	1
1	Disease of heart	1
11	Syphilis	2
2	Nephritis	1
2	Apoplexy	2
2	Diabetis menitis	1
1	Alcoholism	1
1	Suicidal	1
2	Unknown	2

Remaining under treatment	56
Percentage of deaths	15
Died	43
Discharged	112
Discharged cured	76
Total admitted	235
Total on hand at commencement of year	52
Number of months reported	24

Name and location of hospital: Nevada County Hospital, Nevada City, California.

Physician's name and Post Office address: R. M. Hunt, M.D., Nevada City, California.

THE SANITARY DRAINAGE OF SACRAMENTO.

With remarks by the Secretary of State Board.

ACTION AND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

In Sacramento is an association of citizen taxpayers organized solely for the purpose of discussing, investigating, and advising upon the local social and material questions of the municipality. In February of the present year, a committee of this association, after having held a number of meetings, and having considered the question as it would appear quite fully, made a report to the association on the subject of the sewerage of the city and the disposal of the sewage.

The points in this report were formulated in twenty-three concise conclusions and recommendations, progressively arranged, and covering the whole ground of the sanitary drainage question as presented

at Sacramento. The report was adopted by the association and published in the local papers, and within a few months thereafter had been reproduced in full in a number of the sanitary and engineering publications in the Eastern States, with favorable comments, such as follow here:

The *Sanitary Engineer*, a weekly journal of plumbing and engineering practice and science, published in New York, in its edition of March thirteenth, said:

We print below the report of the Committee on Drainage to the Citizens' Association of Sacramento, California, presented on February fifteenth, which is one of the most sensible we have ever known to emanate from a committee of laymen. To more particularly note the clear and level-headed character of this document, we have italicized three paragraphs, which we commend to the attention of like committees which may have to investigate the sewerage of other places.

The italicized paragraphs were the thirteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-second conclusions of the committee.

The *Sanitarian*, a magazine devoted to the cause of public health, and published monthly, in New York, in its edition for April, published the report of the committee in full and editorially spoke of it as "a document of unusual clearness and comprehension, and eminently worthy of the attention of the authorities of places suffering under inconveniences and dangers similar to those of Sacramento."

This report having been thus highly indorsed, it seems fitting that it should be made of permanent record by publication among the papers of the State Board of Health, and we therefore give the conclusions, which contain the essential portions of it, in full, remarking that the authorities of other towns in the State would do well to study it with attention, and that the citizens of these towns would do well in following the example of Sacramento by forming associations to discuss their local town improvement problems:

CONCLUSIONS AS TO SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR SACRAMENTO.

1. As a permanent work, the sewage of the City of Sacramento should be disposed of in irrigation and filtration, on land specially prepared for the purpose, which land should be cultivated after the manner of the best examples of sewage farming in other countries.

2. The city should own and prepare for irrigation the land upon which the sewage is used, and should lease it with the sewage, on terms which will insure its proper care and cultivation, and the thorough and constant purification of the sewage waters by use thereon.

3. Sewage waters alone, and not drainage and rain waters, should be conducted to, and used on the land; or in other words, a system of conduits for collecting only the household and industrial liquids and water-carried wastes—excluding the waters from the ground, streets, and house-tops—should be constructed as a collecting system.

4. A separate system of drainage ways in the form of street-gutters, open ditches or canals, and underground pipes, should ultimately be provided for conducting away the surface and subsurface drainage waters of the town into the river and into the present drainage canal, if it be permissible to keep this latter permanently open for this purpose.

5. The present lines of sewers should be utilized for this latter purpose of drainage and not for sewerage.

6. The permanent sewerage works of the city should be constructed upon a thoroughly studied system—digested in detail and compared with equally well-considered plans prepared for this special case on other systems, if such there be, having reasonable appearance of applicability.

7. As a general proposition, the strictly separate system of sewerage being adhered to in the matter of collecting the sewage, thus far the system of works should consist of pipe sewers of the smallest practicable dimensions to lead the sewage by gravity flow to a central station, or perhaps a number of district stations or depots, whence to be forced through a main outfall pipe or pipes by direct application of steam power, or indirect application of that power through the medium of compressed air sent from a central station to the point of application to the land, as set forth in the first conclusion.

8. As a financial question the determination even of the proper general system for the main collection and distribution of the sewage, that is, beyond the matter of local collection in small

pipes by gravity flow, is a movement not to be hastily made, seeing that this determination will fix, once for all, not only the matter of first cost of works, but also the cost of maintenance and operation of those works forever afterwards.

9. The question should be so studied in the light of experience elsewhere, that we would know, not only the probable first cost of the several systems, but also, so that at the rates for the production and application of power which must rule here, we shall know what will be the probable cost of operation under the several systems examined, and in the light of experience elsewhere we shall know what will be their relative efficiency, and cost of maintenance.

10. Having considered the several general propositions to effect the movement of the sewage of the city, by gravity flow and by the application of compressed air, and not having the complete expositions of these systems—as they should be applied in this city—before us, we are unable to determine which method, even in general terms, the citizens and their representatives should favor.

11. As a general proposition, the flow by gravity alone should be utilized to the furthest extent to which it is economical, and that only when first cost of works by this method becomes so great as to go beyond the reach of the local exchequer for the time being, or be equivalent to a capitalized amount whose accruing interest exceeds the cost of operation by other methods, should the utilization of this natural force be abandoned and artificial power in any form be resorted to.

12. We are impressed with the advantages presented by the application of compressed air to the movement of sewage, and we think it possible that Sacramento may have to resort to some such system in connection with that of the collection of sewage alone to local stations by gravity flow, as a means of removing her polluted waters.

13. Beyond this general declaration we do not feel justified in going, believing as a business proposition that the subject should be fully presented in a thoroughly practical way, by persons specially competent so to do, before any final decision can intelligently be made.

14. This season is too far advanced to admit of our city's being properly cleaned through the medium of a sewerage system, in time to insure a good sanitary condition of affairs before the next heated term and subsequent comparatively unhealthy fall months are upon us.

15. In view of the approach of these times of necessity for special care, we are impressed with the desirability of immediate action, to the end that all ordinary causes of unhealthful condition of the air of our city and our houses be removed.

16. Defective house drainage, neglect of cleanliness around and under houses, uncleaned cesspools, unflushed sewers, constitute the chief removable causes for an unsanitary condition of our atmosphere.

17. As a temporary measure demanded for our health and prosperity within the next year, these causes at least must be removed.

18. Until a proper system of sewerage can be constructed, the city should, at cost price of each householder, and compulsory upon him, clean and keep rigidly clean all the cesspools in the town; and should constantly at short intervals flush the sewers and house-drains.

19. The city should rigidly inspect all house-drainage appliances—through the medium of a person or persons specially competent by reason of a knowledge of scientific house-drainage work—and in each case enforce such alterations, additions to, or corrections of the house-drainage pipes, etc., as would insure the most complete protection to the householders possible under the circumstances.

20. Ordinary sanitary inspection of yards and cesspools should be conducted systematically from house to house, missing none and enforcing proper action on all.

21. This city should act immediately in these matters, upon a set plan of action, and not in a fragmentary and aimless way.

22. Sanitary work has developed into a science having a great range of scientifically deduced rules, and practically attained experiences of success and failure recorded in its literature, and no local authority can act for the best interests of its community without the advice in detail of some competent person, who, knowing the results of experiences elsewhere, makes a special study of the case in hand, in order to formulate the best means for their application.

23. Sacramento should have the advice of such a person at once as to the best means of meeting the present needs of sanitation, and that the subject of permanent sewerage works should be now taken in hand and a final plan determined upon as soon as possible, so that before another year passes we may have inaugurated work on a permanent basis, or be assured, once for all, that we are not able to do it now.

NOTE.—An apology from the Secretary of the State Board of Health is due to the Board for the many defects and deficiencies of the report. Comments upon several subjects of more or less sanitary interest, designed and partially arranged for publication, have been necessarily laid aside, and even in the review of those submitted to your consideration he has labored under the disadvantages incident to a long and serious illness, and the intervention of an amanuensis. The shortcomings of the Secretary will, however, be compensated for by the regular and special reports contained in the supplement. Our thanks are due to Col. W. H. Hall, State Engineer, for the valuable paper which, not being a member of the Board, he has volunteered to prepare.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. HATCH, M.D.,
Permanent Secretary State Board of Health.

REPORT OF DEATHS,

Arranged according to Diseases, Sexes, Ages, and Nationalities, from January 1 to December 31, 1882.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SEXES.			AGES.								NATIONALITIES.						
	Total	Male	Female	Unascertained	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 and under 100 years	Unascertained	Pacific States	Atlantic States	Foreign Countries	Unascertained
I.—ZYMOTIC, OR EPIDEMIC.																		
Cholera									2	2	3	1	1		3	2	4	
Cholera morbus	10	4	1												127	1	4	
Cholera infantum	140	67	65	107	23	1									39	9	6	
Diarrhea	72	31	22	31	9				1	4	2	2	5		13	1	15	3
Dysentery	32	26	6	6	4	2	1	5	3	5					12	4	9	
Smallpox	25	16	9	6	5	1	2	5	4						80	6	5	
Measles	104	43	48	24	47	10	5	4					1		74	4	3	
Scarlatina	82	37	43	14	39	23	5								155	15	3	1
Diphtheria	181	86	88	5	76	75	15	1	2						72		1	
Croup	73	35	37	16	42	14	1								26	10		
Whooping-cough	40	18	18	18	17	1									6	10	12	
Erysipelas	30	18	10	5	1		1		2	6	7	6	2	1	18	12	17	
Fevers—Typho-malarial	52	27	20	3	4	8	5	9	7	6	2	2	2	1	86	58	76	
Typhoid	234	131	88	1	15	23	45	58	31	26	7	12	3		20	11	10	2
Remittent and intermittent	46	21	22	5	8	7	6	4	3	2	5	3			44	10	7	
Cerebro-spinal	65	32	29	12	22	6	5	7	5	2	1				11	6	13	
Syphilis	30	18	12	6	2	1			6	8	5	1	1					
Alcoholism (direct or remote), including delirium tremens	78	61	10	1				5	21	23	17	6			2	23	41	6
II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																		
Hydrocephalus	19	9	10	9	10										18		1	
Tubercular meningitis	45	19	16	3	12	4	4		2	2					29	5	4	
Phthisis pulmonalis	1,189	765	374	12	19	17	10	86	274	334	223	134	52	2	197	288	652	14
Marasmus	316	175	140	1	249	31	6	1	11	6	3	5	4		282	9	24	

III.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Scrofula	10	7	3	4	3	1	2	2	3	6	6	3	1	8	2	---
Rheumatism	26	20	6	1	2	---	2	2	3	48	66	44	1	6	3	17
Cancer	197	93	99	---	3	---	1	6	23	---	---	---	---	10	58	123
III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																
Pneumonia	780	454	287	---	92	152	44	29	96	103	83	66	73	3	309	120
Pleurisy	7	4	2	1	1	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	1	2	---	4
Bronchitis	205	124	77	1	46	49	8	---	7	25	27	17	22	1	99	82
Congestion of lungs	106	56	44	---	27	12	4	---	10	9	16	7	14	1	45	36
Other diseases of respiratory organs	90	67	23	---	13	9	---	3	6	20	11	7	19	2	29	16
Euteritis	109	58	51	---	39	21	---	1	5	7	10	12	4	---	61	44
Gastritis	78	44	34	---	16	8	3	3	13	15	6	9	5	---	30	32
Gastro-enteritis	37	17	20	---	14	5	2	2	1	4	---	5	4	---	23	9
Peritonitis (non-puerperal)	80	29	50	1	4	1	1	10	15	23	11	8	7	---	23	3
Diseases of the liver	138	92	45	1	2	3	---	5	7	23	37	38	23	---	18	16
Other diseases of stomach and bowels	71	45	26	---	14	10	1	1	8	10	9	6	10	2	14	36
Bright's disease and nephritis	93	65	28	---	2	1	6	2	13	14	15	19	21	---	27	20
Aneurism	56	49	5	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	20	16	4	---	15	28
Heart diseases	390	243	129	1	30	4	7	18	30	46	73	78	87	---	65	91
Convulsions	209	108	101	---	143	54	2	---	1	---	1	5	2	1	193	5
Other diseases of brain and nervous system	589	364	223	2	76	97	44	17	26	64	80	79	104	2	213	135
IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																
Puerperal diseases	46	---	46	---	---	---	---	5	23	9	8	1	---	---	15	12
Old age	135	68	67	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	132	---	10	38
V.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.																
Suicide	87	79	8	---	---	---	---	3	19	22	16	19	8	---	4	24
Heat, death from—sunstroke	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
All other causes not classified	1,132	745	344	5	231	64	27	54	119	170	144	126	139	20	365	187
Stillbirths	240	108	98	34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	510
Reports on postal cards	---	183	127	27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	337	147	97
Totals	7,630	4,654	2,916	60	1,303	884	343	344	803	1,043	931	769	882	378	3,023	1,458
																3,043

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REPORT OF DEATHS,

Arranged according to Diseases, Sexes, Ages, and Nativities, from January 1 to December 31, 1883.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SEXES.			AGES.									NATIVITIES.				
	Male	Female	Unascertained	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 and under 100 years	Unascertained	Pacific States	Atlantic States	Foreign Countries	Unascertained
I.—ZYMOTIC OR EPIDEMIC.																	
Cholera morbus	10	6	8	4	1	2	1				1	3		4	3	2	
Cholera infantum	172	70	68	113	22	2	1							133	1	4	
Diarrhoea	83	34	27	33	2		1	3	1	9	6	6		27	11	18	5
Dysentery	28	18	10	9	4		1	2	2	3	1	6		19	2	6	1
Smallpox	10	1									1					1	
Varicella	1	1		1													
Measles	8	3	3	3	1	2								6			
Scarlatina	27	14	9	2	14	4	1		2					17	6		
Diphtheria	134	59	65	8	53	37	21	2						112	10	2	
Croup	38	24	11	7	19	8	1							34	1		
Whooping-cough	46	16	22	24	14												
Erysipelas	28	19	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	8	6	2		8	7	9	1
Peters—Typho-malarial	31	18	9		2	1	5	5	6	4	2	2		7	10	10	6
Typhoid	247	123	102	3	13	25	39	53	38	24	18	14	2	85	48	90	6
Yellow	3	3						1	1	1						1	2
Remittent and intermittent	27	15	10	2	1	2	1	5	4	3	2	5		4	9	10	2
Cerebro-spinal	39	14	16	11	4	4	7	2	1	1				22	5	3	
Syphilis	17	12	5	3	1		1	3	6			3		4	2	10	1
Alcoholism (direct or remote), including delirium tremens	83	47	18					8	14	18	20	5		6	26	31	2
II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																	
Hydrocephalus	32	13	19	14	16		1	1						28		4	
Tubercular meningitis	31	13	10	3	14	3	1			1				18	2	3	
Pulvis pulmonalis	1,320	821	422	3	16	8	66	277	361	275	172	75	11	179	314	737	34
Marasmus	239	130	109	188	15	4	3	3	7	7	2	10		197	8	30	4



TABLE No. 3

Number of Deaths from all Causes in each Locality reporting, with the Nativities, Ages, and Sexes, for the Year ending December 31, 1882



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APPENDIX.

The Board of Health, while generally approving the papers presented in this report, are not responsible for the particular sentiments expressed.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

IRRIGATION—ITS INFLUENCE ON HEALTH, ETC.

BY H. S. ORME, M.D., Member State Board of Health.

The question of the effect of the irrigation of agricultural lands, particularly in California, upon public health, is one of growing importance, and inasmuch as the available evidence bearing upon the subject is somewhat contradictory, it is necessary to note the conditions of locality, with respect to soil, temperature, humidity, and drainage, wherever irrigation is practiced.

Although irrigation has been carried on in California since the first establishment of the early missions by the Franciscan Fathers, more than a century ago, very little progress has been made in the scientific application of the system, the object of the cultivator being apparently only to get the water upon his land, without regard to the method employed.

The application of the water used in irrigation varies greatly in manner, but may be described as two different methods, viz.: first, by flooding the whole surface of the land from open (*zanjas*) ditches; and second, by sub-irrigation—that is, a conveyance of the water through pipes beneath the surface of the ground, which have openings at intervals protected by upright pipes.

So far as the effect on health is concerned, the latter method will not be considered, because of the very limited extent to which sub-irrigation is being applied.

In the case of the application of water by *flooding* the land from open ditches, the various reports, though made by impartial authorities, are in some respects conflicting. For instance, in Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, where irrigation has been carried on for over a hundred years, the testimony is strong to the point that there is no striking difference in the amount of malarial diseases, whether irrigation is practiced or not. On the other hand, if we consult the records of some other portions of California, we find an increase of malarial fevers with the increase of irrigation, too intimately connected to be overlooked. The reasons for this are not difficult to discover. In the Los Angeles and other valleys in extreme southern California, where the soil is, as a rule, sandy or gravelly loam of unknown depth, the water used in irrigation either sinks into the ground, or, if there is much surface slope, immediately drains off. The soil does not remain saturated unless there is a stratum of clay (hard-pan) at or near to the surface. In such sections of country there is great freedom from malarial diseases. Along the bottom lands of rivers where the slope is insufficient to insure good drainage, or where the soil is constantly saturated, the case is different. Here there is more or less intermittent and remittent fever during the warmer season of the year. In the case of swamp or overflowed lands, especially those having a heavy adobe soil, as well as those which remain wet and boggy from the Winter rains, and are in Summer kept in a saturated condition

by artificial means, containing also an excess of decomposing vegetable matter and many stagnant pools, malarial diseases of the most pronounced type are very prevalent. In such localities all zymotic diseases are much worse in Summer than in Winter—a consequence which naturally results from the high temperature and increased evaporation. The fact that the people living in these low, wet, adobe sections of country are dependent upon impure or surface water for drinking and domestic purposes, greatly aggravates the difficulty. Indeed, it has been more than once demonstrated that people living in a “fever and ague” country are tolerably exempt from the fever if they drink only pure water.

Concerning this view of the subject I make use of a report made in May, 1884, by Will S. Green, editor of the *Colusa Sun*, to the State Irrigation Convention. He states, in substance, as follows:

During a residence of thirty-four years in the Sacramento Valley I have had an opportunity to observe the effects of irrigation on health, and have been led to reject the theory of infection by malaria in the atmosphere. All along the margins of the tules people are living, some of whom are attacked by chills, while the occupants of other adjacent places are never so attacked. All these people breathe the same air, coming to them from the same hot stagnant water and decaying vegetation.

There are clay or hard-pan banks to the Upper Sacramento River, which are from a quarter of a mile to a mile apart. There is, in consequence of the action of the river current, a clay formation, and a new alluvial formation. I began to notice that those people who built their houses and *dug their wells* on a newer formation generally had chills, while the others, as a rule, had none. Sometimes these sickly and healthy places would be but a few feet apart. They all breathed the same air, but they *did not drink the same water*. The town of Colusa is built upon the old clay formation, and the inhabitants are almost entirely free from chills, typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., but just at the lower end of the town there is a new formation, and upon this an extension to the town was located; and among other buildings the County Hospital was placed there. The patients and employes of the hospital all had chills for several years, until the physician in charge, Dr. W. H. Belton, noticed that the people generally who used water from wells on this newly-made land had chills, while the others had not, and caused pipes from the town waterworks, into which river water was pumped, to be laid to the hospital. There was an *immediate* change. At the commencement of the use of river water there were some forty persons in the hospital, all with chills, but since the building has been almost entirely free from it. There could be no more conclusive evidence that these people *drank the germ of the disease, and did not breathe it*.

It is claimed that after a wet season there is more malaria in the air, and that hence people are more subject to disease. I have investigated this, and my observations, extending over a number of years, have convinced me that the water in the wells is simply raised to a newer strata—one not thoroughly washed, as it were, and that people there drink the germ of disease, and do not breathe it.

My conclusions are, therefore, that irrigation will tend to bring on malarial disorders, as it raises the water in wells to a newer strata of earth, but no farther. When we irrigate so as to produce this effect we must *go down* after pure drinking water, or bring it to our houses in pipes. * * *

In some localities, where the air is not in motion every day, as it is here, the air, like standing water, may become stagnant. I know of some hotels in this valley totally void of drainage, and where the accumulated filth of a quarter of a century stands in the yards in cesspools. In some countries this would kill ninety out of a hundred people who would stop in them a week, but here we feel no inconvenience from it, except in so far that the water may become impregnated. Air in motion, like water in motion, purifies itself, and hence I have come to the rejection of the theory of malaria in the air.

The same gentleman, writing further on this subject, under date of July 14, 1884, remarks:

Stony Creek runs into the river through the plains. It once had its mouth below its present one, and has worked north. On the land that the creek has thus made there are settlers. Some of them have chills. At other places no such thing is known. Just off the made land, there are no chills. There is, apparently, nothing to make a difference—no tree, no shrub of any kind—all an open plain, with the wind blowing from the south or north every day. Some of these people get water in a soil mixed with vegetable mold, rotted so as to appear to be all earth, but in reality it still retains the parasite of the chills called malaria, while the others

get water not so impregnated. This is a large extent of country—some eighteen miles by three—and it gives the inquirer a good opportunity to make a rule.

The hospital case, however, mentioned in my letter to the Riverside State Convention, is the most conclusive, and for this we have the evidence of Dr. Belton. He indorses my theory.

Further on I shall append to my own remarks quotations from correspondence addressed to me on this subject.

In many instances where diseases are attributed to malarial influences, I am convinced, in addition to the one of impure water for drinking purposes, that a serious cause of evil lies in the habitual disregard of all sanitary laws by the people. Improper food and clothing, reckless exposure, and personal uncleanness, will dispose to diseases closely allied to those charged to malaria, and such conditions are too often found among the lower class of our people.

Without discussing the germ theory, as applied to zymotic diseases, it may safely be said that the application of water to the soil during hot weather, has the effect of developing into activity many forms of organic germs, including minute algae, confervoids, diatoms, bacteria, etc.

The germ spores of these organisms require both heat and moisture for their full development. Until then, they remain in a passive condition for weeks, months, and even years; but in the presence of heat and moisture, they develop and become prolific with the most wonderful rapidity.

In substantiation of this a recent Paris medical journal gave the results of a series of investigations continued for eight years into the composition of the Paris atmosphere: "It was found to hold in suspension cotton, hemp, wool, hair, down, pollen, starch, particles of skin, carbon, silix and various salts, iron, dead insects, ova of infusoria, and especially spores of cryptogams and bacteria. The spores vary from three thousand in March to fifty-four thousand in June, and moisture increases their number. The mortality from infectious diseases increases with the number of bacteria."

A microscopist, living in Los Angeles (Professor J. W. Redway), in answer to certain queries, informed me that, after going through an orchard which had been recently irrigated, he always found present, in his saliva, not only those particular species of bacteria which are peculiar to moist soil, but also the spores of that organic growth variously known as green scum, green mold, fever and ague plant, etc. Not only were these found in the mucous secretions, but they were also present in the perspiration.

Fortunately the exceeding dryness of the atmosphere in those sections of our State where irrigation is most generally used, and our daily ocean winds, prove our best safeguards against the dangers of malarial infection, excepting in the few localities where the ground is kept saturated for lengthened periods.

It is barely possible that intermittent and remittent fevers are more prevalent in well drained orchard lands, where irrigation is carried on, than where none is practiced, but it will require long and careful observation and experiment to establish this fully.

The fact, however, that bacteria and other organic growths are more abundant in the neighborhood of irrigated than of dry lands is an important point, and should be studied closely with the aid of microscopic research.

The same dangers arising from irrigation are likewise great in the case of street sprinkling, and is it not possible that some of those

troubles of the throat and nasal passages, so closely resembling "hay fever," are caused by inhaling the dust of the streets, which is always alternating between saturation and dryness.

The prevention of zymotic diseases in irrigated districts has of late received considerable attention. Of the methods employed, the removal of the surface water, and, where possible, the provision for systematic drainage, has been the most successful. For *irrigation in order to be innocuous must go hand in hand with drainage*. This fact has been demonstrated, time after time, by the drainage and cultivation of marshes whose noxious exhalations had previously rendered their vicinity uninhabitable, but which, after drainage and cultivation, became healthy and fertile lands. These results are due to the removal of the superabundant moisture and the conversion of the decomposing organic matter into plant food. It may also be said here that while the dangers from standing water are serious, those arising from running water are in our climate comparatively slight, for has it not been often asserted, and believed by many, that running water, like air, in motion, does much to purify itself.

Where drainage cannot be accomplished, the removal of the products of decomposition by absorptive plants, bids fair to be successful to a large extent. The planting of the helianthus (sunflower) in the Potomac flats, and the culture of rapidly-growing plants in the bayous of Louisiana, have certainly modified the prevalence of fevers in the localities where they have been grown. The planting of the eucalyptus in the Campagna of Italy is a more remarkable case, for there districts which had been wholly depopulated were made not only habitable, but even healthy, by the growth and influence of eucalyptus groves. In parts of California the cultivation of the cinchona tree might be successfully carried out. Not only does the cinchona possess all the virtues of the eucalyptus, but it also commends itself as a source of revenue and profit. In southern California there exists every condition requisite to its successful culture.

By systematic removal of the surface water by drainage, together with the intelligent and careful cultivation of the soil, and the planting of those trees which help to bring about salubrity, it is confidently expected that much good may be looked for in the future.

There is also another imperative necessity, namely, that people must be taught how to live. The study of physiology must include the elements of hygiene, or sanitary science, and the lesson must be taught that sound health can no more exist in the same house with foul water, foul air, and foul persons, than can moral virtue be contained in a phosphoric nimbus of filth. For has it not been truly said: "That the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and all their power as a State depends."

The following communications from reliable and prominent physicians, and others, have been received within the past few weeks, in reply to requests for opinions and observations on this subject. They will be read with interest, as showing a remarkable unanimity of opinion to the effect that irrigation, under the conditions of system, soil, and climate that obtain generally throughout this State, has not as yet, especially in southern California, been productive of malarial disease to any such extent as to cause alarm. At the same time it is sufficiently apparent that all those who have the general health of the public at heart should not fail, whenever practicable, to point out

the advantages of thorough systems of land drainage, and the necessity of drinking only pure water:

[From M. M. CHIPMAN, M.D., San Francisco.]

Irrigation produces a tendency to malaria, if carelessly managed, but if the engineering and leveling of the land is such as not to allow the water to stand in stagnant pools, if the ditches are kept properly cleaned out, and if wholesome water, not open ditch water, is provided for domestic uses, the prejudicial effects of irrigation may be nearly, if not altogether averted. And, on the other hand, the increased vegetation, the covering of the surface of the country with orchards, shrubbery, and trees, must lessen and modulate the extremes of Summer heat, and, in that respect, render the climate more tolerable and salubrious. The circumstance should not be overlooked that the air of malarious regions in drifting through forests is purified of its noxious principles, and we may, therefore, anticipate that the development of a considerable tree growth over an irrigated district will have a favorable influence, and especially, by devoting a part of the surface to forest tree culture, giving preference, when practicable, to such varieties of the eucalyptus tree as are adapted to the different localities. And, on the whole, the apprehension of malaria from irrigation should have very little influence with an intelligent people, as compared with the benefits of the enterprise.

[From DR. H. N. RUCKER, Merced.]

In the County of Merced there are only two localities where irrigation is practiced up to the present time. One is on the west side of the San Joaquin and the other on what is known as the "Merced River Bottom." Here, for many years past, portions of the bottom land have been irrigated with water from the river, and form a regular hotbed, so to speak, for malarial diseases. The bottom varies in width from perhaps one to three miles; is bounded on either side by high bluffs, and, in most places, is covered by trees and shrubs. It will thus be seen that the bottom is shielded to a very great extent from the prevailing winds. As far as I have been able to learn, this was a healthy locality till the water of the river was turned out of its proper channel. The soil is a rich black alluvium, and, when watered, produces abundantly. At other points on the river, more or less remote from irrigation, with like conditions, malaria is not present.

In regard to the planting of trees, there seems to be a difference of opinion among those who have given attention to the subject, as to whether the effect is salutary or otherwise. It would seem that in temperate latitudes the cultivation of forest trees would contribute to health by protecting the soil from the rays of the sun, and thus moderating the temperature, besides the consumption of miasmatic exhalation by absorption through the leaves. To the eucalyptus globulus has been attributed especial merits in this particular, for the reason that to their great absorbing power is mainly due the rapidity of their growth. It is claimed for them that they will absorb ten times their weight in water, and that if planted in marshy soil they will dry it up in a short time. According to the *Medical Times and Gazette* of 1873, the English were the first to make experiments with them at the Cape of Good Hope, and it is said that "within two or three years they succeeded in entirely changing the climatic conditions of the unhealthy part of the colony." At Pardoek, a town twenty miles from Algiers, situated on the Hamyze, and known for its infected air, were raised in the Spring of 1876, about 13,000 plants of eucalyptus globulus. In July of this year, at which time the fever had in former years usually begun, there was not a case, although the trees were only nine feet high. Since that time the place has maintained a complete immunity from disease.

A farm is spoken of in the neighborhood of Constantine, which was a marsh Summer and Winter, and was made dry in five years by 14,000 trees; the inhabitants enjoying excellent health. Many other instances are also mentioned of the same marvelous success. But flattering as these reports may seem, we are confronted with instances which seem to set at naught both theory and practice in relation to this matter. One particular instance may be mentioned, of a large farm on the open plains in Merced County, which has been under a system of irrigation for a number of years. Quite a dense grove of eucalyptus trees has grown up around the farm-house, and for the past two or three years the effects of malaria have become quite apparent. On other portions of the farm, where farm hands are domiciled, and where quite as much water is used, with an absence of timber, the effects are not noticeable.

In latitudes where the temperature runs high, it has been argued that forests, or the planting of trees, do harm, for there, even in the shade, the temperature is abundantly sufficient for the development of these effluvia "by the material which these trees supply for decomposition, the dampness which they promote, and the impediment which they offer to the diffusion of the poison, far more than they can do good by their consuming power." At a temperature under 60° F. the peculiar morbid effects ascribed to miasm seldom arise, while on the other hand, a temperature of 80° or 85° renders it very active. Experience demonstrates that this activity increases with still further elevations of temperature, for the nearer we approach to the equator the more violent, as a general rule, do we find them, implying a greater intensity of the cause. Throughout the larger portion of the great San Joaquin Valley, where the thermometer ranges from 80° to 110° and more, in the shade, for months, it will not be surprising that, with the other conditions favorable, malarial disease eventually may become a matter of serious moment.

In fact, the essentials to production of miasmatic diseases appear to be heat, moisture, and vegetable decomposition.

[From Judge B. BRUNDAGE, Bakersfield, Kern County.]

In reference to the sanitary effect of irrigation, I settled here in January, 1872. At that time there was but little improvement made in the now irrigated portion of the adjacent country, the land being covered with quite a dense growth of brush, trees, and other vegetation. Numerous sloughs meandered through the valley below the river bluffs, the banks and beds of which were befouled with dense vegetable growths, causing the water to stagnate; the people residing near the sloughs and streams using the water for drinking and other domestic purposes, all of which caused almost universal sickness during the months of June, July, August, and September, from malarial fevers.

Since then the country has rapidly improved, the lands (sloughs and swamps), have been cleared up, the waters taken from the sloughs and river and diverted into large irrigation canals, carrying flowing water, comparatively free from vegetable growths, and used extensively for irrigating purposes. The people have better habitations and use water for drinking purposes from bored wells. Hence the general health of the country has vastly improved, and the doctors complain of its being "distressingly healthy." Although there is annually a large increase of irrigated acreage, yet the general health of the community steadily improves. The clearing and cultivation of the land and the annual cleaning of the canals and irrigating ditches, cause the general health of the people to improve. On the west side of the river, out on the desert plain, where an extensive system of irrigation and cultivation of the soil has been carried on during the past six years, the residents are as healthy as anywhere else in the State. Seven years ago it was a barren plain, now there are farms all along the canal for a distance of twenty-six miles, producing large crops annually by means of irrigation, and no sickness occasioned by it to my knowledge.

[From W. M. McFADDEN, Anaheim.]

I have resided in a district in Los Angeles County nearly sixteen years, in which, for the last seven years only, the whole district has been under irrigation supplied from a ditch, which was constructed for the purpose. I have had excellent opportunities for observing the effects of irrigation upon the health of the people within the irrigated district. I have noticed no change effected by irrigation. The health of the people is good. No malaria, epidemics, fevers, or rheumatism. There are no stagnant pools, nor decayed vegetable matter, as the dryness of the climate evaporates all superfluous water and cures or matures all vegetable growth. In as dry a country as southern California, I am satisfied that irrigation does not affect the health of the community.

[From Capt. J. Q. A. STANLEY, Los Angeles.]

I can state, from personal knowledge and experience of over thirty years, that I have never known of any cases of malarial fevers, or other diseases, caused by irrigation in Los Angeles County, and I am satisfied, that under ordinary circumstances, and with a proper regard to the rules of health, there is nothing in connection with irrigation that would necessarily produce disease.

[From Dr. W. R. Fox, San Bernardino.]

In regard to the production of malaria by irrigation I would say, that during the ten years I have practiced medicine in San Bernardino and vicinity, I have seen a few cases of mild malarial fever that I attributed to the action of water and heat upon recently disturbed virgin soil. I do not think that sufficient irrigation, with proper cultivation, upon well drained land, will produce malaria to any appreciable extent, especially when there is a daily trade wind during the season of irrigation.

[From Dr. A. H. WOODILL, Riverside, San Bernardino County.]

I have to say, as the result of my own observation and from information from others, that irrigation does not produce malaria in this part of the State. Not one case of well marked disease, of malarial origin, has ever occurred here. In fact, we have no endemic disease of any kind at Riverside. Irrigation, therefore, has no injurious influence on the public health. We have had some few cases of fever of a mild character, lasting from two to three weeks.

We have had a few cases, certainly not more than six, of typhoid, in a year, that originated here.

All of these cases, undoubtedly had their origin in local insanitary conditions, and occurred for the most part in the more thickly settled portions of the town proper.

Many cases of typhoid fever, well developed, have come from abroad. We get the credit of these, hence the report that fever was epidemic at Riverside.

We certainly have heat enough to promote fever, and in some places plenty of moisture, but the "materies morbi" is wanting. The Santa Ana River runs on the windward side of the valley throughout its whole length.

If malaria originated from it, it would be blown directly upon the settlement. People live

along its banks, and there has never been a case of malarial fever. Our water ditches run through the entire valley, and they are all open ditches. The soil through which they pass is completely soaked at times, and, other things being equal, offer favorable conditions for fever.

I am satisfied that if the common sanitary precautions were strictly practiced by the people, that all cases of fever would be prevented.

The worst being said, I am still of the opinion that this is one of the most healthy communities in California. Our cool nights induce sleep, which precludes the possibility of much or any miasmatic disease.

As regards the benefit to be derived from tree-planting on the rainfall, I will say, however popular the idea may be, I have failed to recognize any good to be derived from it. The illimitable vastness of the plains is such that it would require many years of planting to produce any visible effect. I think, also, that the influences that bring about increased rainfall, do little good in this valley, even if every inch were planted in trees, because of the everlasting hills.

[From Dr. F. S. HILLARD, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County.]

The July number of the *Zeitschrift*, edited by Professor Klebs, contains some particulars of an investigation into the physical cause or poison to which marsh or intermittent fever is due. The inquiry was conducted by Professor Klebs, of Prague, in conjunction with Signor Tommasi, Professor of Pathological Anatomy, at Rome. The two investigators spent several weeks during the Spring season in the Agro Romano, which is notorious for the prevalence of this particular kind of fever. They examined minutely the lower strata of the atmosphere of the district in question, as well as its soil and stagnant waters, and in the two former they discovered a microscopic fungus, consisting of numerous movable shining spores of a longish oval shape. The fungus was found capable of being artificially generated in various kinds of soil. The fluid matter obtained was filtrated and repeatedly washed, and the residuum left was introduced under the skin of healthy dogs. The animals experimented on all had the fever with the regular typical course. After explaining minutely the results of their various investigations and experiments, these gentlemen are of the opinion that they have discovered the real cause of the disease in question. As the fungus grows into the shape of small rods, Tommasi and Klebs have given it the name of *Bacillus Malarial*.—[*Medical Times and Gazette*, October 18, 1874.]

If the fact of the existence of a fungus, the so called *Bacillus Malarial*, is accepted as proved, it would explain much that hitherto has been mysterious in the nature of malaria. Why is it traveling and infesting districts hitherto free from it? If it is due to a distinct bacillus, the answer is now simple, for unless one accepts the doctrine of spontaneous generation, he must have a parent for his child. He must have bacilli to produce bacilli. Moisture and decaying vegetation alone are not enough, the bacilli must be present. If our premises are correct, our conclusion is as certain as in the case of variola or scarlatina.

Hence, irrigation is perfectly safe, provided the soil was originally free from malaria, and the water put upon it is also free from it.

My own observation here, in southern California, leads me to believe that cases of malarial poisoning which have occurred, were imported. I have seen nothing yet to cause alarm as to the evil effects of irrigation on health—granted that the air and soil are free from all miasms, we have only to examine the water, and if that also is free, malaria is there impossible.

[From Dr. M. S. JONES, Santa Ana, Los Angeles County.]

As to my observation of irrigation on malarial and zymotic fevers, I have this to say:

I have been a practitioner for nine years in the Santa Ana Valley, and know the class of diseases above mentioned have not increased. I came here when irrigation, to any extent, was just being begun. Have seen the amount of irrigated land raised from three to twenty thousand acres, and can say truthfully no increase of the above named diseases has taken place.

The Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company has now fourteen thousand acres being irrigated from their canal, and a large percentage of the irrigators use the ditch water for domestic purposes, passing it through filters to cisterns. Such an one I have used for three years, my family enjoying good health all the time.

I am sure there has been scarlet fever in but one family east of the Santa Ana River in the nine years, and in that family, five out of six children died, caused by want of drainage and using water where filth from a sheep corral had access.

As to tree planting on the rainfall, health, etc., I know nothing from experience, but would advise it on common sense principles.

[From Mr. A. F. KERCHEVAL.]

After a residence of fifteen years in southern California, I am of the opinion that irrigation has caused no increase of malarial diseases. Although the area of irrigated land has increased more than one hundredfold within the last ten years, there has been no increase of malarial disease, excepting in proportion as our population has increased. The reason for this is obvious. All our lands requiring irrigation are of a peculiarly porous or sandy character, underlying which are strata of gravel, boulders, and sand of unknown depth, thus giving the most thorough underdrainage, and rendering it impossible for water to remain on the surface a sufficient length of time to become stagnant. Besides, water in the irrigated colonies is so precious that

no one could afford to let it run to waste and form lakes or pools. Usually only about one thirtieth of each irrigated district is allowed water on any given day, and during the balance of the month the ground becomes drier and drier as the moisture sinks from the surface, or is evaporated by our peculiarly absorbent and drying atmosphere.

[From Dr. W. C. SMITH, Downey.]

I have been for ten years in regular practice in the Los Nietos Valley, in Los Angeles County, perhaps the most abundantly watered region in southern California, and where irrigation is more extensively practiced than in any other region of the same extent. Cereals grow in Winter without any irrigation. During the last ten years, thousands of acres have been added to the vine and tree interests of this locality. There are thousands of acres under irrigation now more than ten years ago, yet I cannot see that the diseases of the country have been affected by it. The type has not changed nor sickness increased disproportionately to the increase of population. Intermittent and remittent fevers are almost never seen, unless imported.

It would seem that a legitimate effect of irrigation would be malaria to some extent, but there has been no such result, perhaps owing to the fact that we have a strong ocean breeze about one half of every day, and besides there is no stagnant water, nor decaying vegetation. There seem to be no local nor climatic diseases peculiar to this locality. My opinion in general is that there is no healthier location anywhere in the State.

[From Dr. O. H. CONGAR, Pasadena, Los Angeles County.]

Marsh miasm can scarcely be expected to arise from soils, free from all vegetation, that may be periodically irrigated for the purpose of promoting tree or vine development. The conditions are so widely different from those obtaining in the marshy lands that it is not reasonable to anticipate analogous effects. The use of pure water in irrigating soils devoted to vine or tree culture cannot be regarded as conducive to the development of malarial poison, but in the application of sewage, or waters bringing down decomposing vegetable matter, if used for irrigating purposes, it is not otherwise than reasonable that more or less malarial poison will be set free to the surrounding atmosphere. Waters brought down from the mountain streams in iron or cement pipes must reach their destination in as pure and wholesome a condition as when taken up, but if conveyed in open ditches, cemented or otherwise, the growth of vegetation will be found profuse, not only along its borders and high up on their embankments, but also in all shallow places in their channels. Here are favorable conditions for the development of malarial poison, and such waters, used either for domestic or irrigating purposes, are necessarily more or less unwholesome, carrying the germs of disease directly into the blood of those who use the water or inhale the atmosphere of the irrigated district. Such ditches are also but little less than open sewers, receiving filth of all descriptions, animal as well as vegetable, and statistics warrant the statement that infectious and contagious diseases not only linger in such districts, but presumably prepare the system of susceptible individuals for the reception and rapid propagation of these germs of disease and death.

Typhoid fever, scarlatina, measles, diphtheritic affections, etc., are known to first prevail along such watercourses and those using the water for domestic purposes in certain districts, and not a case appearing among the inhabitants using the same water at its fountain source, but brought out by iron pipes instead of the open ditch. The two communities breathe the same atmosphere, live upon the same soil, and in short the same environment is identical in all respects, save in the mode of bringing out and storing their domestic and irrigating waters. It is therefore apparent *prima facie* that the water is the source of contamination. It must be observed also that in all warm climates the growth of vegetation and decomposition is often much more rapid than in the more temperate latitudes, and if the hypothesis be accepted that none but decaying or dead organic matter is infectious, the sources of malarial poison at least will be more easily traced.

[From CHESTER ROWELL, M.D., Fresno City.]

One of the first questions asked by a newcomer into an irrigated section of country is: What is the condition of the health of this community and do malarial fevers prevail here? Speaking for the irrigated portion of the San Joaquin Valley, in which I have had a continuous residence of nearly ten years, I have generally been able to answer these questions favorably, though it cannot be said that malarial fevers do not sometimes prevail.

The complete transformation of a country that is absolutely dry, treeless, and often barren of vegetation, into almost a marsh with rank weeds growing wherever allowed, and vegetation remaining green the entire year, cannot be otherwise than productive of some sickness and of a character new to the locality. This transformation has already taken place in many parts of the San Joaquin Valley. When settlement with irrigation first began here the surface was as dry as powder for seven months of the year. The water level was from thirty to one hundred feet from the surface. Population consisted of the owners and herders of a few bands of sheep and was supplied with none of the luxuries of living. Sickness was very rare. A tract of country was surveyed into twenty-acre lots; a large canal built to the border of the settlement, where it was divided into a large number of small canals and distributing ditches. The lots were plowed, checked, or leveled off into one to three-acre sections and these sections plowed

and scraped down to a water level. When water was turned into the canals and on to the land it soaked into the ground as into an enormous sponge, and the entire surface settled from four to fifteen inches. Whatever of vegetable or animal matter was in the soil began to decompose and gaseous poisons were liberated. Vegetation sprang up as by magic. Houses were built on each twenty-acre lot and almost from the beginning everything in the shape of vegetable or fruit was raised and consumed without limit. As the soil became saturated the water-level gradually rose higher till instead of thirty or a hundred it became from two to ten feet from the surface. Surface irrigation, which was a necessity at first, became unnecessary after a few years, and in all low lands the question of drainage became of more importance than irrigation. Wells which were originally deep filled up to the water-level, and the water in them which had been good became salty or moldy as the soil through which it had percolated had been alkaline or vegetable mold. It would seem that these conditions here, in this climate of long continued Summer, would produce an appalling amount of sickness, but such has not been the case. There has been some sickness, but it has not been malignant nor intractable, nor, as a rule, from climatic causes.

After ten years of careful observation and active medical practice, during which time the changes described have taken place over a vast tract of territory, I have arrived at these general conclusions: Irrigation, of itself, need not and does not make a sickly country. Irrigation on a large scale, where water is used to such an extent as to saturate and fill up the soil, and continued during the Summer months, will produce a general malarial influence. It will be most active where the soil is hard or clayey, and where the locality is protected by trees, hills, or otherwise from the Summer winds which sweep up the San Joaquin Valley nearly every afternoon. This malarial influence is but a small factor among the causes of disease. Sickness is most prevalent during the first three years of settlement, and decreases with a better knowledge and observance of the rules of living applicable here. Most of the causes of sickness in an irrigated country are visible and can be overcome, and the tendency to sickness decreases as the settlements grow older. Among causes are: Impure water, excessive and indiscreet drinking of water, careless use of fruits, and malaria. The water under most of this valley before irrigation was practiced was reasonably good, as a rule containing more of the potash and soda salts than palatable, and but little lime, but not unwholesome. As water for irrigation is brought upon the plains the wells fill up and the water partakes of the character of the soil through which it has percolated. In some localities it becomes strongly alkaline, and in others impregnated with vegetable matter, and where the roots of poplar and willow trees are abundant near the well the water becomes bitter. In any case, it is unwholesome. The continued use of the alkaline water deteriorates the blood, weakens digestion, and prepares the system for the development of disease. When strongly impregnated with vegetable matter, as is the case in the black loam and clayey lands, there is no question but its use is one of the most prolific causes of fevers. There are few localities in the valley where good water cannot be obtained by boring down to the original good water levels and casing the wells with impervious iron cases, which should be firmly landed in one of the stratas of clay which underlie the valley. In this way the surface water is cut off and a possible cause of sickness obviated.

The excessive drinking of water and the indiscriminate use of fruit are matters wholly within the control of people themselves, and while, next to impure water, the causes of a great deal of sickness, no remedy can be here suggested.

As has been stated, where irrigation is practiced extensively, a general malarial influence will be developed, but experience seems to demonstrate that except under very unfavorable conditions the malarial influence will not be active, and has a tendency to decrease rather than increase with time. Where the soil is loose and porous, whiteash or sandy, with a rapid under-drainage, as is the case on the plains west and south of Fresno, with moderate care it is doubtful whether malaria will ever be seriously felt. The Summer northerly winds exert a purifying influence, and localities receiving the full benefit of them are less affected than localities cut off from them by the contour of mountain ranges or by timber. The effect of tree planting can scarcely be estimated as yet, though it is certain that the growth of willows and cottonwoods already allowed on some of our farms, by shutting out the winds, has already brought a harvest of fevers. The prophylactic properties of the Australian gum tree in malarious sections remains to be demonstrated, few here having planted these trees in sufficient numbers to have any appreciable influence. In one case on a large ranch that has been irrigated for nearly ten years, the buildings are situated immediately adjoining a large eucalyptus grove, and malarial fevers have never prevailed there. As they have prevailed on adjoining ranches it would seem that the gum trees have served as protectors. The tree is clean, free from insect pests, purifying and health giving, and its cultivation ought to be encouraged. Satisfied of its beneficial influence, as well as of its value as timber, I have urged its planting in every part of the county, and believe it will yet prove one of the most valuable adjuncts to the health and the wealth of our community. It is a remarkable fact that diphtheria has never prevailed to any considerable extent upon the irrigated lands of this part of the State, though it has prevailed in a most malignant form on the dry lands of the plains and in the foothills and mountains. I can give no satisfactory explanation of the fact, and have heard none given. Likewise pneumonia is rarely ever seen in our colony settlements, and typhoid fever is rarely met with in these localities. As almost the entire State of California must eventually be irrigated, the health changes likely to occur become a matter of great interest, and I would urge that it receive the attention of physicians in every part of the State.

SANITARY DRAINAGE.

By WM. HAM. HALL, State Engineer.

SEWERAGE—THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMBINED AND SEPARATE SYSTEMS OF SEWERING TOWNS. SEWAGE DISPOSAL—THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WRONG AND THE RIGHT WAY TO DISPOSE OF SEWAGE. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR CALIFORNIA CITIES.

Naturally enough leading works in the sanitary improvement of houses and towns must ever be those for the removal of the waste products of animal and vegetable life, and of man's industrial pursuits—matters subject to decay or decomposition, and, hence, liable to give off unwholesome or disagreeable influences, and to harbor or evolve low forms of life, destructive to our comfort and healthful existence.

Segregating the distinct operation of street cleaning and the labor of the scavenger generally, the generic head under which this work comes is **SANITARY DRAINAGE**. More specifically, *House Drainage*, *Town Sewerage and Drainage*, and collaterally, *The Disposal of Sewage*; each subject having a class of questions, scientific and practical, peculiarly its own, but all pertaining to a common end—the preservation of the purity of our atmosphere.

Before separately considering these questions, it is well to glance historically at the whole subject of sanitary drainage, for in so doing we are at once brought to realize certain fundamental errors which have grown into the practice of sewer construction and sewage disposal; and, by tracing their development, we will the more readily appreciate the embarrassing complications to which these have given rise, the failures they have caused, and thus be the better prepared to accept those advanced ideas whereby such mistakes are to be avoided.

Although the art of sanitary drainage in some of its departments had an existence in ancient times, which, by the remains of works, to this day we recognize, and which we learn of in the literature of the Romans and other ancient peoples. The house drainage, sewerage, and disposal of sewage works of our day is an independent outgrowth from natural first principles; a complete, but not a *completed* development, *ab initio*, of a comparatively very few years in the past.

The system upon which most modern towns and cities have been sewered had its origin in the primitive land drainage work of western Europe. The sewers of the great European centers of population, for instance, are the direct descendants of the open ditches, which skirted the roadways and led off the surplus rain waters from the primitive villages out of which these cities have grown.

The house drain was altogether unknown less than two centuries ago; when the tub and the yard gutter alone were the vehicles for the

removal of "slops," and the scullion and the scavenger supplied the motive power which now our water-heads furnish.

Thus, sewage itself, as we have to deal with it, is a modern combination of various waste products, some of which formerly were separately disposed of, others of which are recent productions of man's industries or more refined habits, together with the waters which naturally or artificially are distributed through the towns, and whose presence, after use, is no longer desired.

Going back to the first periods of development: as towns grew, the mere *drainage ditch* gave place to the better formed *gutterway*. There were no water-closets, sinks, drained washstands, and bath and wash tubs. Pits in the earth received the more noxious offal; the soil of the yards absorbed the slops; and surplus drainage waters found escape into the gutters which led into the roadside ditches, ending in natural watercourses.

With the concentration of population upon limited areas, the advance in habits of luxury by portions of such populations, and the development of certain industrial pursuits, came the production of more "slops" than the soil about the habitations and shops would absorb, and the necessity of conducting these away. While, with the increased traffic of the streets, and the demands for convenience by a better class of travel, came the desire to prevent the formation of inconveniently large and offensively dirty gutters.

Out of such wants grew the *paved gutterway*, into which house slops found entrance by similar paved channels from the yards of the larger and better classes of habitations and shops, or by the use of pails and tubs from the houses of less pretention and complete appointments.

Such developments occurred in countries where rainfall came during almost every month of the year, where the gutters, consequently, were often flushed out and cleansed by the surface drainage waters. Yet these channels became more and more offensive as populations increased, as yard drainage was made more perfect and general, and as the development of manufacturing industries brought on the production of another class of noxious waste products, which found its way also into the gutters. Then came the necessity for cleaning these gutters by manual labor, to relieve them of the silt washed from the soil and roads, and the slop settlings from man's habitations, those of his domestic animals, and the localities of many of his industrial pursuits. The inconvenience of such open channels for these purposes through the streets, becoming apparent, they were constructed deeper, walled up on the side, and covered with stones or timbers.

Thus was developed the primitive sewer of modern times—a flat paved bottom trench, with vertical rock wall sides, and a flat stone covering, built through the center of the street which sloped in from the curbs to the drainage line. These sewers were at first constructed just below the surface of the ground; their covering stones, forming a part of the street paving, were removable to admit of cleansing the waterway by manual labor, and at special points openings were permanently left, wherein the surface drainage found entrance.

They were, indeed, covered gutters along the centers of the streets, into which house drains, generally smaller water passages of the same description, carrying the slops, were led, and into which necessarily the rain waters gathered from the paved and roofed surfaces of streets,

yards, and houses, also found entrance to be led to the nearest water-course.

The modern system of water supply and distribution throughout cities and houses had not been introduced when this primitive kind of sewer was in general use. The consumption of water in private and public buildings was insignificant in amount as compared to that which has grown up since the general introduction of water pipes and taps, and the various modern conveniences and refinements of housefitting.

The primitive sewer of the kind of which we have spoken, as well as those which followed it for a long time, was a channel of form and dimensions such as required a large volume of water to have any appreciable clearing action upon the deposits; so that the presence of surface drainage waters, as they came occasionally in large volume, was as necessary as that they should be thus conducted was natural.

Thus it came to pass, by a sort of natural development, that surface drainage waters were permitted to mingle with the house slops and other offal matters, in the primitive sewer, and that sewage thus formed was conducted into watercourses, as a means of disposal.

These are the two fundamental errors which lie at the root of all the complications and embarrassments in sanitary drainage practice, and which have been the causes of unsatisfactory results—financial, sanitary, and engineering—in the collection, transportation, and ultimate disposal of sewage.

Let us go on with our glance at the development of the ordinary sewerage system, and our identification of its evil consequences. The pave-covered gutterway—the primitive sewer—becoming offensive, gave place in newer sewerage works to channels of similar construction and form built deeper in the ground, covered over with earth, and with openings at intervals of several hundred feet only, or at the street crossings. Receiving the rain waters collected from imperfectly paved streets, a great deal of silt was brought into these sub-passages, and the surface drainage water flowing generally for short periods of time only, and not having a constant scouring power, this silt lodged in the waterways, and filled them up. Moreover, the volume of sewage waters was so small that when no rain-drainage waters were running, the sewage flow, being spread over a wide surface of mud and silt, lost its scouring power, and deposited its solid filth, thus contributing to choke its own waterway. The sewers filled up.

The only remedy for this seemed to be to make the sewers big enough for men to pass along and clean them, and accordingly they were so constructed, and the openings at the street crossings, used for the admission of the workmen and the passage of the cleanings of the sewers in baskets or tubs, became known as manholes, which appellation has remained as a technical name to this day.

Improvements in sewerage systems now took the form of better constructed sewers. They were now made of brick, with inverted arches for their bottoms and proper arches for their crowns, but still retaining the vertical sides, so that they were just the same top and bottom, and would have answered their purposes just as well if turned upside down.

These improvements originated not from the desire to make the channels carry off their filth the more readily, by shaping the bottoms round, but to attain greater strength in construction—a brick

passage with an arched bottom and top being stronger than one with flat bottom and top.

This move in the development of the modern sewer, although originating in motives foreign to hydraulic science, was a step in advance towards a sewer formed and laid in accordance with hydraulic rules; for the round bottomed channels proved better adapted to the transportation of silt laden waters and foul sewage than those of flat bottoms, the flow when at minimum volume, being concentrated in the narrower channel of the arch invert, was the better able to carry forward its sediments.

Thus, from accidental circumstances, perhaps, came the argument, if not the original suggestion, which led to the construction of the egg-shaped sewer; in which form the bottom is made in the shape of a small half circle or inverted arch, the top or cover in the form of a larger arch, and the sides also in curved form, joining the ends of the top and bottom arches.

In this form of waterway the least volume of flow has the least width of channel in which to move, and as the volume is increased and rises in the channel, the width increases, to give it space to pass.

Even with this improved form of conduit, tending much to render sewers self-cleansing, as these have generally been laid, until quite recently, the work of cleaning by manual labor has still been necessary; for heavy silt, gravel, pieces of brick and stone, iron, and many other substances difficult to be moved by water currents, admitted to the sewers with the rush of rain drainage waters, lodge and produce stoppages.

With the introduction of this oval conduit sewerage work began to take on the form of an art governed by scientific principles. But it was a very imperfect art and the science which should have ruled was hampered by foolish custom, local prejudice, self interest, and individual ignorance.

As I have said, it was the custom, and had been from the beginning of the development of modern sewerage work, to admit surface drainage waters into sewers—there was nowhere else to carry them, unless above ground in gutters—in fact, these drainage waters had a sort of preëmption right on the sewers, for, were not the sewers evolved from the gutterways and these in turn from the roadside ditches which were originally made for drainage waters only? The sewage was the new comer in the drainage way. There always had been surface drainage waters to dispose of, but modern systems of water supply in the houses, recent improvements in house conveniences, developments in manufacturing processes, as we have seen, had created a new species of offal, namely, that special water carried filth, which, with its carrier, we call sewage, and this class of filth, finding its way into the gutters, forced the development of the covered passage and finally of the modern sewer, for its reception, into which was admitted, very naturally, also the surface drainage waters which brought the dirt, sand, gravel, stones, and bricks which chanced loosely to lie in their way.

This was one custom which prevented the development of a perfect sewerage system on scientific principles years ago. The egg-shaped sewer, which, as we have seen, proportioned the width of waterway somewhat to the varying volumes of sewage presented for conducting; the storm-overflow sewer, which, acting as a relief to the ordinary sewers at intervals of space, admits of these being built

of smaller dimensions, and thus contributes to the same end of proportioning the waterway to the volume to be carried; the intercepting sewer, which, introduced into old systems, takes up the volume of flow from the several sewers of a system at points in elevation and alignment favorable to a better outfall gradient, thus preventing the loss of elevation incident to sewers from high districts running into low districts and becoming too flat in slope before reaching an outlet; the introduction of silt-basins or reservoirs at intervals along the sewer lines, to catch the heavier sediments where they could the more easily be cleaned out; and the proportioning, in some degree, of the sizes of sewers to the duty to be performed; were the more marked steps in advance which engineers were enabled to make in the face of customs to the contrary.

But even with these advances and many others, each less important, perhaps, but all contributing to eliminate some elements of former failures, the results of sewerage works where projected upon the hypothesis that surface drainage as well as sewage waters are to be led off in the sewers, are often unsatisfactory, if not disgraceful to civilization, from a sanitary standpoint, and they are so very expensive as not to be at all within the reach of very many towns that ought to be sewered, and the temptation to slight the work of construction when such is attempted, is thus made so great as to impair the efficiency of those which are carried out to a standard below what is due from the system itself.

THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS, AND THE USE OF SEWAGE IN IRRIGATION.

Another baneful custom growing out of the primitive habit of running sewage in channels common with surface drainage waters, and afterwards the practice of taking surface drainage waters into the sewers, was that of conducting the filthy liquid into watercourses, thus polluting the waters and poisoning the channels, in the older settled countries where sewerage works have been carried out, to a degree that has called forth the most vigorous protestations, and producing injuries which have at length found redress in the Courts.

This custom grew as gradually as the idea of sewerage towns itself, and its effects were so gradually made apparent to the untrained observers of the time, that the impression became fixed that river and tide-agitated waters purified themselves of the noxious organic matters which were carried into them, and it has been with considerable difficulty that the contrary truthful conclusion, now thoroughly established from scientific observation and close research, has been realized by the prejudiced public mind.

It has always been the custom to conduct sewage into the streams; it is a liquid matter: it is simply dirtied water; continue to put it into the streams, and let it be carried away, as a matter of course: so said the unthinking and the prejudiced public.

The streams purify themselves. The organic matters are oxidized by contact with the air over the water and the air in the water. Observe that the waters of such and such rivers into which sewage is led, become clear and limpid several miles below the sewage outfalls: so said the scientists of not many years ago.

But all streams did not thus apparently purify themselves. As the use of modern house conveniences, and the development of manufacturing interests necessitated the extension of sewerage works, and

contributed to the volume of sewage and the offensiveness of its character, streams in England and in some of the continental countries became so frightfully foul that reform could be put off no longer. The power of law was evoked; the aid of an advanced science was called in, and the principle of right in human affairs, and that of truth in science, were alike brought forward and recognized. It was shown that the deposit of sewage in watercourses did materially and almost irremediably pollute the waters of streams, and this was held to be an act which no individual, establishment, or community had a right to commit.

Then came the question, pressed closely upon very many communities, and for the first time fully realized by the people: "What is to be done with sewage?"

In the meanwhile there had grown up, in several places, a practice of putting sewage on lands for the irrigation of crops, and the fertilization of the soils. This practice had come about in some cases at least—Edinburgh, for instance—somewhat by accident, and from small beginnings had developed to considerable proportions.

The impoverishment of soils by long croppings made a demand for fertilizers. Advanced agriculturists recognized the value of sewage for this purpose and advocated its use in irrigation, for its manurial qualities more than as an irrigant; for, in the countries of which we speak—England and Germany more particularly—artificial irrigation is not generally necessary.

Thus in some other cases the use of sewage on lands became a fact through motives of agricultural economy, and thus experiences were accumulating which have proven of the utmost value in the solution of the troublesome sewage disposal question, which at a later day has pressed itself upon the public and the municipal authorities.

The right way to dispose of sewage is to apply it in irrigation on lands, said the advanced minds more than thirty years ago. What! keep the filthy liquid at home? Spread it out to the influence of the sun and pollute the air we breathe? said the public. No, pass it on down the rivers to the sea. If the waters do not become purified, let the sea receive and swallow up their impurities.

We are wasting the fertility of the world. At the present rate of advancement in sewerage works and consequent leading away of elements of fertility to the sea, the life of our soils is fast ebbing away, and in a few years (geologically speaking) these will be barren lands, was urged on the one hand; while, in reply, it was cried that forage and food produced by sewage irrigation must certainly be unhealthy and otherwise objectionable. So, the public did not want them.

The rate-payers objected to being taxed for sewage disposal farms, and consequently the argument that sewage was a most valuable element in farming, and that investments in sewage farms would yield handsome returns, was advanced and made the most of by those opposed to the pollution of the streams.

This led to the establishment of a number of sewage farms; the communities borrowing the money to meet the outlay in the expectation that the profits of the farms would pay back interest and principal.

Failure resulted. For what reasons in detail it is not necessary to inquire here, but one of the principal, if not the chief of reasons, was that the volume of sewage presented at these farms for use, was, of

course, most when the lands least needed watering; for when, during storms, the lands were wet, the sewers bringing the surface drainage waters from the streets, as well as the sewage, presented several times as much liquid to be disposed of as was the normal flow due to sewage alone. This, giving rise to many complications of management, discouraged the farmers, made more expense necessary, discouraged the town authorities, and affected the vegetable growth in a way that detracted from its salable value.

Sewage farming generally proved a financial failure as a municipal venture, and the prejudice against it as a means of sewage disposal and purification was intensified. Thus it was that the original practice of admitting surface drainage waters into the sewers contributed very largely to a most serious setback to this sanitary reform of the proper disposal of sewage on lands.

THE SEPARATE SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE.

In the meanwhile, however, over thirty years ago, the development of house drainage work led to the construction of systems of drains for several small places in England, into which the sewage waters, together with some rain drainage waters from housetops, were alone admitted. The great bulk of the rain waters, which, collecting from paved streets and courtyards, ordinarily finds its way into the sewers at the street corner openings, was excluded from the drains at these places and made to find its way separately into the watercourses through open channels, gutters, or other conduits. The drainage system thus devised for sewage alone was called the "separate system of sewerage."

It was received with little favor by engineers generally; in fact, it was condemned. Most engineers alleged that the water supply and use of water in the towns was not enough of itself to keep the drains flushed, and they consequently would close up with the solid matters of the sewage.

There was something in this argument against the general adoption of the separate system of sewerage at that time; and even to this day in many older communities the amount of water consumed per individual is not more than a tenth as much as in the case of our more modernly constructed American cities, and it is possibly necessary in such places to have the flushing action of rain waters to maintain an underground drainage system, or at least to have the sewers big enough to be cleaned mechanically, and if they are necessarily thus large, then the surface drainage waters may as well be admitted into them, and thus the separate system be defeated.

The separate system found few supporters amongst engineers of standing in the profession, until within the last decade, when it has been realized by many that prejudice, the outgrowth of ordinary usage and common practice, had much to do with its wholesale condemnation at first.

The view is yet maintained by many engineers whose experience has been chiefly had in the sewerage of cities where streets and yards are paved and houses built close together, and consequently the volume of surface drainage waters is very great and inconvenient to have flowing in the surface gutters, that sewers must be made to carry surface drainage waters as well as sewage. They seemingly ignore the

fact that all sites demanding sewerage are not thickly populated and closely built up and paved, as are the scenes of their labors.

Furthermore, at some sites, sewerage works are in operation wherein by a more thorough knowledge of the hydraulic principles involved, the sewers have been laid so as to be constantly self-cleaning, though subjected to the full flow of storm waters sometimes, and again carrying only the small stream due to house drainage alone.

The fact is known to American engineers generally, however, that very many city and town sites do not admit of sewerage on this old system in a manner to render the sewers self-cleansing, at any reasonable expenditure of money.

THE COMBINED AND THE SEPARATE SYSTEMS.

Notwithstanding the advance that has been made in appreciation of the true application of systems of drains for sewage alone, the war, so to speak, between the advocates of sewerage towns exclusively on this principle, and those who oppose it, still goes on.

It is urged by the advocates of the separate system that sewage alone being admitted to the sewers—drainage and rain waters being excluded—the volume is kept at a minimum amount, and, as near as possible, uniform, and that, hence, the smallest sized pipe sewers adapted to the service may always be used, thus cheapening the construction and systematizing the planning of the works; and, it is further argued that, the sewage alone being thus brought to an outfall, its use in irrigation on lands is facilitated and greatly cheapened, rendering this means of disposal not only possible at all times, but economical. This argument is sound, and in accordance with the facts of many experiences.

But, on the other hand, it is shown by the advocates of the combined system that the surface drainage, or storm waters and sub-surface drainage or ground waters, must both be carried away, and if we are to classify and separate these drainage waters of a city, we will have three systems of drains to carry them away; and, hence, the cost of complete works will be greatly enhanced. Furthermore, it is argued that the storm waters carrying the filth of roofs, paved yards, courts, alleys, streets, and gutterways, are themselves no purer and fit to be admitted into streams than is the sewage proper; and, hence, should, if sewage must be, used on lands for purification, or, being admitted into streams, the advantage, to the streams, waters, and channels, of keeping sewage out of them, is thereby nullified.

To these specious arguments it is replied:

(1.) Comparatively few town or city sites require subsoil drainage to keep the grounds in a good sanitary condition, and those which are too moist for healthful dwelling places can only and should be properly drained, as agricultural land is drained, by works designed specially for the purpose—certainly a pipe cannot be at once watertight to keep the foul sewage in and prevent its escape and the pollution of the soil, when it is not fully charged with water, and at the same time be porous or open to admit the entrance of the subsoil water, when the ground is overcharged therewith. Subsoil drainage and sewerage cannot be combined in the same system of pipes, except as the sewers may be used for the main conducting drains, and a complete system of collecting drains be laid, independently of and in addition to the collecting sewers, without at times and places

having as much sewage running out into the soil as there is drainage waters taken into the sewers, at other times or places. As a complete set of collecting drains has to be laid anyhow, there are few sites which will not admit of independent and convenient outfalls for the drainage waters thus collected, and by independent main outfall pipes; and thus the additional expense for drainage separate from sewerage—the drains being laid in the same trenches as the sewers—may not be any greater than the increased cost of the sewerage work if proportioned to receive the drainage waters also, and certainly will not be greater if the sewage has to be pumped away, while the drainage may be run to a nearer outfall by gravity.

(2.) By no means all sites require provision of long underground conduits for surface drainage or storm waters. On the contrary, only those places where no local outfalls, at short distances, into natural drainageways, can be had, and which are closely built up and paved, require such provision to be made. There is almost always some natural channel, or channels, near at hand, into which storm waters may be led by short lines of large conduits, specially constructed for the purpose, but into which it would not do to conduct sewage, on account of its polluting the waters.

(3.) The cases wherein storm waters are so foul as to render them as damaging to the waters of streams as sewage would be, are confined to localities, first, where snow of the streets, yards, etc., collects filth for several months of Winter, and then, melting, sends down its accumulations in a short space of time; or, second, where streets, yards, etc., are not properly cleaned. These cases merely illustrate, first, the fact that some watercourses cannot be at all localities kept altogether free from the filth of cities; and, second, that thorough street and yard sweeping is an essential part of the duties of municipalities. It cannot be maintained that a municipality should provide means for carrying all its water-carried foulness into the adjacent streams, because, by neglecting to properly clean its streets, a great deal of foul matter will get there anyhow.

If street drainage waters are foul in cities, let the streets be more thoroughly cleaned. The assertion that street drainage waters will foul streams anyhow, and hence we may as well run sewage into them, is no argument at all against the reform in sewer construction. It is merely an evidence that a reform in street cleaning also is needed. Surface drainage waters are naturally due to adjacent watercourses. The town supply waters brought in pipes, it may be from some other watershed, are not naturally due to such watercourses, and are certainly not thus due, after having been used and fouled by every artificial as well as natural means of which people avail themselves in the pursuit of their occupations, as well as the satisfaction of the necessities of life.

SEWERAGE WORKS FOR NEW TOWNS.

Sewerage works in new places must be rendered as cheap as is consistent with efficiency. A town may live, and grow, and flourish, for a number of years without the necessity for surface drainage being provided, or outfall for its surface drainage waters; but there is a necessity for sewerage—a means for collecting sewage and conducting it away to some point of efficient disposal—from the moment that a house is built and inhabited.

The pollution of the sites of our towns by the use of cesspools is a practice unworthy of the most degraded peoples of the earth, and is only tolerated in civilized communities because the people do not know what they are doing. From the time that one habitation causes the apparent necessity for some such makeshift as a cesspool, there is a necessity for a sewer pipe in its stead, and a necessity for the preparation of a plat of land to receive and purify the outpouring sewage.

Typhoid fever and other zymotic diseases are of frequent occurrence in isolated places as well as in built-up cities. Continued long occupation and peculiarities of soil, subsoil, etc., which are not fully understood, contribute to the development and propagation of these diseases. Small communities—single habitations even—are subject to them. Small hamlets should be sewerred, and should not poison the ground of their sites by disposing of sewage in cesspools until they are grown enough to warrant the construction of extended systems of sewers.

It is absurd, therefore, to oppose on broad grounds the adaptation of the separate system of sewerage, in new countries particularly.

There is hardly a town in California, except San Francisco, where any considerable necessity exists for underground drainage ways for storm waters, and there are twenty towns and small cities whose inhabitants are not ashamed of the filth they live amidst only because they do not realize the situation, and which filth would have been preventable by a proper system of sewerage.

Take any considerable interior city—Sacramento or Stockton, for instance—suppose that by some powerful agency all dwellings and evidences of occupation, save only the gaping cesspools, could be removed at once, leaving the level plains thickly studded as they would be with these sinkholes of foul matter. Suppose those who are the present inhabitants of the place should then come along in search of a location to build on. With what feelings would they contemplate the particular site through which they would have to thread and wind their way with careful step and slow advancement amid the cesspool pitfalls—would they choose that place for their city? Would they not move on and camp somewhere else? And yet these people are living day after day, and year after year, in those very places that they would shrink from were they uncovered; and the fact is that the covering of them, though it renders them less perceptible, makes them the more dangerous to health. A cesspool which is always kept open to sun and air, is infinitely less dangerous to health than one smothered in by a lot of buildings.

The separate system of sewerage is peculiarly adapted for use in California and in all places of similar climate. We have more than six months each year without rainfall. Should we construct sewers to carry away the surface drainage waters of the few rains of Winter, these sewers would be much too large for the sewage at other times. They would probably be—as in some cities in much more favorable climates—mere elongated reservoirs of stagnating filth, for months at a time, with no adequate flushing flow. There is not a city in California, not even excepting San Francisco, which should generally combine its storm drainage system with that of its sewerage. The time is approaching when the great big brick *sieves*, which are now constructed in San Francisco under the title of sewers, will be given over to the conducting of storm waters only, and a separate system of

pipng, water and air tight, except at house inlets and ventilators, will be constructed for the collection and removal of sewage only.

Every city and town in the State should be compelled by law to purify itself of the noxious wastes of its own production, and should be prevented by law, under heavy penalty, from getting rid of these noxious matters by dumping them into streams. Let us draw some conclusions:

1. For sanitary reasons and from motives of decency, sewage matter and sewage should be promptly removed from our cities and towns by some system of carriage through pipe conduits, and should, for sanitary and economic reasons, when the locality will admit of the plan, be properly used on prepared lands in irrigation.

2. Surface drainage, or storm waters, should not, as a general thing, be admitted to conduits in which sewage is carried, and never when the outflow is to be used in irrigation. There should be a separate system of conduits in which to carry away the collections of storm waters from the street gutters.

3. Sub-surface drainage, where necessary in a city, and this will occur *very* seldom in California, should be effected by collecting tiles laid specially for the purpose, and where possible the outfall for these should be independent of that for the sewage.

4. In cases where, from financial embarrassment or physical cause, it is not possible to dispose of sewage by application to land:

(1.) When an outfall may be had on a tide-swept seacoast, not in the neighborhood of points of human occupation, the crude wastes may be conducted into the sea at a favorable point for outfall from the shore.

(2.) When such seacoast outfall cannot be had, the sewage matter should be concentrated by mechanical or chemical means, and the sewage should be clarified by such means; the resulting concentrations should be prepared and used as manures on lands, or filtered through prepared lands; or, where these latter cannot be done, from the absence of suitable sites for such irrigations or filtrations, the clarified waters may be deposited in tide-swept bays, inlets, or rivers, of continuous flow and considerable volume.

(3.) But sewage should never be conducted into any body of water, such as a river, slough, or channel, except in the case of monster rivers approaching the Mississippi in volume, without previous clarification and purification, by the best known means available in each case.

5. The advantages and economies of living in towns are, in a measure, offset by disadvantages and economic embarrassments; among which is the necessity for the collection and distribution of a sufficient water supply for large bodies of people, and the correlative necessity for the collection, removal, and disposition of the polluted waters and waste substances; and, that as towns must pay for water supply, so must they pay for the disposal of that supply after it has been polluted by use; and they should not be permitted to dispose of their unclean wastes to the detriment of the country, or other towns or cities, or the public lands, or of the public waters.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL IN CALIFORNIA.

Let us glance at the conditions under which this sewage disposal problem is to be met in California:

The circumstances of climate, topography, hydrography, and density and condition of population, are the factors in the problem which affect it in each locality, as compared to other localities.

Recorded experiences, with improved systems of sewage disposal, have thus far chiefly been had in Great Britain, while some lessons are available from experiences in our Eastern States. If sewage is to be used in irrigation, of course it can be thus disposed of to best advantage where irrigation is most needed.

The climate of Great Britain is one peculiarly unfitted for the practice of irrigation, and the soils generally are not favorable for cultivation by irrigation; so much so that, with the exception of the irrigation of meadows for grass at a few notable localities, there are no irrigation examples of moment in the United Kingdom, except those brought about by the necessity for the disposal of sewage. Yet sewage is effectually and economically disposed of there by this process, notwithstanding the drawbacks of unfavorable climate and soils, and the absence of a farming population used to the methods of irrigation.

In Germany, even as far north as Berlin and Dantzic, with climates less favorable to irrigation the year round even than those of England, sewage disposal by irrigation is an established fact and a successful practice, directly encouraged by the Government.

In France, with a climate more like our own, this method of sewage disposal has now been in successful operation for many years in the past.

In our own Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania are examples of successful sewage irrigation; and in California, Los Angeles has set a good example by farming out the sewage flow to a company or association of agriculturists living below the town, who agree to take and use it for a certain period of time.

Now, California generally, as compared to the Eastern States and Europe, is eminently an irrigation country. This is not alone true of those portions of the State where irrigation is an absolute necessity, and where it is being rapidly developed, but it is true of the whole agricultural area of the State, not excepting even the region of heavy rainfall in the northern coast counties, or the belt of light snowfall and heavy rains in the foothills and lower mountain regions of the Sierras. We are to remember that our atmosphere is peculiarly dry, and that our rains are delivered all in a certain half of the year, while the other half is almost absolutely without downpour.

These circumstances give us a climate making artificial irrigation a necessity for the production of very many classes of crops. And when the time comes that we have a population in our agricultural districts at all approaching in density that of England, France, or Germany, or even that of our Middle or New England States, it will be found that our valleys—the most favored with rainfall even—will have to be generally irrigated to enable them to support the people.

The same circumstances of climate which make our country one favorable to irrigation and to the disposal of sewage in this way, also make our hydrographical system a peculiar one and most unfitted for the reception and purification of sewage waters.

We have many streams which run only for a few weeks each season, except in years of very large rainfall, and all of our rivers have their periods of excessively low rate of flow, unrelieved by Summer freshets, such as sweep out and cleanse river channels and waters in other

countries. The Sacramento is the only river in the State that can be called other than a small stream during half of each year. With the exception of the San Joaquin and the streams and sloughs lying immediately around the principal bays, tidal movement is not sufficient in any streams of the State to materially assist in cleansing their channels. Compared to the movement of tides in the harbors and rivers of the British coast that of our coast waters is insignificant. These bays of California are much land-locked and are surrounded by mud flats and marshes that would rapidly become polluted with any noxious matters brought to them.

On the whole, our climate is one peculiarly adapted to disposal of sewage in irrigation; our soils as a general thing are favorable to irrigation and to the purification of sewage; our rivers are specially unfitted, as a general thing, to receive and carry away or purify sewage; and our bays and estuaries are not specially well fitted to this duty.

Our future centers of population in the interior of the State will, as a general thing, not be on or near to large streams, but will be in the midst of plains at considerable distances from any streams at all; and it would seem to him who will look forward a few years that this is to be preëminently the country for a full development of sewage irrigation.

Towns situated as are Williams, Willows, Woodland, Davisville, Dixon, Chico, Wheatland, Lincoln, Galt, Ione, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Tulare, and Bakersfield, have no economical alternative to disposal of their sewage in irrigation—they have no stream at hand to dump their sewage in—they will have to use it on the lands about them, and will find themselves in a few years blessed by this necessity, if they properly prepare for the operation.

Red Bluff, Tehama, Colusa, Marysville, and Oroville, may lead their foul drainage into the Sacramento or Feather Rivers, but the time is at no distant day when this practice will be stopped, and these cities will be also brought to an irrigation farm as a sewage outfall.

Sacramento and Stockton, the two largest cities of our interior valleys, and most interested in the preservation of the purity of their neighboring rivers, will probably set the bad example of conducting their sewage into them. Motives of economy of first cost will be the ruling consideration, and it will be difficult to guide popular sentiment into the channel which will sanction the spending of one dollar now to save ten in the future, particularly when five of the ten will be in the shape of human lives at some other point or in some other community, or in some after generation.

As for the bay shore towns, they now look forward to the tidal estuaries and mud flats as receptacles of their sewage; but how much they will be disappointed in this arrangement, any one who will trace the history of such experiences elsewhere, and who will examine the condition of these outfalls now, can well imagine.

The sewerage systems of Berkeley, Oakland, and Alameda, for instance, should converge to one, or at most, two points of outfall by means of intercepting sewers running nearly parallel to or along the bay shore, and the sewage thus collected should be forced away through a pipe laid on the bottom out to Yerba Buena (Goat) Island, and be given to the waters at its outstanding point when the tide is sweeping out. Other centers of population around the bay can probably reach similarly good outfalls at the salient points of the bay's shore by forcing their sewage through mains several miles in length;

but most of them will find it to their advantage, in coming time, as, for instance, San José, Petaluma, and Napa, to put it on lands in irrigation.

San Francisco should have a large intercepting sewer around her water front, to receive sewage only (not storm water and street washings), having an outlet or outlets at some prominent points on the north side of the city, and a tidal flushing reservoir or reservoirs on the south side, thus to carry all sewage matter with a heavy rush at time of lowering tide to the most favorable points for its ultimate disposal into the strong outgoing tidal currents.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS FOR CALIFORNIA.

And now, once more, to go back from this question of sewage disposal to that of sewer systems of works for towns. What are to be the works suited to use in this State, in general terms of course?

We have seen that sewage alone should be dealt with in the sewers of our California cities, and we have thus reduced the sewerage problem to its simplest form for our climates and town sites.

Sewage should be moved, of course, by its own gravity so long as it will thus flow sufficiently rapid to keep its conduits clear of deposits and consequent choking; and to attain this end pipe sewers must be laid on grades which will give velocities of at least one and three fourths feet per second for large pipes, and two and one fourth feet per second for small pipes when running half full. When grade slopes sufficient for these velocities cannot be secured for outfall pipes, the sewage must be collected at some central points and be forced away by the application of power in some form.

Generally speaking, our interior town sites are very flat, and barely, if at all, allow of sewage being collected by gravity at one point, much less have they sufficient elevation above any point of suitable outfall to allow of their sewage being carried thence without pumping. If force is to be used, in what form may it be most economically applied?

Sewerage work resolves itself into two parts: (1) the collection of the sewage, and (2) its transmission to the point of outfall.

On most California town sites the sewage may be collected by gravity in small pipes to one or two stations, without having to lay the conduits so far below the ground's surface as to make the cost excessive. Particularly may this be done if the work is carefully planned and skillfully executed, and if adequate provision is made for flushing from small tanks located on each main and branch pipe, as has been done at Memphis, Tennessee, Keene, New Hampshire, and other points.

The separate system of sewerage by gravity flow has been much improved upon of late years. Engineers have brought together the results of past and varied experiences—failures and successes—and having discovered the weak points of planning and construction, have arranged to meet and eliminate them.

The relation of grade slopes, volumes of sewage, sizes of conduits, velocities of flow, requisite transporting power, effect of curves, turns, and junctions, and of flushing heads of water, are now well understood by those who have had the opportunity of following the outcomes of the developments of the past few years.

In cases wherein the grade slopes are even and favorable, where the town is well built up, and the volume of sewage sufficient at all

points to make its own flushing power effective, the problem of designing a sewerage system that will work successfully, is not a difficult one to the well read engineer, although even for such sites great economies can be practiced in planning by taking advantage of the details of experience elsewhere.

For sites where grade slopes are near the minimum—where the sewers have continuously to be laid deeper in the ground, as they advance down their course, in order to get sufficient fall—the problem becomes a delicate one, and will largely repay close and skilled study in the adjustment of the plan in its general features as well as in detail.

SPECIAL SYSTEMS OF SEWERAGE.

Various combinations of good parts have been made in sewerage work and the results erected into systems of sewerage to meet the difficulties of unfavorable sites. Chief and simplest amongst these is the Waring system, which has attracted much attention from the fact of its successful and economical application in the plague-ridden and almost bankrupt city of Memphis.

This is a "gravity" system, so far as collection of sewage is concerned, and is a strictly "separate" system in the exclusion of all waters except those of sewage proper. The smallest sized pipes available for the duty are used, and are laid in the most accurate manner as regards gradients and alignments, and with the utmost care as regards jointing. With these, go certain special fittings and arrangements for ventilation and cleansing, and at the head of each main, and lateral, or branch sewer, is placed a tank holding from one hundred and fifty to five hundred gallons, as occasion may require, and so arranged that, filling by a constant small stream of water, it is almost instantaneously discharged by automatic action whenever it does get full, say once or twice every twenty-four hours, thus producing a strong flushing wave from the head of each pipe sufficiently often to insure its proper clearance.

As to outfall, the Waring system has nothing peculiar. The sewage may be conducted, according to circumstances, into a well, and be pumped away, or it may be run off by gravity to any point of outfall, and for any method or means of disposal.

The West system of sewerage contemplates the laying of pipes on the strictly "separate" plan—for sewage alone—but on such grades as to insure their proper cleansing without flushing, as in the Waring system, by means of automatic flush tanks. The sewage is received in an air-tight (concreted and cemented) well, whence it is pumped by closed pumps to any point selected for chemical and mechanical treatment, according to a special method for the reduction of its solids to a manure, and the clarification or purification of its liquid constituents.

The Waring system has been applied in Memphis, Keene, a part of Paris, France, and other places. The West system has been applied at Atlantic City. Other places, as for instance Pullman, Illinois, has been sewered on a plan closely resembling the Waring system.

PNEUMATIC SYSTEMS OF SEWERAGE.

Upon sites so flat and low as even to defeat the collection of sewage to one or two points by gravity flow, there must either be some mov-

ing agent employed in its collection or else a multiplying of pumping works at local stations, which of course would greatly increase cost of operation of works. In other countries this embarrassment has been gotten over by means of what are called pneumatic systems of sewerage.

As a propelling agent atmospheric pressure is utilized to transmit power in two ways: (1) the normal pressure of the atmosphere to fill a rarified space; (2) the expansive pressure of compressed air in seeking to establish an equilibrium with the surrounding atmosphere. The first of these are called *vacuum* processes; the second *plenum* processes.

The Liernur sewerage system is a vacuum process, and the Shone sewerage system is a plenum process.

By the Liernur system the sewage is collected from a neighborhood of half a dozen to a dozen blocks to a locally central tank by exhausting the air from that tank, and then opening in succession the valves of the drain pipes which come from different subdivisions of the local neighborhood, thus permitting the air to rush in from the outside atmosphere through the pipe, and carrying with it the sewage matter.

The collection of the sewage being thus effected, it is removed by similar atmospheric pressure into air-tight tanks on wheels and then hauled away for dumpage wherever desired; or, in place of the wheeled tank, a main pipe leads from each local tank to a larger central tank into which the sewage is drawn by the creation of a partial vacuum therein, as in the case of drawing it from the neighborhood houses to the local tank; and so the sewage from all of the local tanks about a town is thus collected into a central station, there to be disposed of as may seem best fitting.

When this system has been adopted the sewage is generally treated chemically in the central tanks; the solid matter, made into manure, and the clarified liquid passed away to some stream or other outfall.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Liernur system is essentially a *collecting* system. There must always be a tank at the outfall end of the pipe wherein to create the partial vacuum and draw the sewage matter by atmospheric pressure from the other end of the supply pipe, whether it (the pipe) comes from the house where the sewage matter is produced or from a local tank, where it has been collected, to the general central tank where treated for purification.

This system must then always be combined with some other system for the ultimate disposal of the liquid of the sewage. When collected it must be conducted away by gravity to its ultimate outfall, or must be forced artificially away to a like point of disposal.

By the Shone system of sewerage, the sewage matter is collected into local tanks, or ejectors (so called), as in the case of the Liernur system, from small neighborhoods of a few blocks, but by gravity flow in ordinary sewer pipes, and is thence forced away through larger pipes to any desired point of outfall, or to a central tank and thence to the outfall point, by the pressure of compressed air behind it.

This latter system is probably the simplest and cheapest in construction and economical of management, and is best adapted to effect the ultimate disposal of sewage; and is the least likely to fail in detail of operation.

It is needless here technically to discuss the relative merits and defects of these two systems. Suffice it to say, that both systems

require the creation of power at a central station, the one by rarefying the atmosphere in a large receiver or tank, the other by compressing air in a similar, but to effect the same work, a much smaller tank.

In the case of the Liernur system, the pressure of one atmosphere only can possibly be had; while in the Shone system, air may be compressed to the pressure of half a dozen or more atmospheres and thus utilized if wanted.

In the Liernur system, special appliances have to be introduced in connection with each house drained, and an air-tight iron pipe must lead thence to the local tank; while in the Shone system, the collection to the local tanks is effected by the ordinary sewer pipes, there being no peculiar appliances needed but the valve at the end of each, at the local tank.

In the Liernur system, the operation of collecting is effected only by the intervention of attendants whose duty it is to go around and successively turn on and off the connections between the different houses and the local tanks; while by the Shone system the collection goes on by natural flow from the houses to the local tanks, without the intervention of attendants.

In both the Liernur and the Shone systems local tanks have to be provided. In the case of the Liernur, these tanks and valves must be almost absolutely air tight, otherwise the loss of power would be great in proportion to the amount possible to be acquired from the atmospheric pressure. While in the case of the Shone system the reserve of power may be so much in excess of the amount needed that the works need not be nearly so perfect in construction and delicate in operation.

In both systems central stations are necessitated, where power is to be generated either from steam or water-power machinery; in the case of the Liernur system, by the rarefaction of the atmosphere in the large receiver or tank; and in the case of the Shone system by compressing air in the similar tank. Here, again, the Shone system has the advantage, for air-compressing machinery does not have to be as perfect and delicate in make as machinery to produce a vacuum.

In both systems special air-pipes have to be laid from the central power station to the local neighborhood tanks. In the case of the Liernur system to withdraw the air from the tanks, in order that they may in turn draw the sewage from the buildings; and in the case of the Shone system to convey compressed air to the local tanks in order that the collected sewage may be forced thence to a central tank or ultimate point of outfall. Here, again, for reasons similar to those already given, the Shone system has the advantage.

In the complete adaptation of each system, pipes have to be laid from each local neighborhood tank to the central tank or outfall. In the case of the Liernur system, this pipe must be maintained almost absolutely air-tight; while in the Shone system the pipe need not be so perfect; or, in other words, slight leaks will not defeat the operation.

In the case of the Liernur system, the operation of removing the sewage from the local tanks is done by the intervention of attendants manipulating the valves. In the case of the Shone system, this operation is automatic, and requires no attention. When the tank gets full, the inlet valves are closed, the compressed air is turned on, the sewage is driven out, and the tank made ready to receive more sewage, automatically.

In the case of the Liernur system, as already mentioned, when the sewage is removed from the local tanks, unless taken away in wagons, it is drawn to a central tank, and thence has to be removed by some other process. While in the case of the Shone system, when removed from the local tanks, the pipe system may conduct it to the point of its ultimate disposition without other application of power or principle.

In the case of both systems, the matter of grade or fall of the pipes, as is necessary in any system when the sewage flows in pipes by the force of gravity alone, is immaterial; indeed, the pipes may, without detriment, except the consumption of a little extra power, run on *up grades* as well as on down grades or slopes. But, in the Liernur system the power is necessarily limited, while in the Shone system it may be multiplied and held in reserve to any desired amount.

It is in this respect wherein the pneumatic systems of sewerage possess greater and unquestioned advantages over any gravity system, and wherein the Shone system exceeds others in its adaptability of application to low and flat sites.

In the Shone system the local or neighborhood tanks are put near enough together, and deep enough under ground (eight to twelve feet), to admit of good grades or slopes in the collecting pipes from the houses of the adjacent blocks, and these pipes need never exceed six inches in diameter, or be laid more than six or seven feet as a maximum and four or five feet as an average, below the street surface. Under these circumstances extreme economy in construction and perfect efficiency of operation are assured to the point of collecting the sewage into the local tanks.

Then, in this system, the pipes leading from the local tanks being operated under pressure, are retained at sizes less than six inches, and can follow the undulations of the grounds along their routes, being laid only deep enough (two to three feet below the surface) to protect them from injury; whereas, in a gravity system the pipes must necessarily be of larger dimensions, and set on such grades or slopes as necessitate great cost for excavation in laying them, unless the ground has sufficient fall for their required slope.

The Berlier system of sewerage is a pneumatic system working by the production of a partial vacuum, as in the case of the Liernur system, but its mechanical parts possess the advantage of being automatic, as in the case of the Shone system, which those of the Liernur system do not.

These systems of sewerage, generally, have some method for the treatment of the sewage combined with them, but these chemical or mechanical processes have nothing to do with the system of works for the collection and removal of the sewage, which really constitute the systems spoken of.

A pneumatic system of sewerage is a delicate piece of machinery to be constructed and operated in a most careful manner. There are locations in California where it may be well for the authorities to have the question studied before deciding wholly against these systems in favor of a purely gravity flow system, but the sites are few in number.

SEWERAGE WORK.

By whatever system or plan adopted, in any instance, it is indispensable that the execution of the work of construction should be as near perfect as possible with the means and materials at command.

The principal fault in sewer construction is that the conduits are not made water-tight, and the result of this is not only a poisoning of the ground around by leakage, and thus a defeat of the object of sewerage, but the escape of the transporting liquid leaves the solid constituents of the sewage to settle in the sewer and stop it up.

Taking a pipe sewer a mile long, there are two thousand six hundred and forty joints to be closed. Now, a very slight leakage at each joint will go far to abstracting all the liquid flow from the pipe, leaving the solid to settle without possibility of forward movement. Such a pipe becoming choked near its lower end soon gets under a head of pressure from the accumulating sewage above. If its joints were perfectly tight this head of pressure probably would force forward the obstruction and thus effect a clearance, but, the joints being leaky, the slight head of pressure forces them more open, and the evil result is hastened.

It would seem that this is such a plain proposition that any manager of sewerage work would see and appreciate it. But the fact is that sewer pipes have been very generally laid in California in a very shiftless and inefficient manner. Generally no proper attention has been paid to bedding the pipes so as to take the strain, from pressure of the earth, off from the bell rim and distribute it along the length of the pipe; the joints have not been well filled with strong cement mortar, but have been plastered over on the outside to look as though this were done; and the earth has been filled in on the pipes before the cement had a chance to set properly, or before the line of pipe was tested. There are several towns where it is believed a better class of work is done, but the exceptions are few.

The practice in the past has been probably worse in San Francisco than elsewhere. Great brick culverts, three to four feet in diameter, have been put in where a sixteen to eighteen-inch pipe would have been all sufficient. Pipes of greater diameter have been laid as laterals leading into mains of less size, and it is even a fact that some sewers have been put in and used without outlets at all. This narrative relates to times a very few years past; whether the practice is any better or not now the writer does not know.

There are important brick sewers of considerable length in San Francisco, which the writer hereof has casually watched in course of construction from day to day, which are little better than sieves of dry brickwork for the sewage to seep through into the surrounding soil, the construction being so badly managed that the cement was washed out of the joints in the "invert" or bottom of the waterway by the flow of sewage, as fast as it was constructed, while by a very little labor and ingenuity the flow could have been dammed back and pumped by the fresh brickwork in a wooden trough or other conveyer so as not to injure it at all, and to leave the cement joints to thoroughly set before being washed over by the water.

It is apparent that where work is done in this fashion the question of a system of sewerage is not an important one. No design can be made to work well unless the workmanship is good, in a system of sewerage any more than in a watch.

Taxpayers generally are no doubt willing to pay for good work. No one desires to deprive the contractors of their just profits. Then why is it that good work cannot be generally done here? Why is it that the best class of work cannot be done everywhere in the State?

The fact is, that street work contracting is not a profitable business in California, but in cities where the very best work is insisted upon and secured, it is a profitable and good business. It would seem that the interests of contractors, as well as taxpayers, should unite them in securing some legislation, general or municipal, under which good work could be assured and satisfactory results attained.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS FOR CALIFORNIA CITIES AND TOWNS.

It seems inevitable that for a large majority of our Californian towns and cities there must be collecting stations for sewage, where power works are located, to force it away to the point of desired out-fall. This being the case, a judicious planning will result in much economy in construction and operation.

These towns will probably have to pump their water supply also, and the same pumping station can be made to serve both purposes. The sewage tank or receiver, sunk deep into the ground, and concreted and cemented, to be water and air tight, receiving its flow of sewage from the town mains, and emptied by its special air-tight pumps, need not be an objectionable accompaniment of the water tank tower and its pumps and wells, so that the same set of boilers and the same attendants may serve for the double duty of water supply and sewage disposal works. This is no new arrangement, where plans are carefully made and economy studied.

The Waring system of sewerage seems to be the most simple and economical of construction and operation.

The West system of sewerage, recently introduced, seems to possess some advantages in the respect of its air-tight sewage receiver, for the combination of sewage pumping and water-pumping works at one establishment; but this general plan is in operation elsewhere, without the intervention of the West system.

We have now briefly noticed the leading systems of sewerage works being introduced elsewhere. It may be well to mention that the State has during the past year, at the Stockton Asylum, and under the authority of its Board of Directors, carried out a work, the results of which may be watched with interest.

The sewerage system is provided for sewage alone from an institution having about one thousand four hundred occupants. The buildings are much scattered; the grounds are very flat and level; so that the pipes have been laid on minimum grades, and of the smallest allowable dimensions. These pipes, five and six inches in diameter and in all about a mile and a half in length, come together into a concrete reservoir about thirty-four feet in diameter and twenty-five feet in depth. From this station the sewage is forced through about one thousand five hundred feet of six-inch pipe to a plat of land prepared for its reception and purification in irrigation.

This plat, about eighteen acres in area, has been underdrained, by means of tile-pipe drains laid from twenty to forty feet apart and to a depth of from three to six feet. Through its length four concrete carriers, about ten inches square in cross section, have been built in ridges raised about a foot above the natural level of the ground's surface. These ridges and carriers are each two about one hundred and sixty feet apart, and the ground's surface has been shaped so as to

slope slightly from each ridge to a slight depression midway between the two ridges.

The land is to be heavily seeded in Italian rye grass, the crop most suited to cultivation with sewage as an irrigant. The operation then will be to flood the land thus cropped, by the current of sewage forced in a large stream through the pipe from the reservoir to the carriers at their heads, and thence distributed by means of the carriers and gates situated in each wall at every forty feet of their length.

The pump is powerful enough to handle all the sewage of the day in two or three hours, and the stream thrown and delivered is sufficient to make a good irrigating head on the land as prepared.

Although the soil is not well suited to irrigation at this point, being rather too heavy to receive waterings freely, it is confidently expected that the experience of a year or two at this point will do much to clear up the problem of sewage disposal in California.

CHOLERA, AND THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

By Dr. W. R. CLUNESS, Member of the State Board of Health.

In view of the prevalence of cholera in France, Italy, and Spain, and the probabilities of its reaching America in the near future, the various Boards of Health throughout the nation have been issuing bulletins advising the people of the danger which threatens them; and although the residents of the Pacific Coast, by reason of their remoteness from the point of its probable entrance, may enjoy a greater immunity from the disease than those living upon our Atlantic seaboard, yet when we consider its infectiousness and portability, and the constant and rapid inter-communication existing between Europe and all portions of our territory, we should not be betrayed into fancied security. Time and again it has been known to be transferred in the personal effects of immigrants to remote interior districts without first appearing at any port of entry, and it is by no means improbable that the first cases may spring up amongst ourselves instead of at some more exposed point. In 1876 no less than three distinct foci of cholera were thus developed in remotely located centers of America, all of which were directly traceable to the almost simultaneous exposure to the atmosphere of bedding and other luggage of immigrants from infected districts of Europe; and in the same manner it may even this Autumn be imported into California by an immigrant or returning tourist. This method of its importation has also given rise to the idea that it sometimes travels in a sort of pandemic wave through meteorological influences over a continent, or from one continent to another, and attacks the residents of a district without personal contact. Although, however, there is yet much in connection with cholera that is still *sub judice*, there is, nevertheless, nothing more clearly demonstrated than that it requires for its propagation the existence of a specific organic germ together with a soil of alkaline reaction. Whenever these are found, and when in addition an atmospheric condition favorable to the spread of the disease exists, coupled with insanitary conditions generally, but especially impure drinking water and a foul condition of privies and cesspools, cholera is sure to prevail in its most malignant and fatal form wherever the germ obtains lodgment.

While, therefore, all of the requisites for its propagation and spread may be truthfully said to exist at present in many places in California, excepting the germ itself, and when it is known that the germ is liable to be imported into our State at any moment, it is deemed opportune to sound this note of warning, and to offer a few suggestions for the guidance of our people. It is not intended, however, to present an elaborate essay upon its etiology or treatment, but rather to offer a few practical observations which it is considered to be the duty, because within the power, of every citizen to adopt. The remarkable progress made during the past decade in sanitary science

and preventive medicine, materially aid us in this respect, for we can now say of epidemic diseases of all kinds, if we put our knowledge into full practice, thus far shalt thou go and no farther. But the supineness of man and his thirst for gold, together with the exaggerated respect he pays thereto, are so great as to almost wholly divert his attention from the laws of health, and to induce him to trust to the pound of cure rather than the ounce of prevention.

When we learn, as surely we will ere long, that health is wealth, that for every death which occurs prematurely we are impoverished just so many dollars, and that political economists can estimate to a dollar the moneyed value to a community of this unnecessary loss, we will have reached that stage of progress in civilization which will pay a just respect to the inestimable value of preventive medicine, instead of blindly trusting to the efficacy of drugs for the cure of disease. A man dies of cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, or any other preventable disease, and is buried, and the idea never enters the minds of his afflicted relatives that to his own or their neglect of the plainest sanitary precautions is attributable his untimely death; but if a thousand dollars are lost by reason of defective collateral security, precautions against future loss from a similar cause are at once taken, and a repetition of the loss is rendered highly improbable; and there is no contagiousness in connection with the moneyed transaction, an individual or family usually having to bear the burden, whereas the health and lives of a whole community, State, or Nation are jeopardized by the existence in their midst of a single case of contagious or communicable disease, and thousands of lives and millions of dollars are likely to be sacrificed in consequence thereof.

Let us consider for a moment the moneyed loss to Memphis arising from the epidemic of cholera, which prevailed there in 1873, including its loss of life; the distraction of its business; the stagnation of all its trade, including its shipping and railroad travel; the loss sustained by laborers and those employed in the various trades and manufactures; the loss to its hotels and boarding houses, restaurants and lodging houses, and the money paid to physicians, druggists, and nurses, together with the thousands of other necessities incident to the existence of a fatal epidemic, and we have the enormous sum of over twenty millions of dollars as the money penalty of that city resulting from their neglect of sanitary laws. But if this sum of money be the cost in dollars of their utter disregard of the laws of health, who can estimate the loss which that city sustained by the epidemic of yellow fever, which prevailed there in 1878. And yet, no sooner had the fell destroyer taken his leave of them, in 1873, than the people forgot the duty of the hour, and utterly neglected to remove the cause which rendered the disease so fatal in their midst; for, like the rear guard of a victorious army, yellow fever followed in the wake of the cholera, and claimed its tribute. And still the people remained supine to all measures tending to prevent a repetition of these direful disasters. For five years they rested in conscious security, making phenomenal progress in the accumulation of wealth, and rioting in the luxuries attendant thereon. Its streets, we are informed, were unclean; its alleys and back yards reeking with garbage and filth of all kinds; its seven thousand privies and cesspools, varying from twenty to forty feet in depth, filled, many of them to overflowing, with fermenting excrement, and never having been emptied

since their construction, from twenty to forty years previously; its sewers inadequate and defective; its people suffering from the depressing influences of high living, and a debilitating atmosphere thus impregnated with the products of decomposition; all these, together with an exhausted treasury, found Memphis on the advent of yellow fever, in 1878, ready for the sacrifice which history records as having been the most direful that has occurred in modern times in any civilized country. It was surely rife with the elements of a great plague, and only needed the specific germ to diffuse it widely and fatally among a people who had forgotten that such a thing existed as the laws of health and disease.

And Toulon, in France, where cholera first made its appearance this year in Europe, was in a like filthy condition upon its advent. And tens of thousands of lives in all nations of the earth are likely to be sacrificed because of the supineness and persistent neglect of sanitation of the authorities of one city.

And although equally unfavorable conditions for the propagation and spread of cholera and yellow fever nowhere exist in California, yet it is known that should the germ of either disease reach us at present, as a people we are in a condition to pay heavy tribute, for there are many foul, disease-breeding places among us.

While, therefore, there are few things more certain than that cholera will reach us ere another season passes by—indeed, our National authorities deem it highly probable that it will reach America before the close of the present year—it becomes our duty to put our house in order *now*. Quarantine we know to be valuable, and much may be done thereby to ward off epidemic diseases of all kinds; but one so subtle as cholera, and whose germs, as already stated, may be lying hidden for months, requiring only to be exposed to become rapidly propagated, can hardly be kept at bay by this means for any considerable length of time. In preventive medicine alone lies our safety. The practical deductions, therefore, to be made are, that we should remove from amongst us those causes which are known to favor the propagation of the disease when once the seed is planted therein, so that should it reach us it can be either stamped out at its inception or rendered comparatively harmless. And this can be done by adopting *cleanliness* as our motto; cleanliness not only of person, but of property, food, drink, and all our surroundings.

Where insanitary conditions of any kind exist they should be corrected. Where drinking water, the most potent source of the disease, is known to be impure, it should be at once purified, and where this is impracticable by ordinary means it should be boiled before being drank. All privies and cesspools should be emptied of their foul contents, and thoroughly washed with a solution of sulphate of iron, two pounds to the gallon of water, to which may be added with advantage an ounce of sulphuric acid, or with bichloride of mercury in the proportion of a drachm to the gallon. All damp cellars should be thoroughly cleansed and dried, where practicable, by exposure to a current of air. All stagnant pools of water should be drained and filled with earth. Indulgence in excess of all kinds, especially in the use of unwholesome food and alcoholic drinks, should be entirely avoided. In short, everything should be done *now* in consonance with the laws of health and hygiene, which science and observation teach us to be promotive of health, otherwise we will surely pay the penalty. Many of the conditions referred to are

especially known to exist in our inland towns and cities, where the people depend upon wells for their supply of drinking water, and upon the privy and cesspool system for their excrement and filth. The prevalent notion that because water is clear and apparently free from impurities, it must, therefore, be potable and wholesome, should never be accepted without careful examination and analysis, for frequently that water which is the clearest is found by chemical analysis to be the most unwholesome and deleterious. Nor should it be imagined that because privy and cesspool filth are out of sight that they are consequently out of reach of causing disease. Nothing can be more fallacious, for they are not only constantly undergoing putrefaction, fermentation, and generating poisonous gases, which reach our systems through the atmosphere, but the products are also absorbed into the soil, and frequently find their way into our drinking water.

But we will be told that it costs too much to remove the accumulations of filth from our premises, and that it will be cheaper and better to hide it from view with earth or sand. The idea is fallacious, for we are thus storing up for ourselves disease-breeding influences which will surely bring upon us a day of retribution. Their complete removal and utilization for fertilizing purposes is the only known method by which they can be rendered, not only absolutely harmless, but positively useful; for although rivers and watercourses generally are made to subserve the purpose of conveying them away harmlessly for a time, yet in the end they become noxious in places, and as population increases largely they have to be abandoned. As a prophylactic, therefore, and as a means for rendering the poison of cholera as harmless as possible, thorough cleanliness in its fullest significance should be *now* adopted by the people. No half-way measure should suffice, and no fancied security because of a "glorious climate" should lull the people into a condition of apathy and neglect of their imperative duty at this hour.

But to secure the advantages arising from thorough cleanliness, the efficacy of concerted action is necessary; for what avail is it for one to cleanse and purify while another allows his premises to reek with filth; or what does it avail us to lock our front doors against burglars if our side doors and windows be left open? The old and trite adage, that the door of the stable should be locked before the horse is stolen, is especially applicable in the case of all infectious diseases, but more particularly with reference to cholera, the most infectious of them all. It is upon its westward march, and the most extraordinary precautions should be taken now by the whole people, and before it reaches any part of America; for it is liable to pounce upon us like a tiger upon his prey, or like a thief in the night, and woe betide us if found unprepared for its onset. The whole public mind will then be eager for information; terror will fasten upon those who are attacked as well as upon those in their vicinity, and all will be thrown into the greatest confusion. But it will then be too late to adopt efficient means to prevent its spread, for it is universally conceded to be utterly impossible to institute proper sanitary regulations in cholera districts after the disease has once become epidemic.

A few years ago we had a slight foretaste of the baneful influences upon trade and traffic resulting from our neglect in allowing small-pox—the most easily controlled disease epidemic in its nature known

to us—to spread in our midst, and to obtain a foothold in different parts of our State. And Philadelphia also, according to an estimate which I have recently read, paid the enormous sum of twenty-eight million dollars in 1871 and 1872 for a like neglect and from the same cause. Should, however, the cholera reach us, and find us in our present insanitary condition, no amount of sanitation after its advent can prevent it from claiming victims by the thousand, and no political economist can ever estimate the moneyed loss which will result to our State. To the people it matters not at present whether Professor Koch has discovered the germ which causes cholera, nor does it even concern them whether or not the whole germ theory is true or false. But it is of the most vital importance to them to know how to prevent it from reaching their homes; and we have endeavored briefly to point out the only known method. How to treat it should it unfortunately come to us is an entirely different and more difficult problem to solve, whereas it can be confidently and truthfully asserted, that should timely preventive measures, such as have been briefly indicated, be adopted, it can nowhere in California become seriously epidemic. Prompt action on the part of the people themselves will render it so benign that it will pass over us harmlessly, excepting in the few districts that will always exist in which reasonable sanitary precautions are never taken.

Although it was at first intended to say nothing regarding the treatment of cholera, yet we have been so favorably impressed with some observations upon the subject by Dr. J. M. Woodward, Supervising Surgeon of the United States Hospital Marine Service, in his report upon cholera to the Government in 1873, that we deem it not out of place to here briefly repeat them, especially as the more recent investigations upon the subject tend to confirm their importance and value. Dr. Curtin, in charge of the department of the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, in 1866, having satisfactorily demonstrated the inutility of the ordinary remedies for cholera, recollected having read of the beneficial effect of sulphuric acid, determined to give it a trial. He accordingly instructed the nurses in the hospital to inform the patients that upon the following day they would all be treated to lemonade. To his great surprise and gratification, in about twelve hours after the commencement of the treatment there was not a new case of cholera in the hospital. The supply of white sugar having temporarily given out at the expiration of the sixth day, the treatment was suspended for two days, when the disease reappeared with about the same virulence as before. Upon the resumption and continuance of the treatment, however, it wholly disappeared from the hospital. Moreover, it is stated that one old lady of celtic origin detected the deception, and informed the doctor that *he could not desave her wid his liminade, that it was nothing but ile of vitriol*. And she paid the penalty of her acuteness with her life, for she died of cholera on the following day. He also informs us that the same treatment was adopted in the surgical wards of the hospital, and that not a single case of cholera appeared in them. His method of preparing the lemonade was by adding twenty drops of aromatic sulphuric acid to about four ounces of water sweetened to suit the taste, and to complete the deception a piece of lemon peel was dropped into the liquid. This quantity they usually drank two or three times daily with avidity.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the researches of the scientists of the day, who have been devoting their time and sacrificing their lives in the

investigation of the subject, have found that an alkaline soil favors the propagation of the germs of cholera, whereas they are readily destroyed by mineral acids, it is highly probable that this method of treatment forms the best means for its cure. It may also be stated that other acids had been previously tried without producing any apparent good effect. But, next to cleanliness, the most important factor in the treatment of cholera is prompt attention to the diarrhœa which almost invariably precedes an attack. When this first makes its appearance, an intelligent physician should be summoned. Nor should the physician be hypercritical in his efforts to differentiate in cholera times between simple diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and genuine Asiatic cholera, for during such epidemics there are always numberless cases of cholera of so mild a character as to be readily mistaken for diarrhœa, and their true nature only determined by the development therefrom of genuine cholera. All doubtful cases should therefore be treated as genuine ones and isolated and treated accordingly.

THE DWELLING AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

By F. W. HATCH, M.D.

Among the many subjects which invite the attention of the sanitarian few possess a deeper interest or are of greater practical importance than that which relates to the home and its surroundings. State Boards of Health have recognized this truth, and many of them have given expression to their views through the medium of their annual reports, and a number of special publications have appeared of late years, for sale at the principal book stores, designed to enforce the importance of the subject, and pointing out the most prominent defects commonly observed.

To instruct the public in the means preservative of health, to expose the errors by which the latter is constantly endangered, are, in fact, among the most useful purposes which our State Board of Health, as at present organized, are intended to fulfill; and it is by publications upon these interesting topics that they are brought into intimate contact with the people, impress their minds with salutary truths, and gradually bring about the reforms most needed. But these publications must, of necessity, have only a limited circulation; they are mainly designed to reach only the limits of a State, and even thus distributed too often fail, unfortunately, to fall into the hands of those most in need of instruction—the great mass of the people—those about to build a home for their families, or, being provided therewith, are suffering the consequences of defective construction and arrangement. Hence the attempt in this biennial report to present to the public of California some plain practical views upon this important subject, indicating the general principles which, for sanitary purposes, should be observed, and the dangers to be avoided. In order that the greatest good may result, and that the facts presented may reach those for whose benefit they are intended, they will be issued in circular form for general distribution.

It is often among the commonest affairs of life that the greatest deviations from strict sanitary precepts are to be observed. To select a site, and plan a house, are apt to be regarded as simple matters to be regulated by individual fancy, and the extent of the bank account. Every one imagines he knows what he wants, and how to build it; or, if not, the architect is called in, and further concern is dismissed. Hence, considerations of health are sometimes sacrificed for architectural beauty, and sanitary appliances slighted in the competitive estimates of *cost*.

The first step taken in the preparation of a house—that of selecting a building site—is often of more importance than any subsequent one, and mistakes made cannot always be remedied. The considerations which should guide us in the selection of a site, are several in number.

It should be dry, or capable of being made so by drainage. In general terms, it may be said that all soils contain water, the amount

depending upon the ability to absorb and retain it, and the supply. Their capacity for absorption varies greatly. Loose sand may take up two gallons of water in each cubic foot; clay, about 30 per cent; humus, or loam, from 40 to 60 per cent; good bricks, about 10 per cent; and even granite, about one pint in a cubic yard.

At a certain distance below the surface, the pores or interspaces between the particles of soil are completely filled with water, constituting what is called the *ground-water*. Between this level of complete saturation, and the surface of the soil, these interspaces are filled with air, or moisture and air, the extent of moisture depending upon the depth of the ground-water or the water-table, the porosity of the soil, its capillary attraction, evaporation, season, etc. The nearer to the surface the water-table is to be found, other things being equal, the more damp the soil. This ground-water constitutes, in fact, a subterranean sheet, or underground lake, at varying distance beneath the surface, from a foot or two to many—even hundreds of feet—not always preserving the same level, but forever in motion, rising and falling, and moving onward in a slow but ceaseless current towards the ocean.

It is supplied by rains, by pressure from rivers, and these determine its depth below the surface and its onward movement, together with the compactness of the soil, the presence of an impermeable stratum, and varying facilities for outflow. The proximity of the underground water to the surface is admitted to bear an intimate relation to the healthfulness of a soil, or, in other words, to certain diseases incident to a locality. When the ground-water is less than five feet below the surface, the soil is considered unhealthy; when fifteen feet or more, healthy. Its sudden fluctuations are also regarded as the cause of disease.

A humid soil, by the evaporation of its moisture, lowers the temperature, and is a recognized cause of rheumatism, catarrhal affections, and is one of the factors in malarial diseases. The researches of Dr. Bowditch, of Boston, and Dr. Buchanan, of England, seem, also, conclusively to establish its agency in the development of tubercular consumption. In fifteen towns in England, Dr. Buchanan has shown that by improving their drainage and lowering the ground-water, the deaths from this disease were reduced an average of 29.6 per cent. In several, the reduction exceeded 45 per cent. Humidity of the soil favors the decomposition of the organic matter it contains—the filth, sewage, and the like, which finds its way therein, polluting the ground-air as well as ground-water—and thus becomes an important factor in the production of certain other diseases, possibly fevers of a low or typhoid form. Dr. Buchanan found in the towns above mentioned a very marked diminution of typhoid fever following the adoption of drainage.

Bearing the above facts in mind, the importance of the subject will be apparent, and it will not be difficult to understand the truth of the proposition that the *soil upon which the dwelling is to be built should be dry*.

The obvious remedy for soil-dampness is *drainage*, thus lowering the ground-water, lessening evaporation, facilitating the entrance of pure air, promoting the oxidation of organic matter, and, to that extent, diminishing the exhalation of the effluvia arising from the process of decomposition.

But in some portions of California, especially in the central valley

in proximity to the rivers, deep drainage is not always applicable. The soil is of such a character, loam, capable of absorbing and retaining, as has been stated, from forty to sixty per cent of moisture—that, for a great portion of the year at least, when the rains prevail, the outflow is rendered difficult or even impossible. This is true of portions of the City of Sacramento, and other cities, as well as of many localities in the neighboring country.

The difficulty may be measurably remedied by having a damp-proof course of zinc, cement, slate, or asphalt, in the foundation walls of the house. Stoneware (vitrified) tiles, perforated so as to maintain free ventilation, are much used for this purpose; or, if inserted at suitable intervals, will preserve the timbers from decay. Building the house, if of brick, with double walls above the damp-proof course, binding bricks or iron ties being inserted at proper intervals to secure strength, has been recommended. An air space of two or three inches is thus left between the two walls; it serves to shut out the dampness arising from drifting rains, and keep the house “cool in Summer and warm in Winter.”

In what has been said, the soil is spoken of as containing *air* as well as water, and, as in the case of the latter, the more porous the soil the more air it will contain. In a perfectly dry soil, the pores are entirely filled with air; when the soil is damp, they are filled with air and water, and it is not until the upper level of the ground-water is reached—the pores then being entirely occupied by water—that the lower limit of the ground-air begins. Thus we have a subterranean body of air superimposed upon a subterranean water-sheet, each having a close and somewhat supplemental relation to the other. Like the ground-water, the ground-air is continually in motion, rising and falling, from diurnal changes in temperature, from the force of winds, from barometric pressure, and through diffusion. As compared with the general atmosphere, it is richer in carbonic acid, derived from the oxidation of organic constituents, animal and vegetable. It is alike with the ground-water, or even more readily, contaminated by emanations from sewers and cesspools, and by the decomposition of organic substances, and of solid and liquid impurities entering from the surface.

Made soils, lots filled in by dust and rubbish, are especially dangerous. They should be avoided for building purposes, or used only after cultivation for two or three years. To such an extent does the ground-air of some cities become polluted by this cause, as well as by gaseous and liquid emanations from uncemented privy vaults and cesspools and other accumulations of filth undergoing decomposition, that the soil is said to be *filth-sodden*—its air altogether polluted and deprived of its oxidizing power.

Just as the heated air of a chimney sucks in and carries upwards the colder air surrounding the fireplace, so does the heated air of the house cause the ground-air to enter in through the foundations, the cellars, and lower floors, into the living rooms above. Whenever there is a difference between the temperature of the air in the ground and that above, there must be set up motion and interchange. That this interchange is going on every day between the underground air and our homes is shown by many facts. Cases have been related in which gas has, in this manner, entered houses through the cellar although no gas had been introduced therein. “I know of cases,” says Pettenkofer, “where persons were poisoned and killed by gas which

had to travel twenty feet under the street and then through the foundations, cellar vaults, and flooring of the ground-floor rooms. * * * In such cases the penetration of gas into the houses is facilitated by the current in the ground air caused by the house. * * * Thus our heated houses ventilate themselves not only through the walls but also through the ground on which the house stands." De Chaumont also mentions a case, coming under his own observation, of fatal poisoning by coal gas, originating in the same way, and again another related by Doctor Fyffe, in which the foul air from a cesspool was sucked into a house a distance of twenty-seven feet.

Soils whose air has been polluted by the causes mentioned may be improved by removing the causes, as by the abolition of cesspools, by through drainage, by cultivation, ventilation, and vegetation. Turning up the soil in cultivation exposes it to more perfect aeration, and effects the oxidation of decomposing organic constituents, and the roots of plants and trees absorb carbonic acid and feed upon the products of decomposition. The roots of trees take up, also, large quantities of water from the soil, and thus serve a double purpose. A living oak, according to Pettenkofer, will absorb and evaporate, in Summer, eight and one third times the rainfall upon a surface area equal to that shaded by the tree, while the eucalyptus globulus, or Australian blue-gum, is stated to absorb twelve times the rainfall upon an equal area. By this free evaporation the water in soil is reduced, and the temperature lowered.

Bearing in mind the facts already stated showing the tendency of ground-air to enter the dwelling through the cellar, carrying with it foul and possibly dangerous emanations, the propriety of rendering the floor impervious by a coating of the best cement, or of concrete, will readily be admitted. This is, in fact, one of the most effectual remedies, and it has been advised, to afford yet more certain protection, to spread over this a layer of asphalt. The flooring, also, may be raised a few feet above the ground, and the intervening space well ventilated by arched or by grated openings, or perforated bricks in the walls. By the adoption of such means the ascent of foul air from below will be securely prevented, dampness will be excluded, and the comfort and healthiness of the upper apartments promoted.

There are few localities sufficiently dry, however, to make a cellar, the floor of which is below the level of the ground, perfectly safe. Such cellars serve as receptacles for the ground-water and for water percolating from the surface, and moisture, even if excluded directly by the precautions just now mentioned, will rise through the foundation walls. They are never healthy for sleeping rooms. They are commonly damp, have a limited supply of light, and are poorly ventilated.

A number of diseases have been attributed, either directly or indirectly, to emanations from the soil. Among those probably sustaining this relation are malarial fevers, typhoid and typho-malarial fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and diphtheria. Dr. Parkes adds yellow fever and cholera.

In some of these cases the relation is, doubtless, only secondary or indirect, predisposing thereto, as do other insanitary conditions, by lowering the vitality of an individual and impairing his resistance to disease. He thus becomes an easy prey to influences to which he might otherwise be exposed with impunity.

There have thus been passed in review some of the more important

considerations relating to the water and air in soil, especially in their application to the *dwelling*, and the evils resulting therefrom. They have been dwelt upon at some length, because they are believed to be of the very highest significance. A mistake in the selection of a location for the house, in which to live and families are to be reared, is often irremediable, fatal to the health and comfort of the inmates. A small expenditure properly laid out at the start, in draining and other needful preparations, will frequently save much more in subsequent and possibly ineffectual efforts at rectification and improvement.

LIGHT.

Sunlight is necessary to the development of all organized beings, and its deficiency is commonly associated with other insanitary conditions, as want of ventilation and impure air. Light stimulates the organic functions, improves the quality of the blood, invigorates the nervous system, promotes ventilation, and is at least indirectly concerned in the generation of ozone, the most powerful of all known disinfectants, destructive to unhealthy vapors and infectious germs. To the long continued deprivation of light has been attributed the development of several serious constitutional diseases. Animals confined in dark and unventilated cages acquire scrofula and tuberculosis; children, shut out from the sunlight in tenement houses, and even in badly constructed nurseries in more pretentious dwellings, become pale, sallow, weak, and sickly.

Hence the *aspect of the house* should be such as to secure the free access of sunlight on one side or the other both morning and evening. In the valleys of California a southern frontage secures this desideratum, and, as the winds usually blow either from a northerly or southerly direction, it affords, at the same time, the best facilities for a free circulation of air through the halls of the house. It has been objected that a southerly aspect exposes to too much heat and light in some portions of the State; but this objection, even if it were true, can only hold for a limited portion of the day, and for a few months in the year. At midday excessive light can be readily subdued by blinds or curtains, while vegetation—trees—will afford a grateful shade, and at the same time beautify the premises.

This brings us to the consideration of the action of *vegetation*. The general effect of vegetation is to cool the ground by obstruction of the sun's rays, and diminish evaporation from the surface; yet, as before stated, large quantities of water are taken up by the roots of trees, and evaporated by the leaves, thus lowering temperature and increasing the humidity of the atmosphere. In the oak tree, of which mention has previously been made, it was found by Pettenkofer that, while the rainfall was only 25.6 inches, the evaporation from the leaves amounted to 2.12 inches.

Vegetation also improves the quality of the air by absorbing carbonic acid and giving off oxygen. This is effected by the action of the plant-cells containing the coloring matter under the influence of the sunlight. Yet, while a certain amount of vegetation is grateful and beneficial, its excess may do harm by obstructing the movement of air and impeding ventilation and rendering the atmosphere moist. Without vegetation, in a warm climate like that to which the valleys of California are subject during a portion of the year, a treeless home, with no herbage to relieve the eye, is desolate and uninviting indeed.

Quite often, on the other hand, the opposite extreme is reached, and in the eagerness for ornamentation the sunlight is excluded, the air is motionless and stagnant, damp, and impure, and this dampness extends to the walls and the interior of the house. Extremes are to be avoided.

When about to build a house, having taken due care for the locality that it is dry, and for the purity of the air in the soil, and having observed the rules suggested for keeping the structure free from excess of moisture, and from the entrance of impure and unwholesome emanations, and having seen that the aspect and its surroundings are such as to insure an abundance of sunlight, provision should be made for its proper construction—its ventilation, warming, and drainage.

VENTILATION.

The atmosphere consists normally of a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of four volumes of nitrogen to one of oxygen, or about seventy-nine parts of the former and twenty-one parts of the latter. In addition to these, under the most favorable circumstances, there are, carbonic acid, 0.4 volumes; ozone, a variable quantity; vapor, varying with the temperature; organic matter and ammonia, *traces*, and more or less suspended matter.

Practically, in the air of occupied dwellings, the normal proportion of these constituents is never maintained. As will be seen immediately many circumstances concur in making the preservation of a uniform standard between the outer and inner air impossible. The aim should be to approximate it as closely as we can, and this is, in fact, the purpose of ventilation.

The air of the dwelling is vitiated by those who occupy it—by *respiration* and *transpiration*—that is, by the lungs and skin. It has just been stated that the normal amount of carbonic acid may be estimated at 0.4 (four tenths) of a volume per 1,000 volumes. This is seldom realized in even the best houses, and Dr. Parkes and others have agreed that the maximum limit should not much exceed 0.6 per 1,000; that is, 0.4, the carbonic acid naturally existing in the air, and 0.2, which is considered the average limit which should exist as respiratory impurity. Any great excess over this amount is said to be distinctly perceptible, an effect due not so much to the carbonic acid itself as to other impurities with which it is associated—especially the organic matter—and of which it is the measure. When the carbonic acid reaches 0.9 or 1. per 1,000, the air is described as close and *stuffy*—words well expressing the sensations which almost every one has experienced after passing from the fresh outer air to that of a poorly ventilated room crowded with human beings. Hence, it has been proposed to consider an apartment properly ventilated when the air it contains presents to the sense of smell no marked difference from the outer air (De Chaumont). An adult man gives off by respiration in an hour about 0.6 (six tenths) of a cubic foot of carbonic acid, and the important rule to be observed is, that sufficient fresh air should be supplied to prevent any excess above this standard. For this purpose the air of a room has to be renewed, and this renewal will be more or less frequent according to the size of the room. A change of air in a room more frequently than three or four times in an hour is considered all that can be comfortably borne without a

draft. But the highest authorities agree that not less than 3,000 cubic feet of air are required on an average for each individual every hour, and the cubic air-space in the room must be sufficiently great to allow this amount of air to pass through hourly without producing perceptible draughts. This would require an air-space of from 750 to 1,000 cubic feet, according to the frequency with which the air of the room is changed—whether *three* or *four* times an hour.

It is important to bear in mind that the essential requisite in good ventilation is that a *sufficient amount of air may be supplied without a perceptible draught*. For this purpose the movement of the current should not exceed eighteen inches per second. The limit of the movement of air consistent with comfort depends somewhat on climate, and season, and individual idiosyncrasy, but it is safe to say, generally, that when a draught is felt this movement is greater than 18 or 19 inches per second, or about one mile and one third per hour. The larger the room the more easily may these considerations be fulfilled, for by so much is the necessity for a frequent change lessened. Much will depend, too, upon the size of the inlets for air. Then, again, with the excess of carbonic acid we find a diminution of oxygen, and it is said that a loss of two or three parts of the latter in one hundred endangers life.

Without recapitulating the process by which the conclusions of the best sanitary authorities upon this subject have been reached, it is sufficient for present purposes to state the conditions which it has been agreed upon are required for perfect health:

1. That the limit of maximum impurity of air vitiated by respiration ought not to exceed six tenths (.6) of a volume per 1,000;
2. That to insure the maintenance of this standard, under ordinary circumstances, 3,000 cubic feet of pure air must be supplied for each person hourly;
3. That for this purpose, and with ordinary means of ventilation, a space of at least 1,000 cubic feet should be allowed per head in buildings permanently occupied.

These conditions are doubtless more exacting than most persons can afford. They apply to what ought to be and may be approximated as closely as circumstances permit. Many others neglect them because ignorant of their necessity. Of the poorer classes, however, observation will show that not more than 400 or 500 cubic feet of space are available, even in this country—frequently less—while in tenement houses, in cities, the allowance is often lamentably small. In California the law requires that provision be made for 500 cubic feet per person in sleeping apartments. It appears to have been intended originally to affect the crowded abodes in the Chinese quarter in San Francisco, and as the most available remedy for the insanitary influences arising therefrom. If enforced, it must be the means of providing better conditions in this one respect for this class than very many of the white population are able to secure.

In some of our cities, the living rooms of many families are upon the lower floor, in the rear of the store or other place of business—between it and the kitchen. These rooms are usually dark, without side windows, lighted by a skylight, and poorly ventilated by open doors, admitting a draft from front to rear. Such rooms, when entered from the open air, are close and disagreeable, making a profound impression upon the sense of smell, but the sickening odor, so noticeable by the visitor, appears to be uncomplained of by the

inmates, who spend most of their time within doors. In these close apartments, perhaps 18 feet wide, about 25 feet long, and 10 feet high, containing 4,500 cubic feet of space when empty of furniture, usually divided by partitions into three rooms, into which the purifying and invigorating rays of the sun seldom enter, families live and sleep, and children are reared. To make matters worse, lights must be provided, generally gaslights, and in the Winter season fires must be maintained. For the latter purpose, a small cooking stove is commonly used, with teakettle for boiling water, or, instead, the heat from the adjoining kitchen is utilized, the door leading thereto being left open, and the free entrance of the odors and vapors arising therefrom permitted.

In apartments of which the above is a fair type, many families live—consisting perhaps of seven or eight persons—and it is not difficult for the physician to trace an indirect connection between this mode of life and the diseases to which they are incident, and especially the slow and lingering character of maladies which, under better sanitary influences, tend to speedy recovery.

The air of dwellings is also deteriorated by *combustion*—by lights and fires. Oxygen is consumed, and carbonic acid produced. One cubic foot of coal gas consumes from two to two and a half cubic feet of oxygen, and produces from one to two cubic feet of carbonic acid. Candles and oil lamps also exert a deteriorating influence, but not to the same extent. Dr. Parkes states that the latter need not be considered in estimating the amount of fresh air required. The same authority estimates the carbonic acid consumed about twelve cubic feet during an evening of, say four hours, requiring the introduction of over twenty-one thousand cubic feet of air. It is generally advised, however, to provide a special channel, leading from the gas burners to a shaft in the wall adjoining the fire-flue, into which the products of combustion are passed. The flue or shaft is warmed by proximity to the chimney, and acts efficiently as a ventilator. Ornamental arrangements are described by which the conduction can be effected.

Then we have the **ORGANIC MATTER** in the air, constantly exhaled from the lungs and skin, giving rise to the nauseous odor of close, unventilated, or crowded apartments. From the bodies of the sick, especially those having contagious diseases, large quantities of such effete products are given off, requiring strict attention, and necessitating a larger air space, and the most efficient methods of ventilation.

WATERY VAPOR has been mentioned as another ingredient of air not without an important influence upon health, the amount of moisture depending upon temperature. The capacity of the air for moisture varies with its temperature. The higher the temperature, the greater the capacity. When the air is saturated with moisture at 40° Fahr., it can take up and hold 2.86 grs. of watery vapor; at 75° Fahr., it may contain 9.39 grs. Air containing only 2.86 grs. of vapor would be uncomfortably dry at 75° Fahr., while if the temperature were reduced to zero, there would be a surplus of moisture which would be deposited upon the walls and windows as *dew*. This principle is applied to the drying of damp and newly plastered rooms. By increasing the temperature by fires the capacity of the air for moisture is increased; it is taken up from the walls and carried off by ventilation. Generally, it is considered that from seventy to seventy-five per cent of moisture is most conducive to health and comfort.

Taking these several sources of impurity into consideration, it is not difficult to understand the importance of VENTILATION, the perplexing point being sometimes how to effect this without a too rapid interchange of air, and yet to maintain sufficient circulation and movement of diffusion around the occupants of the room to carry off the exhalations from the skin and lungs and other impurities. In the best dwelling houses, the size of the rooms and their arrangement will generally enable this to be accomplished by what is called *natural* ventilation. In the smaller rooms of the poor in tenement houses, and in many second-class hotels, the difficulties are greater.

NATURAL VENTILATION depends on those movements of the air set up by variations or inequalities of temperature, in accordance with the law regulating the diffusion of gases; the principle, as applied to the house, being, that when the air therein is warmer than that outside, the latter will rush in through all available inlets while the warm air of the interior escapes. This interchange of movement goes on until an equilibrium is established. The cracks or spaces around the windows and doors, and the chimney, are utilized for this purpose. The latter become efficient air-shafts, their ventilating power being heightened by the aspirating power of the winds upon their outlets; and this power may be much increased by cowls or other suitable arrangements on the top of the chimney. These, turning with the direction of the wind, maintain an active upward current, and prevent down-drafts, which are often the cause of smoky chimneys, unless proper inlets for fresh air are provided.

Inlets for fresh air and outlets for fresh air are essentially necessary. Their action depends upon the law just referred to—the difference in temperature between the air in the house and that outside. The warmer air of the house escapes, and the colder outside air rushes in—thus establishing an equilibrium.

The inlet should be so arranged as to cause the entering air to flow up to the ceiling, and thus be distributed without drafts. For this purpose, when practicable, windows should be placed at opposite sides of the room. The window, opening at the top, a board or strip of zinc may be attached obliquely upwards from the top sash; the air impinging against the board passes up towards the ceiling. Or wire gauze may cover the space left where the window is open, thus checking the velocity of the air, and finely dividing the current. (Parks and others.)

Various other contrivances have been adopted, as inserting double panes of glass in such a way that spaces may be left at the bottom of the outside pane and at the top of the inner one, thus forcing the incoming air to pass upward between the two.

As an outlet for foul air the chimney, with open fireplace, will generally prove efficient in ordinary dwellings. No room—no bedroom especially—ought to be without this old but useful convenience. In a sanitary point of view, it is also one of the best methods of warming the room; but it is expensive, on account of the waste of heat.

There are some other objections to it. As the fireplace is usually located, the warming is unequal; the air is hot near the fire and cold at a short distance; it “warms only one side of the body” at a time. Dr. Parkes says that the loss of radiant heat from a fire-place is as the square of the distance. If, at one foot distance from the fire, the

warming effect is equal to *one*, at four feet distance it will be sixteen times less. A large amount of heat, also, is carried up the chimney and lost, equal, it has been estimated, to six eighths or seven eighths of the total. The same objections hold, measurably, to the ordinary grate for burning coal, yet, in consequence of the smaller size of the open space above the fire, the escaping current of air is lessened. The objections are mainly economical. As a ventilator, it is invaluable. On that openings are often made in the chimney near the ceiling, materially aiding ventilation and carrying off the foul air of the upper part of the room.

"There is a source of ventilation quite as efficient as the opening of doors and windows, or the accidental openings that occur in buildings; it is a self-regulating supply of fresh air provided by diffusion through porous walls. We are unconscious of its operation, and though the amount supplied by passage through bricks and stone, even when plastered and papered, is very considerable, yet one cannot detect it by any sensation of draught." (Hartley, *Air in Relation to Health*.)

The subjects of ventilation and warming are too intricate to be thoroughly examined in an essay like the present, and, if exhaustively treated, would occupy more space than can be profitably allotted to it. My object has been to present, as clearly as such an abridgement of the subject would permit, a general outline of the principles involved.

WARMING.

A few general remarks on the subject of *heating* should be added in connection with ventilating. Dr. Parkes states that heat is communicated by radiation, conduction, and conversion. Practically the latter two may be regarded as the same. The open chimney, with its fireplace and grate, with a fire in it, affords a familiar example of the first, the heat radiating from the fire really warming, not directly the air in the room, but the solid materials upon which its rays fall—the furniture, the walls, and the bodies of those present—and through them the air in contact with them is warmed. A close heated stove acts upon the same principle.

Iron stoves, although they readily heat the room and much of their heat may be economized, an extension and proper arrangement of the pipe are, unless judiciously managed, open to objection. They are irregular in their action—rapidly heating and rapidly cooling—and, if allowed to become overheated, consume a portion of the oxygen in the carbonic acid present in the air, giving rise to the formation of an oxide (carbonic oxide) a highly poisonous gas. It is recommended that all such stoves be lined inside with fire-brick, thus preventing the overheating of the iron, and measurably overcoming the danger. The peculiar odor attaching to a room overheated by an iron stove, especially if there is deficient ventilation, is said to be due in part to this gas, and partly, perhaps, to the burning of the organic matter present in the air. For ventilating purposes, nothing is superior to the open fireplace.

Heating by pipes, conveying to different parts of the house heated air, admitted through movable openings or registers, and also by pipes conveying hot water or steam, has been adopted by many.

In the first, care should be taken that the heated air admitted is pure air—not such as is found in most uncemented cellars and base-

ments in which the heating apparatus is kept. The air used for heating should preferably be pure air introduced from the outside.

Of the different methods proposed—the mechanism of heating by hot water and by steam—it would be out of place here to speak. They are in many respects an advantage over other methods, especially over the iron stove. They are safe, cleanly, and give comparatively little trouble beyond the care necessary for their management. In the climate of California, where excessive cold is unknown, the apparatus being furnished, heating by hot water ought to be secured without great cost.

SEWER AIR.

The air of the house is also rendered impure by the gaseous emanations of sewers and cesspools.

In very many dwellings, planned and built with special reference to comfort and health, in location, convenience, and ventilation, the most unfortunate defects are often observed in drainage and in the arrangements required for the speedy and effectual removal of the waste products incident to human existence, and especially to the congregation of several individuals under one roof. Formerly, when the arrangements for the disposal of these products were all outside the house, when privies and cesspools were the only facilities afforded, and to these no drain from the house led, the principal dangers apprehended arose from the percolation of foul liquids and gases into the soil, thus exposing to the risk not alone of soil and air pollution, and the entrance of these into the house in the manner previously pointed out, but also to that of water pollution—the contamination of the well. That this latter danger is a real one, has been shown by many conclusive proofs. To this source, the origin of typhoid fever in a house or neighborhood has been clearly traced; and some other diseases of a fatal character are believed, upon what seems good evidence, to owe their communication to a similar cause. Partly for the purpose of avoiding these dangers, especially the pollution of the water supply, and partly for convenience in sickness and during inclement weather, the house system of drainage was adopted, water-closets were introduced, and the waste products from these carried away by drains and pipes to the place appointed for their final disposition.

Unfortunately these arrangements, however perfect in their construction and working, did not always result in banishing from use the cesspool and the evils attendant therefrom. The latter were still leaky, their liquid contents still percolated the soil, the wells were polluted as before, and foul air continued to be drawn up through the cellar into the living and sleeping rooms above. In cities where an abundant water supply is practicable, and sewers have been constructed to carry off to a proper receptacle the excreta and other waste from the houses, these dangers are avoided; but others scarcely less serious have been substituted. Badly constructed, imperfectly joined, insufficient in their drainage capacity, unventilated, and connected with equally faulty and unventilated drains leading to them from the house, they have but exchanged one evil for another, and, to such an extent that many have come to doubt whether the introduction of the water-carriage system has been altogether productive of good results. The objections, however, are not so much against the system itself as against its improper use. That it can be made to fulfill all

that in theory was ever claimed for it, that it has been the means of diminishing disease and lessening the death rate in cities, the highest authorities are fully agreed. Statistics from England where these improvements have been longest introduced, and where they have been managed under the most intelligent supervision, have conclusively demonstrated the fact of the intimate relation between the adoption of the water-carriage system, and the diminution of certain diseases. In any sewerage system, the important point to be aimed at is the speedy removal of the excreta and liquid sewage from our dwellings, and to remove them in such a manner that the gases arising from their subsequent decomposition may not come back into the house to poison the air breathed by the inmates.

How to do this most effectually has been the subject of much scientific investigation, and the theme of many popular as well as standard publications. Yet it is one about which the great mass of the people, even those of admitted intelligence on other matters, are generally profoundly ignorant, and in the practical application of which the most palpable errors are daily witnessed.

Cesspools and privy vaults have been spoken of by almost all authorities, mainly by way of condemnation. Some of their principal evils have been pointed out in the preceding pages. There are, however, many cities and towns, and many isolated dwellings, even of the better class, where an abundant water supply and other conditions necessary to the successful working of the water-carriage system, are not available, and where even the dry earth method of removal is not readily applicable. There are other cities where no public sewerage system has been introduced, or, perhaps, only partially, to carry off the chamber, bath, kitchen, and sink waste—in other words, the liquid sewage. In such, cesspools or privy vaults, one or both, become a necessity, and, if properly constructed, they may be made not only tolerable but innocent.

They should be made water-tight, bricked up at the bottom and sides, and well cemented, as in making a cistern. They should be of such size and capacity as to render emptying necessary as often, at the least, as twice yearly. They should be ventilated from the top by a pipe or shaft running high up above the surface so as to carry off the foul air, generated within them, above the house windows. If well-water is used on the premises, they should be at least sixty or one hundred feet from the well, in order to guard against the possibility of leakage, and consequent defilement of the drinking water. They should also be as remote as possible from the dwelling. The privy vault should not be made the receptacle of the waste water of the house, but its contents should be kept as dry as possible.

While this much has been said concerning the admissibility of cesspools and privy vaults in localities where they seem unavoidable, they should only be tolerated under compulsion.

DRAINAGE.

Drainage will be spoken of as that limited system of pipes or conduits intended to convey away from the house the extra and other waste incident thereto. They may be either circular or oval, and should not be too large. Four inches is considered large enough for any private family. The scouring or self-cleaning capacity is, other things being equal, greater in small than in large pipes. Such a pipe should have a fall or slope of one inch in forty. They should be well

and evenly laid, the joint carefully cemented so as to prevent the possibility of leakage and the escape of their contents into the soil, and care should be taken to prevent the cement used for joining from being pressed inside the pipe, and thus offering an obstruction to the free current of sewage through them. It is advised to scrape off the surplus cement from the inside as each joint is laid.

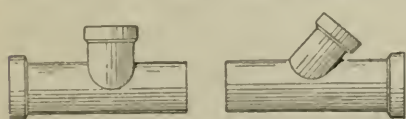
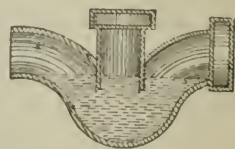
Properly, no drain should enter the house; whether connected with sewers or cesspools it should terminate near to the base, but outside the house. Very often, the drain is seen to run through the house wall to receive the drainage in the cellar. But there is danger of foul air thus escaping into the house from the shrinkage of the cement about the joints, or from some unobserved imperfection of the pipes, or from breakage by reason of settling of the wall upon the drain. Should circumstances render it necessary to run the drain under the house, it is advised to guard it by an arch in the wall. The laying of drains is often carelessly done. In loose soils, they should be laid on concrete, or even on firm supports—piling—to prevent settling, and, if the distance to the sewer or cesspool is considerable, they should be provided at intervals with sections or joints capable of being opened for cleansing, or the removal of obstructions carelessly or accidentally admitted. Attention to these minutiae may be the means of escaping much subsequent trouble and annoyance.

Proper arrangement should also be made for frequent *flushing*. By flushing is not meant the continuous supply of a small current of water, but the sudden discharge of a large volume carrying existing obstructions along with it.

It has just been said that no drain should enter the house; that is, that there should be no direct continuous line of drain from the sewer, or cesspool, to the water-closet, kitchen, sink, or bath-tub, or the pipes leading from these. The connection should be broken at the base of the house, outside, and at the foot of the soil-pipe. The object is to secure good ventilation of the drain into the open air, rather than through the soil-pipe into the house.

For soil-pipes, cast iron is the best material; it is cheaper and more durable than lead; it can be obtained of any desired size and form; it admits of tight jointing, so as to prevent the escape of sewer air. The joints are to be made with oakum and melted lead, the former being forced into the hub, the melted lead poured in, and then firmly calked so as to accurately and tightly fill the space. Iron soil-pipes are now made, having a smooth inside lining of porcelain. For ordinary dwellings, they may have a diameter of four inches. They should run up, as before stated, on the outside of the building.

The connection of the soil-pipe with the drain to the sewer should be by curved pipes, or those with oblique junctions. One oblique junction is shown in the figure. The "T" form, also used, cannot be too strongly condemned. Where used for water-closets, by a trap—figure 8—to prevent the entrance of sewer air, and for the



further purpose of insuring a free circulation of air through the drain, an opening should be made in the latter between the house and the trap. By this opening, which is an inlet opening for fresh

air, a disconnection is effected between the air of the drain and the soil-pipe, ventilation of the former is secured, and a free circulation of fresh air through both.

The opening may be covered with a grating, or when the soil from water-closets is to pass through, or there is danger of the foul air which escapes entering windows near by, a pipe may be run up above the roof of the house. The arrangement is well shown by Galton in his excellent work on "Healthy Dwellings," page 240—figure 50. Here "A" denotes the *trap* near the base of the house. "B" the inlet pipe to ventilate the drain and disconnect the latter from the soil-pipe "D," which extends above the highest part of the house. The same cut shows the utility of a covered drain-pipe above referred to. We have, therefore, both an inlet and an outlet for air. The soil-pipe serves as the latter; the former is well supplied by the disconnecting pipe "B." This may, as just stated, be also carried above the roof of the house.

The outlet, or soil-pipe, should be of equal diameter in its entire length, and without *elbow bends*, and the inlet, or disconnecting pipe, should equal in area the drain-pipe.

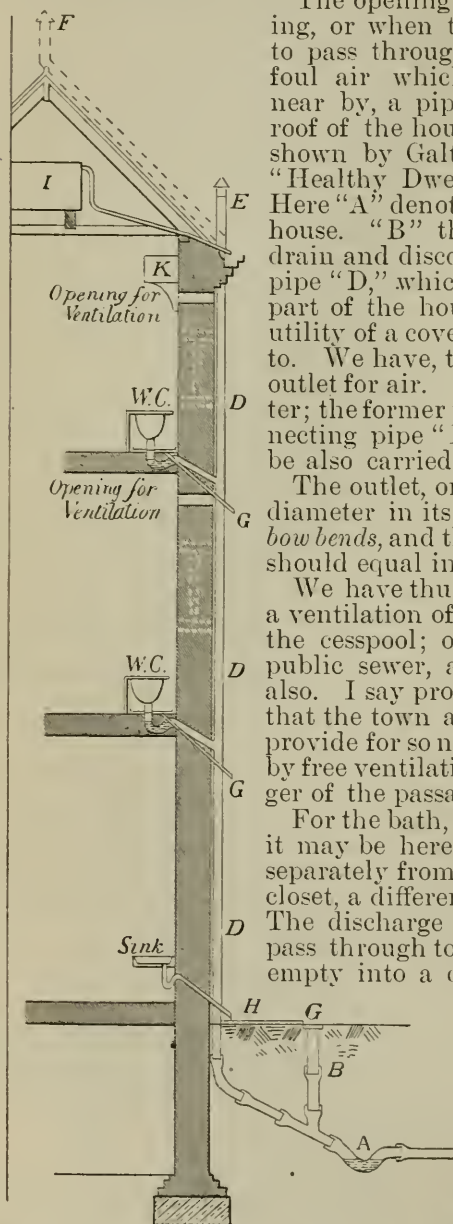
We have thus a ventilation of the soil pipe, a ventilation of the drain, and ventilation of the cesspool; or, if the drainage is into the public sewer, a *probable* ventilation of that also. I say probable, for it is to be supposed that the town authorities have taken care to provide for so necessary a measure. It is only by free ventilation that we can escape the danger of the passage of contaminated air.

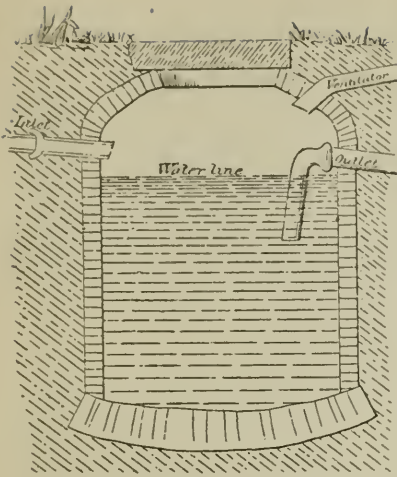
For the bath, kitchen, and sink slops, which it may be here stated should be discharged separately from the excreta from the water-closet, a different arrangement may be made.

The discharge pipes from all these should pass through to the outside of the house and empty into a disconnecting gully or grease

tank, exposed to the open air, thence to flow to their ultimate destination. All such waste-pipes should be effectually trapped, near to the sink or bath from which they lead. A useful arrangement is found below, taken from the fifth report of the California State Board of Health,

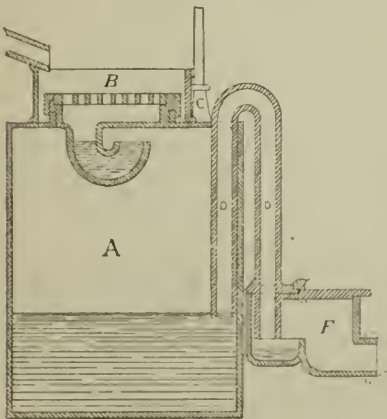
page 83—figure 5. It is admirably adapted for collecting and retaining grease from the kitchen sink, and thus preventing the clogging of the drain. It is surprising to what an extent this accident will happen, and the trouble and annoyance it occasions. By the outlet





pipe, which acts on the principle of a syphon, the clear water passes out into the drain, while the grease, being cooled, accumulates upon the surface. The inlet is observed to be about six inches above the surface of the sewage when the latter is sufficiently high to be acted upon by the syphon, and a ventilating pipe conveys any foul air above the roof of the building. Should grease get into the drain and obstruct it, or if the waste-pipe from the sink should be so obstructed, it may be best removed by boiling water to which an alkali, as sal soda, may be added; or by pouring boiling water over the outside of the drain in a continuous stream.

Another method of disposing of this kind of sewage is by means of what is called "Field's Flush Tank," and underground irrigation. The sewage is thus utilized as a fertilizer, as, indeed, it may be by the method just referred to. For this purpose, underground drain tiles are laid sufficiently deep to escape disturbance in cultivating the soil, with open joints, so as to permit the percolation of the liquid sewage. With land proportioned in quantity to that of the sewage to be applied, and sufficiently porous, the liquid may be properly and evenly distributed. Waring, and others, speak highly of this plan and recommend it as being entirely unobjectionable. The lines of drain pipe should be sufficiently near to each other to secure the uniform percolation of the sewage, ordinarily three or four feet apart. By "Field's Flush Tank" the discharge is automatic when the pump is full. Its action is, therefore, intermittent, filling the "ground for a short time and then, as the liquid subsides, fresh atmospheric air enters the soil and assists, by its oxidizing action, in the work of purification." The following plan and description of this tank are taken from Waring's *"Sanitary Drainage of Houses and Towns."* (See Fig. 6.)



"It is made entirely of earthenware or cast iron. The liquids pass through the grating of the pan B, and are discharged through a trap that prevents the contained air of the vessel from escaping at the surface. C is a ventilating pipe to carry this contained air to the top of the house. A is a vessel holding a certain amount of water which has no escape except the siphon D. When the chamber is entirely filled, the pouring in of a few extra quarts of water, which is sure to occur some time during the day, brings the siphon into action, and it flows copiously

into the chamber, is empty to the depths below which solid matters are permitted to accumulate, to be occasionally cleared out on removing the pan B."

Rain-water pipes are often improperly used as ventilating shafts for drains or cesspools. This should not be allowed except under exceptional circumstances, for they are often unavailable for that purpose, as during heavy rains; and, at such times, their capacity being fully occupied, they are incapable of affording a free outlet for air. Such pipes should be used solely for their own specific purposes, and may be made to discharge independently into a trough, or upon the grating of a gully tank; or, as is often done, the water may be stored in a cemented cistern and utilized for domestic purposes.

DISPOSAL OF SOLID EXCRETA.

Various methods have been devised and adopted for the disposal of the solid excreta, each more or less adapted to the circumstances of different towns or localities. Thus we have the water-carriage system, the irrigation system, and the various forms and modifications of the dry-earth system. The first of these, or that by the use of indoor water-closets, when properly managed, recommends itself on account of convenience, especially to invalids or in inclement weather, cleanliness, efficiency, and safety. It demands a well-constructed apparatus, a free supply of water, secure plumbing, and a reasonable amount of care in its use and management.

Various forms of water-closets have been offered, the best being those of simple construction, not easy to get out of order, having a deep water-seal, and not liable to become foul by the adhesion of the solid excreta through them. These requisites will exclude that which is in most common use—the ordinary pan-closet. It consists, in general terms, of a bowl, closed below by a metal pan, so as to retain a quantity of water in the bowl, a receiver into which the contents of the bowl pass when the pan is lowered or tilted, and a trap. The action of the pan is controlled by a lever, one edge of the pan being lowered when the lever is lifted, permitting the excreta to pass in an oblique direction, thus striking against the side of the receiver. This being of cast-iron, with rough and unpolished surface, is liable to retain, by adhesion, a certain quantity of filth at each discharge from the bowl, and thus become, in time, the source of odors, not like those of "*Arabie the blest*," but rivaling the emanations of the drain or sewer itself. As a matter of fact, as the writer can testify from a personal experience with this closet not soon to be forgotten, it does become so befouled, causing an intolerable nuisance. Of late years this closet has been made with a porcelain lining, rendering it much less objectionable. The D trap, often connected with the pan-closet, should be discarded altogether, and an S trap substituted. It is now condemned by all sanitarians.

Of cheap closets, the hopper closet is simple in construction, not likely to get out of repair, and easily kept clean. It is provided with a trap, which supplies its only water-seal, and with an automatic valve-flushing apparatus, opened when the seat is pressed upon. This closet, made of crockeryware, or enameled, is generally regarded as the best of the cheap closets. It should have an abundant water supply, furnished automatically by a cistern.

Many other kinds of closets have been presented and are in com-

mon use. Some of them are known as "valve-closets," in allusion to the method adopted for discharge or outflow. Others are operated by a plunger or large plug, which retains the water when *in situ*, and permits its sudden discharge when raised. The Jennings and Pearson closets belong to the latter class. (See fig. 7, p. 80, and fig. 8, p. 81, fifth biennial California report; also, the Demorest, and others).

The Hillyer closet is a popular example of the *valve* closet. It is considered by Philbrick to be the best of its class. These closets are all somewhat expensive, but, properly cared for, do excellent service. They provide a deep water-seal, and a volume of water in the bowl sufficient to suddenly flush the trap and soil-pipe and carry off the excreta rapidly to their place of destination.

All closets require an abundant water supply. It should be regular and not subject to variation or interruption. For this purpose a tank or cistern should be provided, with a supply pipe of sufficient diameter to afford a free and rapid passage of water to the closet. If the tank for the water-closet is distinct from that supplying the family for drinking purposes, which it should always be; it is a mere matter of choice as to the material of which it is made. It should be light, durable, and capable of being made water-tight. In California it is customary to make them of galvanized iron. The same material will answer for the drinking water tank, but, as just stated, the latter must be entirely distinct from the former, as sewer gases from the closet, especially when the supply is controlled at the base of the tank and not at the closet, are constantly liable to reach and pollute the water in the cistern. Care must also be taken that the overflow pipe from the drinking water tank does not connect with a soil-pipe or drain. It may discharge independently at the side of the house or into the rain-water pipe, or over an open gully.

The trap of the water-closet should be ventilated by a pipe leading from its upper surface to the open air, or to the soil-pipe above the connection of the uppermost water-closet when there are more than one, and care should be taken by those who use the closet to prevent the entrance of any substance likely to obstruct it. Even the best closets are liable to get out of order unless properly cared for. A good closet, with its trap well ventilated, is not likely to become unsealed except by evaporation when long unused; and in the plunger closets, with a good air vent, even this is not likely to occur, as when the water disappears from the bowl, the float will fall, and opening the valve, allow the deficiency to be supplied.

When two or more closets are to be provided, one for each story, they should be placed on the same line, one above the other, and connected with the same soil-pipe. Each should have its own water cistern and its own ventilating pipe running from the trap to the open air, or, as before suggested, into the soil-pipe above the uppermost water-closet.

Water-closets should never be placed in a bedroom or in a room opening into a bedroom. They should be located in an apartment set apart for this purpose, against an outer wall of the house, capable of being well ventilated by an open window, admitting both fresh air and sunlight; or, better still, in an *annex* to the house connected therewith by a short ventilated passage-way, to be entered from the house by a door which is to be kept closed.

The construction and arrangement of the soil-pipe, its disconnection from the sewer by a trap and an inlet opening for fresh air

between the trap and the foot of the soil-pipe, have already been fully explained.

In the absence of the necessary water supply to make the water-carriage system available, the privy with its many objectionable features may still be avoided by the adoption of the "dry-earth" system in one of its several forms. In principle, this method depends upon the deodorizing properties of dry-earth, which are known to be efficient for this purpose. Mr. G. E. Waring has detailed the advantages of the "Moule closet," which belongs to this system, briefly as follows: "A comfortable closet on any floor of the house, supplied with earth and cleansed of its deposits without the intervention or knowledge of any member of the household; a portable commode in any dressing-room, bedroom, or closet, the care of which is no more disagreeable than that of an ordinary fireplace; appliances for the use of immovable invalids which entirely remove the distressing accompaniments of their care, and the complete and effectual removal of all the liquid wastes of sleeping-rooms and kitchen and the complete suppression of the odors which, despite the comfort and elegance of modern living, still hang about our cesspools and privy vaults and attend the removal of their contents."

Any good dry earth, free from gravel or other non-absorbent particles, will answer. About one and one half pounds, or, by measure, one and one half pints of dry soil or ashes, will be required to deodorize each deposit. The mechanism by which the arrangement is worked is described in general terms, of a wooden box with a hopper above to hold a quantity of earth, and what is called a "chucker," which is tilted forward when the handle is raised (as in water-closets to admit water), and empties a definite quantity of earth into the hod or bucket under the seat; the latter is removed at stated intervals (every twenty-four hours), and replaced by another clean bucket. There are many modifications of the above plan, some adapted for outdoor use. They have not been generally favorably received in the United States, at least as applicable to large towns. The quantity of earth required (roughly one and one quarter tons daily for each one thousand inhabitants) would prove a serious difficulty, not to mention the cost of daily supervision and removal. For private families in the country, for public institutions, jails, prisons, and the like, their adaptation is generally admitted.

The product of the system dried forms an excellent fertilizer, free from any objectionable features.

To discuss the irrigation system is beyond the scope of this paper.

In the preceding pages the attempt has been made to divest the subjects treated of as far as possible of technicalities, and to adapt them to the comprehension of the non-professional reader. The object has been to supply some practical information upon matters which concern every householder, and which, it is believed, have been too generally neglected. No claim to originality is set up, but the effort has been made to combine and condense the views of the best authorities, not generally accessible to the popular reader, in such a manner as to awaken attention to the subject, and thus lead to the correction of prevalent errors.

Among the works consulted are: Buck's "Hygiene," Parke's "Principles of Hygiene," Galton's "Healthy Dwellings," Philbrick's "American Sanitary Engineering," Waring's "Sanitary Drainage, etc.," Petenkofer's "Air in Soil," and others.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE SALUBRITY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS, AND FACTORIES.

The undersigned, to whom was assigned the task of gathering the information desired by the said committee, finds the work embraces a wider field than present opportunities for investigation and personal observation permits.

Circular letters were sent to all the orphan asylums in the State receiving pecuniary aid. These letters, being addressed to the superintendent of each institution, were designed to elicit information concerning the sanitary location and general arrangement of the schools.

The following asylums responded to the inquiries proposed in said letters:

1. Good Templars' Home, Vallejo	Non-sectarian
2. Grass Valley, Nevada County	Sisters of Mercy
3. Pajaro Valley Orphan Asylum, Watsonville	Franciscan Fathers
4. Ladies' Protection and Relief Society	Protestant
5. Ladies' Relief Society, Oakland	Non-sectarian
6. Home of Benevolence, San José	Non-sectarian
7. Santa Cruz Female Orphan Asylum, Santa Cruz	Roman Catholic
8. St. Joseph's Institute, San Juan South	Roman Catholic
9. Almshouse, San Francisco	Non-sectarian

Circular letters were sent to nineteen asylums, each one the recipient of pecuniary aid from the State. Ten only returned answers to the letters.

The table annexed exhibits a highly satisfactory sanitary condition of these institutions, sustained in part by State aid. The general management excellent; educational facilities unexceptionable. The exemption from the diseases of childhood in these schools, located in different sections of the State, speaks well for the salubrity of our climate.

The whole number of inmates in the nine schools reported, as per table, 959; whole orphans, 246; half orphans, 436; abandoned children, 21. Scarletina, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, or typhoid fever, did not prevail in any of the schools during the past year. Two sporadic cases, in the Good Templars' Home, of diphtheria, two of dysentery, and six typhoid fever. In the same school, two deaths—one typhoid fever, and one pneumonia. In Ladies' Relief Society there were twenty cases of whooping cough, and in the Ladies' Protestant Society seventy cases. All made full and successful recoveries.

Dr. Orme, of Los Angeles, reports on the Los Angeles County Hospital; Dr. C. M. Fenn, of San Diego, reports on the public institutions in San Diego County; Dr. Orme also reports on the Branch State Normal School in Los Angeles. John Hall, Esq., sanitary engineer and architect, Los Angeles, kindly gave Dr. Orme a paper on "Sanitary Science," and also reports, by request, on the Branch State Normal School, Los Angeles. These reports are justly entitled to the careful consideration of the State Board of Health—developing much

valuable information in sanitary matters, and many useful suggestions in the erection of public buildings.

Not obtaining any positive information from the hospitals, prisons, factories, etc., within the State, I cannot offer any report on their condition.

J. M. BRICELAND, M.D.,
Chairman of Committee.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Religion.	Number of Inmates	Whole Number of Orphans	Half Orphans	Between Ages Admitted.	Course of Instruction.	Scarlatina	Measles	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Typhoid Fever	Number of Deaths	Cause of Death
St. John's Institute, San Juan South Santa Cruz Female Orphan Asylum, Santa Cruz. Home of Benevolence, San José Ladies' Protection and Relief Society * Ladies' Relief Society, Oakland † Pajaro Valley Orphan Asylum, Watsonville. Grass Valley, Nevada County, California ‡ Almaden, San Francisco § Good Templars' Home, Vallejo	Roman Catholic Roman Catholic Non-sectarian Non-sectarian Non-sectarian Franciscan Fathers Sisters of Mercy Non-sectarian Non-sectarian	76 44 238 66 96 259 36 144	3 10 1 15 15 20 168 1 12	50 27 28 122 15 28 76 91 14 132	4 and 14 All ages 3 and 12 2 and 11 2 and 12 6 and 12 10 m. to 13 yrs Any age 1 1/4 to 12	English, Spanish, Music English course English course Public School course Public School course Public School course Primary to graduating Primary to graduating Primary to graduating					1	Consumption	
NAME AND LOCATION.	Religion.	Source of Water Supply.	Character of Water.	Distance from Privy or Cesspool.	System of Drainage	Discharge Pipes Properly Tapped.	Provision for Ventilation.	Superintendent.					
St. John's Institute, San Juan South Santa Cruz Female Orphan Asylum, Santa Cruz. Home of Benevolence, San José Ladies' Protection and Relief Society Ladies' Relief Society, Oakland Pajaro Valley Orphan Asylum, Watsonville. Grass Valley, Nevada County, California Almaden, San Francisco Good Templars' Home, Vallejo	Roman Catholic Roman Catholic Non-sectarian Non-sectarian Non-sectarian Franciscan Fathers Sisters of Mercy Non-sectarian Non-sectarian	Well City water Artesian well Artesian well Artesian well Spring Valley	Pure Good Pure Pure Good Good Good	Far off 100 feet 40 rods 40 rods 800 feet 500 feet 500 feet	Pipes to cistern Sewer to creek To street sewer To street sewer Sewer to lake Sewers Sewers	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Sister C. Argelaga Sister R. Genevieve Mrs. Wiswell Jessie Campbell M. J. Jackson Rev. F. Conline Sister M. Gabriel M. J. Keating N. Smith					

* Whooping cough, seventy cases.

† Whooping cough, twenty cases.

‡ One case of croup.

§ Abandoned, twenty-one.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HOSPITAL.

[Reported by H. S. ORME, M.D.]

A thorough investigation of the County Hospital building shows that institution to be in a good sanitary condition.

In its adaptability for the purposes for which it is designed, the building is somewhat faulty in construction.

The building is a substantially built two-story frame building, about two miles from the business part of the city, on the main traveled road leading to San Gabriel. The location of the building is such that it receives all the dust flying from a road on which the traffic is heavy—a matter of no little importance to the health of many of the patients.

It is to be regretted that some other plan had not been adopted in the building of the structure, as the best sanitary engineers now favor plans wholly unlike the one on which this has been constructed. Had the building been one-story in height instead of two; had small and inexpensive cottages, connected by corridors, been erected; had the sick wards been in buildings separate from the kitchen, dining-room, and offices; and had special buildings been provided, especially adapted for the treatment of lung diseases, and for those diseases requiring special treatment, much more could have been done for the comfort and safety of the inmates than has been done.

The halls, wards, kitchen, dining-room, water-closets, and other rooms were examined in detail. These rooms are new and ventilated by open windows and doors. The closets in the building are in a good sanitary condition. The supply of water is adequate and its quality as good as any supplied by the city waterworks. The presence of water-closets in the building is objectionable, and the closets should not be used except in imperative cases. The condition of the larger closet, out of doors, is good, but might be improved.

The dairy, in charge of the farmer, is not what it should be; on the contrary it was, at the time of our inspection, intolerably bad.

The dead-house, a wooden structure, should be replaced by one of brick.

LOS ANGELES, June 18, 1884.

Dr. H. S. Orme:

DEAR SIR: The following is the report of deaths in the County Hospital from May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884. You will see that a large proportion of these were from consumption, and probably not one of the number contracted the disease in this country; many of them coming directly from the East, and dying in a short time after their arrival. Those marked from old age are nearly all native Californians, brought to the hospital in their last days to die. The cases of dropsy were really alcoholism, which terminated in dropsy. Some of the deaths were from disease incidental to the climate, or from local cause.

Total number treated, 370; total deaths, 48. Consumption, 18; fever, 3; old age, 9; dropsy, 6; asthma, 2; heart disease, 1; diarrhoea, 1; alcoholism, 2; wounds, 2; unknown, 3.

BRANCH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

[Report by H. S. ORME, M.D., Member State Board of Health.]

The Branch State Normal School is situated about three fourths of a mile west of the central or main business part of the city, on a hill about fifty feet above the level of Main Street, and about three hundred and fifty feet above the sea level. It is on a tract of eight acres, formerly known as Bellevue Terrace, a beautiful orange orchard, and lies at the head of Fifth Street, and between Charity and Flower Streets.

It is a three-and-a-half-story brick building, T-shaped, and surmounted by a tower in front, the top of which commands a fine view. The ground story contains three rooms for the training school, three small recitation rooms, a laboratory, two boiler rooms, water-closets, wash-room, and Janitor's rooms. The next story contains the offices of Principal and Preceptress, the library, four recitation rooms, two cloak rooms, and a small room for apparatus. The third story contains a large assembly room, four recitation and two cloak rooms, while above the latter is one large and two small rooms intended for museum purposes. The walls are hard finished, and the wood work cedar and redwood, oil finished on the second and third floors and painted on the others. The building seems well built and of good material, well supplied with daylight, and also supplied with inside blinds to protect against the excess of sunlight, and in general well adapted to its purpose.

In general all doors in the building open *inward*. Of the two main and four subordinate entrances, five open *inward*, while the sixth, the main entrance, is closed by sliding doors. I am informed that this violation of the fire ordinance was pointed out more than a year ago, but thus far without effect.

The western end of the main hall on the ground floor has no outlet, a serious defect in case of fire or panic. The stairways, four feet wide, have been criticised on the same ground. The two flights of steps leading up to the main entrance have very narrow risers and narrow steps, and are especially liable to cause stumbling, and therefore ill adapted to their purpose.

Sufficient attention in the construction of the building has not been paid to ventilation, reli-

ance having been placed wholly upon the amount of cold air which would enter spontaneously through open doors or windows. The only provision that has been made for getting rid of foul air is by opening the interior doors, except in the case of the main assembly room.

The building is heated by means of coal stoves placed in the various rooms. Two rooms were set apart in the construction of the building for boilers, with a view to heating by steam, but thus far no steps have been taken towards carrying out this plan.

It is lighted for evening use with kerosene lamps. For a short time the assembly room was lighted with the electric light. Gas pipes were put into the building at the time of its erection, but thus far no connection has been made with the city gas mains, and the building is without gas fixtures.

The subject of water supply is a tender one, as it has been a subject of complaint and of controversy. (See *Los Angeles Daily Times*, September 27 and 29, 1883.) And I cannot persuade myself that the fault-finding has been wholly groundless.

When first erected, in 1882, the building was supplied with water from the Beaudry waterworks. On account of the expense a change was made in about October, 1882, and water obtained from the city waterworks. On account of the height of the hill and building the pressure from the city main was only sufficient to supply the ground floor tolerably, the first or main floor very feebly and intermittently, and the third floor not at all. This was the condition of things during 1882-3. In the midsummer vacation of 1883 another change was made, and water obtained from an open ditch or zanja, used by a woolen mill as a source of power.

The ordinary pressure of water from the mill is sufficient to supply the ground floor fairly, but, I believe, no floor above. To overcome this two large tanks were constructed in the top of the building, and these, from time to time, were filled by the pumps at the woolen mill, and were used as a reserve to draw on.

Now, the only supply of water in the building at the present time is this ditch water, which is more or less impregnated with salts and organic matter. It is intended for use in the water-closets, in the wash-basins, the laboratory, and in case of fire.

For drinking purposes one faucet is placed under the main entrance stairway, from which city water may be had, this being the only city water available at the building. No provision is made for straining or filtering it. This faucet has been much but not exclusively patronized, as it is not uncommon to see the children drinking ditch water from other faucets. Under this arrangement the water supply appears to have been entirely inadequate. For nearly two thirds of the year a continuous flow of water has been available on the ground floor only. During about one half the year there has been a feeble and intermittent flow on the first or main floor.

During this time from three hundred to four hundred pupils have been in attendance at the school, making constant use of its six water-closets, two of which were frequently without water. These two were afterwards closed. Two were supplied with water under low pressure most of the time, and were in constant use. These two adjoin recitation rooms in constant use. The remaining two closets on the ground floor were fully supplied with water under a twelve to fifteen feet pressure, except for one or two short intervals during excessively hot weather. These two closets were used by the three hundred and fifty pupils in attendance during two thirds of the year.

I am also informed that during the year the building has been without adequate protection against fire, owing first to the feeble pressure of water, and second to the absence of hose and fire nozzles; the latter have been recently added, and now there are two sections of hose, with nozzles attached, on each of the three floors. The building is not provided with any fire escapes or patent extinguishers.

Intimately connected with the water supply is the matter of sewage. During the year 1882-3 the sewage was led to a cesspool in the front of the building, and the overflow drained off into the grounds. Later the city laid sewer pipe on Fifth Street, and connection was then made with it. The connection was, however, very shabbily made, and leaked from the very first day. After some months the whole of the connecting pipe was taken out and replaced by new, which appears to be satisfactory.

The building has been well and cleanly kept. Considerable attention also has been given to the grounds, but with indifferent results during most of the year. The main approach to the building is in a very unsatisfactory condition, there being not even a tolerable pathway except in dry weather.

Since the above report was written the building has been carefully examined, at my request, by Mr. John Hall, an English architect and sanitary engineer of twenty years' experience. He condemns the sanitary condition of the building in very strong terms, particularly with reference to its ventilation.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1884.

To Superintendent of Good Templar Society Orphan Asylum :

The undersigned having been assigned by the State Board of Health the duty of making a report upon the condition of the public institutions of the State, including the asylums for orphans and half-orphans, submits the following questions for your consideration, to which he respectfully asks the favor of an early reply. Any other facts or suggestions not necessarily

elicited by the questions propounded, which you consider of interest in their relation to the institution under your charge, will be acceptable to the committee.

Very truly yours,

J. M. BRICELAND, M.D.,
Chairman Committee on Public Institutions, etc.

1. Name and location? Good Templars' Home for Orphans, Vallejo.
2. By what religious denomination conducted?
3. Present number of inmates? One hundred and forty-four. (a) Boys? Eighty-two. (b) Girls? Sixty-two.
4. Number of *whole* orphans? Twelve.
5. Number of *half* orphans? One hundred and thirty-two.
6. Between what ages are children admitted? One and one-half and twelve.
7. Are the playgrounds separate for boys and girls or in common? Separate.
8. How many pupils connected with the school? One hundred and twelve.
9. How many non-resident pupils admitted? Thirty-six.
10. Amount paid for tuition by non-residents?
11. Course of instruction? Common school—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, etc.
12. Size of school-room—length, width, and height? Twenty-eight feet square; fourteen feet high; four rooms.
13. Method of ventilation? By flue leading from floor and lowering of sash.
14. Number of dormitories? Nine.
15. Size of each—length, width, and height? One 18 x 30, 14 feet high, contains 11 beds, 22 children; one 20 x 27, 14 feet high, contains 6 beds, 12 children; one 20 x 30, 14 feet high, contains 6 beds, 12 children; one 20 x 24, 14 feet high, contains 6 beds, 12 children; one 20 x 24, 15 feet high, contains 14 beds, 28 children; one 21 x 30, 20 feet high, contains 13 beds, 26 children; one 20 x 26, 15 feet high, contains 3 beds, 5 children; one 21 x 30, 16 feet high, contains 22 single cribs, 22 children; one 16 x 16, 16 feet high, contains 5 single cribs, 5 children; total number of children, 144.
16. Number of beds in each?
17. Number of children occupying each ward? Twenty-two, twelve, twelve, twelve, twenty-eight, twenty-six, five, twenty-two, and five respectively.
18. Have any of the following diseases occurred during the past year, and if so, how many of each? (a) Scarletina? None. (b) Measles? None. (c) Whooping-cough? None. (d) Diphtheria? Two. (e) Typhoid fever? Six. (f) Dysentery? Two.
19. How many deaths have occurred? Two.
20. From what cause? Pneumonia one, typhoid fever one.
21. What is the source of the water supply? Vallejo city waterworks, well, and cistern.
22. What is the character of the water? Good.
23. If the source is from a well, at what distance from the latter is the cesspool or privy? About 500 feet.
24. Are water-closets used? Yes.
25. Where are their contents discharged? Cesspools.
26. What system of drainage has been adopted, both for these and other household sewage? Underground sewer-pipes.
27. Have the discharge pipes leading from the interior of the house to cesspools, drains, or sewers, been properly *trapped*? Yes.
28. Has any provision been made for their ventilation? Yes.

N. SMITH, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1884.

To Superintendent of Grass Valley Orphan Asylum:

The undersigned having been assigned by the State Board of Health the duty of making a report upon the condition of the public institutions of the State, including the asylums for orphans and half-orphans, submits the following questions for your consideration, to which he respectfully asks the favor of an early reply. Any other facts or suggestions not necessarily elicited by the questions propounded, which you consider of interest in their relation to the institution under your charge, will be acceptable to the committee.

Very truly yours,

J. M. BRICELAND, M.D.,
Chairman Committee on Public Institutions, etc.

1. Name and location? Grass Valley, Nevada County, California.
2. By what religious denomination conducted? Sisters of Mercy.
3. Present number of inmates? (a) Boys? One hundred and sixty-nine. (b) Girls? Ninety.
4. Number of *whole* orphans? One hundred and sixty-eight.
5. Number of *half* orphans? Ninety-one.
6. Between what ages are children admitted? Ten months and thirteen years.

7. Are the playgrounds separate for boys and girls, or in common? Separate. One half mile apart.
8. How many pupils connected with the school? About three hundred.
9. How many non-resident pupils admitted? Any number admitted; about thirty attend.
10. Amount paid for tuition by non-residents? Two dollars per month and free.
11. Course of instruction? From primary school to graduating class.
12. Size of school-room—length, width, and height? Five school-rooms and three classrooms. Principal, 48x38, 45x30.
13. Method of ventilation? Windows, doors, transoms, ventilation pipes.
14. Number of wards or dormitories? Four large dormitories; nine small.
15. Size of each—length, width, and height? From 60x40 to 50x36. Height, 16 feet. Small dormitories, 20 x 20 x 25 x 15 x 16.
16. Number of beds in each? From forty-two to eight.
17. Number of children occupying each ward? From forty-two to four.
18. Have any of the following diseases occurred during the past year, and if so, how many of each? (a) Scarletina? None. (b) Measles? None. (c) Whooping-cough? None. (d) Diphtheria? None. (e) Typhoid fever? None. (f) Dysentery? None.
19. How many deaths have occurred? One.
20. From what causes? Croup.
21. What is the source of water supply? Town reservoir for flushing, and well for drinking.
22. What is the character of the water? Very best.
23. If the source is from a well, at what distance from the latter is the cesspool or privy? Five hundred feet.
24. Are water-closets used? Yes.
25. Where are their contents discharged? By sewerage, which carries contents into creek about six hundred rods from dwelling.
26. What system of drainage has been adopted, both for these and other household sewage? Tiles and planking.
27. Have the discharge pipes leading from the interior of the house to cesspools, drains, or sewers, been properly *trapped*? Yes.
28. Has any provision been made for their ventilation? Air pipes or chimneys.

SR. M. GABRIEL MULLIGAN, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1884.

To Superintendent of Pajaro Valley Orphan Asylum:

The undersigned having been assigned by the State Board of Health the duty of making a report upon the condition of the public institutions of the State, including the asylums for orphans and half-orphans, submits the following questions for your consideration, to which he respectfully asks the favor of an early reply. Any other facts or suggestions not necessarily elicited by the questions propounded, which you consider of interest in their relation to the institution under your charge, will be acceptable to the committee.

Very truly yours,

J. M. BRICELAND, M.D.,

Chairman Committee on Public Institutions, etc.

1. Name and location? Pajaro Valley Orphan Asylum, Watsonville.
2. By what religious denomination conducted? Franciscan Fathers.
3. Present number of inmates? (a) Boys? Ninety-six. (b) Girls? None.
4. Number of *whole* orphans? Twenty.
5. Number of *half* orphans? Seventy-six.
6. Between what ages are children admitted? Six and twelve years of age.
7. Are the playgrounds separate for boys and girls, or in common? One playground.
8. How many pupils connected with the school? Ninety-six.
9. How many non-resident pupils admitted? One.
10. Amount paid for tuition by non-residents? Nothing.
11. Course of instruction? Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography.
12. Size of school-room—length, width, and height? Two school-rooms—No. 1, 28 x 30 x 13; No. 2, 20 x 30 x 13.
13. Method of ventilation? Large windows in each side.
14. Number of wards or dormitories? Four.
15. Size of each—length, width, and height? Nos. 1 and 2, 28 x 30 x 11; No. 3, 50 x 24 x 11; No. 4, 34 x 12 x 12.
16. Number of beds in each? Nos. 1 and 2, 25 each; No. 3, 29; No. 4, 11; rest in private rooms.
17. Number of children occupying each ward? The same as the beds.
18. Have any of the following diseases occurred during the past year, and if so, how many of

each? (a) Scarlatina? None. (b) Measles? None. (c) Whooping-cough? None. (d) Diphtheria? None. (e) Typhoid fever? None. (f) Dysentery? None.

19. How many deaths have occurred? None.

20. From what causes? No cause.

21. What is the source of the water supply? A well.

22. What is the character of the water? Good.

23. If the source is from a well, at what distance from the latter is the cesspool or privy? Eight hundred feet.

24. Are water-closets used? Yes.

25. Where are their contents discharged? Into a lake.

26. What system of drainage has been adopted, both for these and other household sewage? Wooden flumage.

27. Have the discharge pipes leading from the interior of the house to cesspools, drains, or sewers, been properly *trapped*? Yes.

28. Has any provision been made for their ventilation? Yes.

REV. FRANCIS CODINA, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1884.

To Superintendent Ladies' Relief Orphan Asylum:

The undersigned having been assigned by the State Board of Health the duty of making a report upon the condition of the public institutions of the State, including the asylums for orphans and half-orphans, submits the following questions for your consideration, to which he respectfully asks the favor of an early reply. Any other facts or suggestions not necessarily elicited by the questions propounded, which you consider of interest in their relation to the institution under your charge, will be acceptable to the committee.

Very truly yours,

J. M. BRICELAND, M.D.,

Chairman Committee on Public Institutions, etc.

1. Name and location? Ladies' Protection and Relief Society.
2. By what religious denomination conducted? Non-sectarian; managers elected from all Protestant churches.
3. Present number of inmates? Two hundred and thirty-eight. (a) Boys? One hundred and fifteen. (b) Girls? One hundred and seven. Sixteen employés.
4. Number of *whole* orphans? Sixteen.
5. Number of *half* orphans? One hundred and twenty-two.
6. Between what ages are children admitted? Between two and eleven years of age.
7. Are the playgrounds separate for boys and girls, or in common? Separate.
8. How many pupils connected with the school? One hundred and one boys and ninety-two girls. Total, one hundred and ninety-three.
9. How many non-resident pupils admitted? One.
10. Amount paid for tuition by non-residents? Nothing.
11. Course of instruction? Same as in public schools.
12. Size of school-room—length, width, and height? Four school-rooms, large and airy.
13. Method of ventilation? Plenty of windows, etc.
14. Number of wards or dormitories? Three wards, besides small rooms.
15. Size of each—length, width, and height? Vary in size; height, eleven feet; all large and well ventilated.
16. Number of beds in each? Two hundred and ten beds in all.
17. Number of children occupying each ward? Fifty in the first; one hundred and five in the second; sixty-five in the fourth.
18. Have any of the following diseases occurred during the past year, and if so, how many of each? (a) Scarlatina? None. (b) Measles? None. (c) Whooping-cough? Seventy cases. (d) Diphtheria? None. (e) Typhoid fever? None. (f) Dysentery? None.
19. How many deaths have occurred? Not any.
20. From what causes?
21. What is the source of the water supply? Supplied from city hydrants.
22. What is the character of the water? Generally good.
23. If the source is from a well, at what distance from the latter is the cesspool or privy?
24. Are water-closets used? Two (outside).
25. Where are their contents discharged? Into the street sewer.
26. What system of drainage has been adopted, both for these and other household sewage? Ironstone pipes connecting with the street sewer.
27. Have the discharge pipes leading from the interior of the house to cesspools, drains, or sewers, been properly *trapped*? Yes.
28. Has any provision been made for their ventilation? No pipes above the roof but the ordinary ventilation in good houses.

MARY L. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1884.

To Superintendent Ladies' Relief Society Orphan Asylum:

The undersigned having been assigned by the State Board of Health the duty of making a report upon the condition of the public institutions of the State, including the asylums for orphans and half-orphans, submits the following questions for your consideration, to which he respectfully asks the favor of an early reply. Any other facts or suggestions not necessarily elicited by the questions propounded, which you consider of interest in their relation to the institution under your charge, will be acceptable to the committee.

Very truly yours,

J. M. BRICELAND, M.D.,
Chairman Committee on Public Institutions, etc.

1. Name and location? Ladies Relief Society, of Oakland, California.
2. By what religious denomination conducted? All denominations.
3. Present number of inmates? Sixty-six. (a) Boys? Thirty-nine. (b) Girls? Twenty-seven.
4. Number of *whole* orphans? Fifteen.
5. Number of *half* orphans? Twenty-eight.
6. Between what ages are children admitted? Between ages of two and twelve.
7. Are the playgrounds separate for boys and girls, or in common? In common.
8. How many pupils connected with the school? Forty-seven attend public school, nineteen the nursery school, at the Home.
9. How many non-resident pupils admitted?
10. Amount paid for tuition by non-residents?
11. Course of instruction? Public school.
12. Size of school-room—length, width, and height? Fifteen by twenty-five by fifteen.
13. Method of ventilation? By ventilators and windows.
14. Number of wards or dormitories? Five dormitories.
15. Size of each—length, width, and height? Two new ones, fifty by thirty feet, the others smaller.
16. Number of beds in each? Fifteen in the smaller; others not yet occupied.
17. Number of children occupying each ward? A child in each bed.
18. Have any of the following diseases occurred during the past year, and, if so, how many of each? (a) Scarlatina? (b) Measles? (c) Whooping-cough? Twenty. (d) Diphtheria? (e) Typhoid fever? (f) Dysentery?
19. How many deaths have occurred? None.
20. From what causes?
21. What is the source of water supply? Well and city water.
22. What is the character of the water? Pure.
23. If the source is from a well, at what distance from the latter is the privy? Forty rods; a creek, forty rods distant, answers for cesspool.
24. Are water-closets used? Yes.
25. Where are their contents discharged? Into the creek.
26. What system of drainage has been adopted, both for these and other household sewage? Traps, ventilators, hoppers, etc.
27. Have the discharge pipes leading from the interior of the house to cesspools, drains, or sewers, been properly *trapped*? All have been newly trapped of late.
28. Has any provision been made for their ventilation? Ample provision.

JESSIE CAMPBELL,
Corresponding Secretary Ladies' Relief Society of California.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1884.

To Superintendent of Home of Benevolence Orphan Asylum:

The undersigned, having been assigned by the State Board of Health the duty of making a report upon the condition of the public institutions of the State, including the asylums for orphans and half-orphans, submits the following questions for your consideration, to which he respectfully asks the favor of an early reply. Any other facts or suggestions, not necessarily elicited by the questions propounded, which you consider of interest in their relation to the institution under your charge, will be acceptable to the committee.

Very truly yours,

J. M. BRICELAND, M.D.,
Chairman Committee on Public Institutions, etc.

1. Name and location? Home of Benevolence, San José, California.
2. By what religious denomination conducted? Unsectarian.
3. Present number of inmates? Forty-four. (a) Boys? Twenty-three. (b) Girls? Twenty-one.

4. Number of *whole* orphans? One.
5. Number of *half* orphans? Twenty-eight.
Parents separated? Fifteen.
6. Between what ages are children admitted? Three and twelve years.
7. Are the playgrounds separate for boys and girls, or in common? Separate.
8. How many pupils connected with the school? Thirty-eight attend public school.
9. How many non-resident pupils admitted?
10. Amount paid for tuition by non-residents?
11. Course of instruction?
12. Size of school-room—length, width, and height?
13. Method of ventilation?
14. Number of wards or dormitories? Four dormitories.
15. Size of each—length, width, and height? East 18 x 15½, west 15 x 15½, north 42 x 15½, south 47 x 19½. Height of all 14 feet.
16. Number of beds in each? East 9, west 8, north 19, and south 24.
17. Number of children occupying each ward?
18. Have any of the following diseases occurred during the past year, and if so, how many of each? (a) Scarlatina? None. (b) Measles? None. (c) Whooping-cough? None. (d) Diphtheria? None. (e) Typhoid fever? None. (f) Dysentery? None.
19. How many deaths have occurred? None.
20. From what causes?
21. What is the source of the water supply? Artesian well, with windmill and tank.
22. What is the character of the water? Good.
23. If the source is from a well, at what distance from the latter is the cesspool or privy? One hundred yards.
24. Are water-closets used? One in house, used in sickness and at night.
25. Where are their contents discharged? Into the creek.
26. What system of drainage has been adopted, both for these and other household sewage? An underground sewer, leading to Coyote Creek.
27. Have the discharge pipes, leading from the interior of the house to cesspools, drains, or sewers, been properly *trapped*? They have.
28. Has any provision been made for their ventilation? Yes.

Mrs. EMMA J. WISWELL, Matron.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1884.

To Superintendent of Santa Cruz Female Orphan Asylum:

The undersigned having been assigned by the State Board of Health the duty of making a report upon the condition of the public institutions of the State, including the asylums for orphans and half orphans, submits the following questions for your consideration, to which he respectfully asks the favor of an early reply. Any other facts or suggestions not necessarily elicited by the questions propounded, which you consider of interest in their relation to the institution under your charge, will be acceptable to the committee.

Very truly yours,

J. M. BRICELAND, M.D,
Chairman Committee on Public Institutions, etc.

1. Name and location? Santa Cruz Female Orphan Asylum, Santa Cruz.
2. By what religious denomination conducted? Roman Catholic.
3. Present number of inmates? (a) Boys? None. (b) Girls? Seventy-six.
4. Number of *whole* orphans? Ten.
5. Number of *half* orphans? Twenty-seven.
6. Between what ages are children admitted? All ages.
7. Are the playgrounds separate for boys and girls, or in common?
8. How many pupils connected with the school? One hundred and fifty.
9. How many non-resident pupils admitted? Seventy-four.
10. Amount paid for tuition by non-residents? One hundred and fifty dollars a term.
11. Course of instruction? Regular English course, vocal and instrumental music.
12. Size of school-room—length, width, and height? Various sizes—all large.
13. Method of ventilation? Well ventilated.
14. Number of wards or dormitories? Three.
15. Size of each—length, width, and height? Sixty by thirty-four by thirteen; the other, fifty-eight by thirty-eight by twelve.
16. Number of beds in each? Thirty-five in one, and thirty in the other.
17. Number of children occupying each ward? Were all occupied last term.
18. Have any of the following diseases occurred during the past year, and if so, how many of each? (a) Scarlatina? Not any. (b) Measles? Not any. (c) Whooping-cough? Not any. (d) Diphtheria? Not any. (e) Typhoid fever? Not any. (f) Dysentery? Not any.
19. How many deaths have occurred? One.

20. From what causes? Consumption. She was dying when she came. We only had her a week.
21. What is the source of the water supply? City water.
22. What is the character of the water?
23. If the source is from a well, at what distance from the latter is the cesspool or privy?
24. Are water-closets used? Privies.
25. Where are the contents discharged? Have them cleaned occasionally.
26. What system of drainage has been adopted, both for these and other household sewage? From kitchen and wash-house to the common sewer.
27. Have the discharge pipes leading from the interior of the house to cesspools, drains, or sewers, been properly *trapped*?
28. Has any provision been made for their ventilation? Yes.

SISTER ROSE GENEVIEVE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1884.

To Superintendent St. Joseph's Infants' Orphan Asylum:

The undersigned having been assigned by the State Board of Health the duty of making a report upon the condition of the public institutions of the State, including the asylums for orphans and half-orphans, submits the following questions for your consideration, to which he respectfully asks the favor of an early reply. Any other facts or suggestions, not necessarily elicited by the questions propounded, which you consider of interest in their relation to the institution under your charge, will be acceptable to the committee.

Very truly yours,

J. M. BRICELAND, M. D.,
Chairman Committee on Public Institutions, etc.

1. Name and location? Saint John's Institution, San Juan South, California.
2. By what religious denomination conducted? Roman Catholic.
3. Present number of inmates? (a) Boys? None. (b) Girls? Fifty-three.
4. Number of *whole* orphans? Three.
5. Number of *half* orphans? Fifty.
6. Between what ages are children admitted? From four to fourteen.
7. Are the playgrounds separate for boys and girls, or in common? Yes.
8. How many pupils connected with the school? Seventy-three.
9. How many non-resident pupils admitted? Twenty-three.
10. Amount paid for tuition by non-residents? Eighty dollars.
11. Course of instruction? English and Spanish languages and music.
12. Size of school-room—length, width, and height? Thirty-nine feet long, thirty-one feet wide, thirteen feet high.
13. Method of ventilation? Six windows, five vents above.
14. Number of wards or dormitories? Twelve dormitories.
15. Size of each—length, width, and height? No. 1, fifty feet long, thirty-one feet wide, thirteen feet high; No. 2, nine feet high, sixty-nine feet long, twenty-five feet wide.
16. Number of beds in each? No. 1, forty-two; No. 2, seventeen beds.
17. Number of children occupying each ward? No. 1, forty-one children; No. 2, fifteen children.
18. Have any of the following diseases occurred during the past year, and if so, how many of each? (a) Scarletina? None. (b) Measles? None. (c) Whooping-cough? None. (d) Diphtheria? None. (e) Typhoid fever? None. (f) Dysentery? None.
19. How many deaths have occurred? None.
20. From what causes?
21. What is the source of the water supply? From the well, windmill and horse-power.
22. What is the character of the water? Good and pure.
23. If the source is from a well, at what distance from the latter is the cesspool or privy? Far off.
24. Are water-closets used? Yes.
25. Where are their contents discharged? In the creek or rivulet.
26. What system of drainage has been adopted, both for these and other household sewage? A hole dug in the ground, pipes, etc.
27. Have the discharge pipes leading from the interior of the house to cesspools, drains, or sewers, been properly *trapped*? Yes.
28. Has any provision been made for their ventilation? Yes.

SISTER CARMEN ARGELAGA, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1884.

To Superintendent of Almshouse Orphan Asylum:

The undersigned having been assigned by the State Board of Health the duty of making a report upon the condition of the public institutions of the State, including the asylums for orphans and half orphans, submits the following questions for your consideration, to which he respectfully asks the favor of an early reply. Any other facts or suggestions not necessarily elicited by the questions propounded, which you consider of interest in their relation to the institution under your charge, will be acceptable to the committee.

Very truly yours,

J. M. BRICELAND, M.D.,

Chairman Committee on Public Institutions, etc.

1. Name and location? City and County Almshouse of San Francisco.
2. By what religious denomination conducted? Non-sectarian.
3. Present number of inmates? Thirty-six. (a) Boys? Twenty-four. (b) Girls? Twelve.
4. Number of *whole* orphans? One.
5. Number of *half* orphans? Fourteen. The balance are abandoned children.
6. Between what ages are children admitted? No particular age; some born in the house.
7. Are the playgrounds separate for boys and girls, or in common? Separate as far as practicable.
8. How many pupils connected with the school? Twenty-four attend the public school in the immediate neighborhood; all of school age.
9. How many non-resident pupils admitted? None.
10. Amount paid for tuition by non-residents? Nothing.
11. Course of instruction? General public school course.
12. Size of school room—length, width, and height?
13. Method of ventilation?
14. Number of wards or dormitories? For children two; one for boys and one for girls.
15. Size of each—length, width, and height? Boys', 32 x 13 x 10; girls', 21 x 14 x 19.
16. Number of beds in each? Boys' room, 18; girls' room, 8.
17. Number of children occupying each ward? Boys' room, 17; girls' room, 7; other children with their mothers.
18. Have any of the following diseases occurred during the past year, and if so, how many of each? (a) Scarletina? None. (b) Measles? None. (c) Whooping-cough? None. (d) Diphtheria? None. (e) Typhoid fever? None. (f) Dysentery? None.
19. How many deaths have occurred? None among the children.
20. From what causes?
21. What is the source of the water supply? Spring water from the surrounding hills.
22. What is the character of the water? First-class.
23. If the source is from a well, at what distance from the latter is the cesspool or privy? The source of supply is a third of a mile from the house, and forced there by a steam engine.
24. Are water-closets used? Yes, on every floor of the building.
25. Where are their contents discharged? Into a capacious sewer, and conveyed beyond the premises.
26. What system of drainage has been adopted, both for these and other household sewage? The pipes all empty into above sewer, which is thoroughly flushed with fire hose every week.
27. Have the discharge pipes leading from the interior of the house to cesspools, drains, or sewers, been properly *trapped*? The pipes in the building are all properly trapped.
28. Has any provision been made for their ventilation?

M. J. KEATING, Superintendent.

STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

[Reprint from the proceedings of the State Medical Society.]

BY F. W. HATCH., M.D.

Mr. President, and Members of the Society: Among the radical advances which have been brought about in public sentiment during the past twenty years, as well in theory as in the practical results arising therefrom, none have been more clearly pronounced, or have taken a firmer hold upon the community, than that witnessed in the gradual but widespread recognition of the utility of measures for the prevention of disease. This has not been confined to any one class of society or any single profession. It pervades all classes; it has interwoven itself in the popular mind as a settled conviction. It has become ingrafted in the current literature of the day, and has come to be regarded as an interesting problem in popular science.

That many of the diseases which afflict mankind are preventable, is a maxim as old as Hippocrates himself, and understood by every physician since his day. It is a truth, the natural and irresistible result of the study of disease and its causes. But, although the intelligent and conscientious physician has probably always, on all proper occasions in the course of his professional intercourse with those intrusted to his care, given due warning and instruction as to the principles by which disease may be avoided, it is nevertheless true that his office has been to deal rather with the cure than the prevention of sickness. It is only within comparatively recent years that these two offices have been assigned their true relation, and the medical adviser of a family has come to recognize not only the duty of prescribing the appropriate remedy for present disease, but that the highest achievements of medical skill are to be attained by the discovery of the causes by which disease may be induced and its ravages avoided. In the interest of this important subject the literature of the profession is being enriched day by day. The researches of Pasteur, of Koch, Klein, and others have thrown a flood of light upon the etiological history of many diseases, opening up a field of labor in which the proudest triumphs of medical science are to be accomplished.

It is not the purpose of this report, however, to enter upon a review of the laborious investigations by which the germ theory of disease has been sought to be established, or to speculate upon its ultimate influence upon the prevention and prophylactic treatment of disease. It is alluded to rather with the view of illustrating the general tendency of medical study—that active spirit of inquiry which seeks to search out the causes of the so called infectious diseases, with reference more to their prevention than their cure. Godspeed the day when the veil which has so long obscured this subject may be lifted, and it shall be the glory of the medical profession to do for yellow

fever, cholera, and other epidemic diseases—and, may I not also add, of tuberculosis—that which Jenner, a century ago, achieved for varioloid!

The tendency of the age towards investigation into the preventable causes of disease is yet further shown by the numerous publications which have recently appeared upon the various subjects embraced in sanitary studies. Some of these are designed for medical instruction and to awaken an interest among the profession in matters which, it is assumed, with doubtless much truth, have too little occupied professional attention, but many of them for popular reading, to spread among the people a general knowledge of the common causes of disease and the means by which they may be avoided, to point out to them the various insanitary conditions so universally prevalent, the methods by which they may be corrected, and the danger attending their neglect. I believe that much real good has resulted from these publications; that a spirit of inquiry has been aroused; that conviction has taken the place of doubt in the minds of many who were disposed to cavil at sanitary rules and restrictions, and that a more ready acquiescence is generally manifested than formerly in the regulations adopted for the hygienic improvement of our cities.

The establishment of Boards of Health has been one of the fruits of this increasing intelligence among the people, the best possible evidence of popular appreciation of the important purposes they are designed to fulfill; and these, in turn, by intelligent and well-directed efforts to improve the sanitary condition of towns and cities, and by other practical demonstrations of their utility, have served to keep alive in the public mind a recognition of the truth, that to preserve health the causes of disease are to be avoided.

The first noteworthy step in this direction, one which marked the commencement of a new era in sanitary work, was the creation by the Legislature of Massachusetts of a State Board of Health, in 1869. This was, in fact, the "first permanent body" in the United States, "appointed by State authority for the purpose of investigating the causes of disease, and for warning the people in relation thereto." It was accomplished by coöperation between the laity and the profession, but mainly by the energetic action of the former; "for," as stated by Dr. Bowditch, "the laity, through its legislative and executive officials, vastly more than the profession in its limited sphere of action, must sustain all efforts for the thorough and systematic study of the causes of disease."

An example having so much to commend it to the judgment of all reflecting citizens, in and without the profession, could not long fail to have its influence upon the conduct of other States. In the following year, 1870, a response was heard from the District of Columbia, through the action of the National Congress; one year later, 1871, California and Virginia fell into line; and since then, under the stimulus of a healthy public sentiment, thirty-four States have been added to the list, making a total of thirty-eight State Governments enlisted, under varying and more or less effective statutes, in the great work of public sanitation—laboring under many obstacles, with small means, and sometimes, unhappily, with opposition even from those whose support they had a right to expect, yet with hopeful energy, to perfect and promote the scheme of preventive medicine.

Of the benefits resulting from these organizations it is perhaps too soon to form a proper estimate. The work of social reform is always

slow. To break in upon old established habits, to uproot settled customs, to convince the great mass of the people that the habits which their fathers followed and in which they had lived perhaps to a ripe old age, were fraught with danger, is one of the most difficult tasks the sanitarian has to accomplish. Even the oldest of these State Boards is yet too young to witness the full fruition of its labors. Yet are they surely gradually developing in power and influence, and perhaps before the beginning of another century dawns upon the world they will challenge the admiration of those who now most doubt their utility.

Several circumstances have concurred, if not indeed to weaken the influence of these Boards of Health, at least to obscure or to make it less appreciable at this time. One of these is the want of a really perfect system of registration, covering a sufficient number of years to form a reliable basis for calculation. "I was desirous of learning," says Dr. Bowditch, in his centennial address, "whether we had proof, from reliable statistics, that a man lives longer now than he did a century ago. This I believe to be true, if we may judge from past history, wherefrom it seems that the duration of life has steadily been augmenting with advancing civilization. To get accurate data, I consulted some noted experts in the community, but I have not been able to get satisfactory replies. Not one of them could refer me to printed vital statistics *proving the fact* for these United States." Yet Massachusetts began the work of registration in 1843; Connecticut in 1845; Vermont in 1857.

In Rhode Island, whose registration system has been considered one of the best, the statistics of ten years—1872 to 1881—show the annual death-rate for the first half of the period to have been 17.7, and for the latter half, 17.2 per one thousand of population. The Registration Act for this State dates from 1853.

But little practical information can be gained from such partial statistical calculations.

Then, again, the population has been continually changing. The tendency has been towards aggregation in towns and cities, with the usual effect of density of population upon the death-rate. In Massachusetts, while only 6.7 of the population dwelt in towns containing ten thousand or more inhabitants in 1800, such towns contained 48.7 of the total population in 1870. The same general fact is observed, yet not perhaps sustainable by statistical records, of other States in which Health Boards have been organized, and has been commented upon by the Registrar-General (England) in his thirty-fourth annual report. "In the last thirty years," says Dr. Farr, "the towns of England have increased from five hundred and eighty to nine hundred and thirty-eight; the population from nine to fourteen millions;" and, while this fact tended to prevent the actual demonstration of how much good had been done by the earnest labors of the sanitarians, or to what extent disease had been averted, he adds: "The health of the whole population has remained stationary."—*Buck's Hygiene*.

Then, again, we have the opposing influence of *heredity*, tending to maintain the death-rate from certain diseases, and to shorten the term of human life. Is it too much to believe that State preventive medicine will eventually triumph even over this?

Yet, notwithstanding these circumstances, which, with others, render it difficult to put a true value upon sanitary work, especially in

the United States, it is impossible to believe that great and substantial benefits have not already resulted.

One of the most important offices of the State Board of Health is to disseminate information among the people. This has been liberally done by tracts upon various subjects, widely distributed—tracts upon the prevention and hygienic management of contagious and infectious diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, cholera, and diphtheria; the management of infants; the resuscitation of the drowned, etc. Believing that very many of the diseases which occur are due to prevalent insanitary conditions, to defective drainage and sewerage, to crowded and unventilated tenement houses, to uncleanness in cities, and even at our very doors, and to the common factors of polluted air, soil, and water, a warning voice has been lifted up, now radiating from the capitals of thirty-eight States, depicting their evils, and teaching how they may be avoided. It is impossible that works of this character should not have produced good results, which, though now inappreciable in their effect upon large masses of population, will ultimately be demonstrated by the admitted diminution of human suffering, and the prolongation of the term of human life.

We may form some conception of what may in time be expected from the efforts alluded to, from what may be shown to have been effected in England.

A century ago, the death-rate of London was eighty per 1,000 of its population; now it is *twenty-three* per 1,000, and by some, set down at only twenty per 1,000. Dr. Buchanan has shown that the mean death-rate in twelve towns in England was reduced from an average of 25.6 per 1,000 for many years before the introduction and enforcement of stringent sanitary measures, such as drainage and sewerage, to 21.7 per 1,000 after their introduction, and that the diminution of the mortality by typhoid fever alone was not less than 47.6 per cent. An equally gratifying reduction was effected in the death-rate of consumption.

Commenting upon these records, Mr. John Simon remarks that they "serve to confute persons who despaired, or affected to despair, of any great preventability of disease; but still more to justify in the public eye, and to encourage in some of the noblest of human labors, those who for many long years have been spending their powers in this endeavor, and to whom it will be the best of rewards to see demonstrations of the good they have wrought."—*Buck's Hygiene*.

The Registrar-General of England, in his last annual report—1881—adds testimony to this effect: "There is nothing in the series of annual reports issued by this office that comes out more distinctly and unmistakably than the wonderful effects which the sanitary operations of the last decade have had in saving life. The death-rate for this year, in England, was 18.9 per 1,000 living. The death-rate in the urban population, consisting of some fifteen and a half million persons, was 20.3, while that of the rural population, comprising some ten and a half million of persons, was 16.8. Comparing the years 1862-71 with those of 1872-81, the deaths in the latter were so much less in proportion that 392,749 persons who, under the old regime, would have died, were as a matter of fact, still living at the close of 1881. Add to these saved lives the avoidance of at least four times as many attacks of non-fatal illness, and we have the total profits as yet received from sanitary expenditure." The Registrar

further states, that the average annual death-rate for 1862-71 had been 22.6, "and there were no indications whatsoever of any tendency of the rate to fall lower. Indeed in 1871, the final year of this period, the rate was exactly the average, viz.: 22.6. The act came into force, and at once the rate began to fall, and continued to fall year by year with almost unbroken regularity, until in 1881 it was, as above stated, no more than 18.9."—*Seventh Report, State Board of Health, New Jersey.*

Of the part performed by the State Board of Health of California in the general reformatory movement, it does not become me to speak. The future will determine. But it is not out of place to suggest that however faithful and actively that Board may exert itself, it will fall far short of its most important and needful purposes unless sustained by the coöperation of the medical profession at large.

This coöperation is needed:

First—In the establishment and maintenance of *local* Boards of Health. It requires no argument to show that no really effective sanitary work can be performed, no satisfactory progress made, without the aid of local auxiliary boards in different parts of the State to whom the various questions and measures which affect the health interests of communities may be intrusted, who shall devise and direct the methods for the sanitation of towns, for securing cleanliness, providing for drainage, initiate plans for sewerage, and enforce the proper means for the prevention or arrest of epidemic, contagious, or infectious diseases within their several jurisdictions. How much may be accomplished, in the latter direction especially, by timely and judicious action, by organized effort, upon the first appearance of a contagious disease in every community, every intelligent physician well knows. The bulletins of the State Board of Health for the past four years and the published literature of the profession afford many striking examples.

There is probably no city or town of which it can be said that no sanitary supervision is needed, or where cleanliness and other hygienic conditions are unexceptionable. Go into the alleys of even our best cities, and the rear yards of some of their most conspicuous and elegant residences, and the careful observer will frequently discover much needed work for the officer of health. The State Board may issue its tracts and distribute them broadcast over the land, but unless its efforts are seconded by local authority, unless attention is directed to the subject by the local profession and enforced by the mystical authority, which the medical adviser of a family may always wield, they will, as a rule, avail but little. These tracts may or may not be read; or if read are soon buried in oblivion.

There is no more powerful or efficient stimulus to human action than fear, and though general alarm in the actual or threatened presence of an epidemic is not to be encouraged, but rather to be deprecated, a true appreciation of the importance of rational methods of prevention and a proper apprehension of the danger of neglecting them, are to be promoted. Men will act in self-defense, when no other motive will prompt them. It is the mainspring of sanitary work everywhere, and if, with a reasonable fear of epidemic disease, there could be conveyed an equally reasonable confidence in the preventive measures advised, nothing but good could result.

In the presence of smallpox the community will eagerly resort to vaccination, in the assured belief in its efficacy. If the same community could be impressed with the truth that scarlet fever, against

which no prophylactic has yet been discovered, is for this reason more to be dreaded than smallpox, and yearly claims vastly more victims, possibly they would more generally listen to the advice which preventive medicine gives, and which, rigidly adopted, would be almost equally efficacious—to compel its prompt and certain *isolation*. On the expected approach of an epidemic, an active Board of Health, sustained by the medical profession, can gain the consent of the public to the most extreme measures; purse-strings, usually tightly drawn, will be freely loosened.

Second—The coöperation of the medical profession is needed in obtaining for this State, and making effective, a suitable system of registration of deaths, births, and marriages, as well as for zymotic diseases—in other words, in enabling us to arrive at a knowledge of the vital statistics of California. The law now in force seeking to attain this object is simple and easy of execution, if only it were obeyed by those to whom duties are assigned under its provisions. It differs from some other registration laws in that the duty of furnishing the necessary data is imposed upon the Recorders of the several counties, and upon the physicians, midwives, and clergymen or judicial officers who are called upon to attend the sick on the one hand, or officiate in the solemnization of marriages, on the other. That it has been inoperative is due to the fact that it has been generally disregarded by each and all of the parties required to give the needed information. The Recorders, with a few exceptions, have failed to distribute the blanks supplied them, and the physicians and others have failed, it is complained by those county officers who have shown a disposition to do their share in the work assigned them, to report the facts. Hence the reports received from the few counties responding, have been too few, and the information they contained too meager to justify the attempt to make them available for statistical purposes.

There are defects in the law. One of these is the obvious impropriety, it seems to me, of requiring physicians to give their services to the State, even for the useful purposes of registration, without some remuneration therefor; and although the amount which could reasonably be expected for each birth or death would be small, or even insignificant in itself, there is a principle at stake which ought to be recognized. The attention of the Legislature has been called to this subject, but, as yet, without avail.

In the absence, then, of registration, and in view of the neglect just now shown of so many towns to establish and maintain a local Board of Health, the State Board has gladly availed itself of the services of volunteers in a number of towns by whom reports of deaths are kindly forwarded. These reports have subserved a practically useful purpose. They have afforded information of the deaths in nearly thirty towns, and in many instances, the prevalent diseases; and if they could be extended to every section of the State, and *regularly* made, they would practically supplement the deficiencies of the registration law, and enable us to make an intelligent sanitary survey of the State—to map out the relation of its several parts to special diseases, and properly estimate the influence of localities. In no other way, under present circumstances, can the effect of our climate be satisfactorily shown.

Reports of this kind, must, however, generally be inferior in some important respects, to those which a strictly enforced and compre-

hensive registration system would be able to supply. They make no mention of the births and marriages—essential elements in vital statistics; they give only imperfect data respecting the influence of the foreign population upon the death-rate—especially of consumption, though there is here presented an interesting subject for the statistician. In Boston, in 1855, of all the decedents by that disease, over fifty per cent were natives of Ireland; in the City of San Francisco, for the year ending June 30, 1883, of 863 deaths by phthisis, 577 were of foreign birth—more than sixty-six per cent.

The infant mortality of the State, its rate and causes, are also important considerations which can be satisfactorily studied only by a registration system covering the entire State; yet they intimately concern the prosperity of the State—reflecting to a greater or less extent, the sanitary or insanitary influences which prevail. Precise information upon this subject is especially of value in its relation to preventive medicine, for surely a very large proportion of the deaths among infants are from causes admitted to be preventable, due to plain violations of hygienic laws.

The profession can render valuable aid by impressing upon legislators the importance of registration, and urging much needed amendments to the law. But, until this can be accomplished, volunteer reports from all parts of the State will prove an invaluable substitute. They are indispensable in towns having no Boards of Health, or where, these having been established, the clerk neglects his duty under the law.

Gentlemen of the medical profession: will you extend to the State Board of Health this coöperation, by awakening an interest in the subject of sanitation in the towns or districts of whose sanitary interests you are recognized guides and monitors, by urging the creation of local Boards of Health, by impressing upon the legislators from your districts the importance of remodeling the registration law and of other legislation tending to promote the public health, and by voluntary reports of deaths and diseases, at least from zymotic or preventable causes, within your several jurisdictions?

FACTS CONCERNING VACCINATION, AND SANITARY RULES TO BE OBSERVED DURING PREVALENCE OF SMALLPOX.

CIRCULAR OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

[Third Edition.]

To the Public:

At a regular meeting of the State Board of Health, held in this city January 16, 1880, the President and Secretary were directed to issue a circular, whenever, in their judgment, the presence of smallpox in the State seemed to demand it, impressing upon citizens the importance of vaccination, and urging its general adoption. Cases of smallpox had then recently occurred in the metropolis of the State, and in or near some other neighboring cities; and, although the disease had nowhere reached the measure of an epidemic, and there was no occasion for immediate alarm, it seemed the part of prudence to take early warning and prepare for its possible more general prevalence. The constant communication going on between the City of San Francisco and the interior of the State, favored at least a liability that the citizens of the latter might contract disease and convey it to their homes.

The circular issued at that time is applicable to the present. It read as follows:

It has been recognized as a part of the history of smallpox that it occurs at certain intervals, at periods not absolutely accurate or well defined, indeed, but sufficiently distinct to attract attention. It is probable that this periodicity is due to changes taking place in the population more than to any inherent law of the disease. During the prevalence of an epidemic of smallpox, almost every one, under the influence of fear or by force of municipal law, is sooner or later subjected to vaccination, and upon many of those previously vaccinated, the operation is repeated. Only the unprotected are attacked, and the epidemic dies out at length for want of fuel. A period of rest ensues, during which a certain proportion of adults who have been vaccinated in youth acquire renewed susceptibility, and others have been gradually but continuously added to the population by birth or immigration who have never had the disease nor been vaccinated. The fertility of the soil is renewed, ready for the reception and propagation of the germs whenever accidentally introduced.

We, in California, have passed through one of these periods of rest. Numbers have been added to the population of both city and country, and inasmuch as where there is no cause for alarm the duty of vaccination is likely to be postponed, many of these are now unprotected; new material available for the disease has sprung up.

While, therefore, the necessity of vaccination with those who have never been subjected to this safe and simple expedient is, in times of threatened danger, specially urgent, this necessity does not apply solely to them. It is a conceded fact in the history of vaccination that, in very many cases, the immunity it affords is only limited, or for a time. Perfect while it lasts—as perfect, it is believed, as a previous attack of smallpox itself—the duration of the insusceptibility varies with different individuals. Though in some instances it is unquestionably permanent through life, it is safe to say that re-vaccination should always be tried after the expiration of eight or ten years, or, otherwise, whenever during the prevalence of smallpox it is desirable to be assured of protection. By the observance of this rule, and the general adoption of primary vaccination in youth, it is equally safe to say that one of the most loathsome diseases which afflict mankind may be effectually robbed of its terrors.

In thus urgently recommending a general resort to vaccination as a means of protection against smallpox, the State Board of Health cannot too strongly deprecate the careless and unscientific manner in which it is often performed and its results determined. In very many cases such vaccinations serve only to deceive through a false sense of security.

Attention is respectfully called to the following general rules, the value of which has been demonstrated by the experience of the medical profession:

1. The virus used should be of known purity. Whether in the form of the dried crust, or as lymph, certain precautions are necessary for the safe and effectual performance of the operation. This it should be the duty of the family physician to attend to. Self-vaccination, or vaccination performed by unprofessional friends, unqualified to distinguish the *true* sore or vesicle from that which is spurious, affords but slight protection against smallpox. It is at least uncertain. It may be genuine, or it may not. It is to this cause that so many reputed failures in the conservative influence of vaccination are to be attributed, and that the process itself has been regarded by many with suspicion and distrust.

2. Re-vaccination during the prevalence of an epidemic, or after the lapse of eight or ten years from the primary operation, is considered necessary. A scar upon the arm, the result of a previous vaccination, affords no certain evidence that the protective influence is not lost. It has been observed that vaccination performed during the active period of an epidemic is apt to be more severe in its effects than under other atmospheric conditions.

3. Virus obtained from the arms of re-vaccinated persons should never be employed. There is no evidence that it possesses any protective power.

4. With care in the selection of virus, the danger of contracting disease thereby is reduced to a minimum. It is pretty certain that only *one* disease ever has been introduced by vaccination, and with ordinary care this is impossible. It is better to avoid virus taken from adults.

5. The dangers attributable to the operation itself are too light to weigh against its positive benefits. It has been estimated that one serious accident may occur in one case in 100,000; certainly not more frequently than would be expected from any similar wound or abrasion of the skin. Properly done, with due precaution as to the health and vigor, and the age of the subject, and the source of the virus used, it may be confidently affirmed to be altogether without danger.

6. No so called vaccination which does not result in what is known as a characteristic sore or vesicle, pursuing regular changes or periods of development, is safely to be relied upon. Not infrequently the sore upon the arm arising from the insertion of worthless virus is even more severe than that resulting from the genuine lymph.

There is no other method than that universally adopted of making the insertion upon the abraded skin, or beneath the skin of some portion of the body, which can, with any degree of safety, be relied upon.

7. It is an interesting fact in the history of contagious diseases, and one of great practical importance, that a certain more or less definite time intervenes between the reception of the contagion and its manifestation in the body of the individual affected—a period of latency, called the period of incubation—during which certain processes are going on in the system which are somehow preparatory to the development of the disease.

In smallpox, this period may be stated, in a general way, to be twelve days for the beginning of fever, or fourteen for that of the eruption; in the vaccine disease or cowpox, it is three or four; and such is the protective or antagonistic power of the latter, that if its virus or contagion be inserted even after exposure to smallpox, its shorter incubative period enables it to anticipate the other, and, if it do not altogether prevent it, to induce such a deviation from its regular course as to essentially modify it and deprive it of its greatest danger. Hence the importance of an early vaccination after exposure to smallpox.

8. Bovine virus, or that taken directly from the cow, is fashionable, and, in consequence of the excellent arrangements which have been made by different parties, it can at all times be obtained fresh and pure. It is reliable, and it is to be recommended. Yet, there is strong reason to believe, and such is the opinion of the highest authorities on this subject, that *humanized* virus, obtained from the arm of a healthy child, loses none of its protective efficacy, even when propagated through generations.

During the past month, cases of smallpox have occurred in different sections of the State, having been imported by immigrants upon the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad. The great prevalence of smallpox in Chicago, and the constant communication with that city by rail, afford easy means for the conveyance of the specific poison to California. We have, in fact, illustrations of this influence in the instances alluded to—infected persons having been received into the cars at that city, thus communicating the disease to their fellow passengers; or, parties having been exposed to smallpox there, become its victims after their arrival here.

The precautions indicated in the above circular of the State Board of Health receive, therefore, new force at this time, and the Board cannot too strongly urge upon all who have not been vaccinated, or who have not been *re-vaccinated* since the age of fourteen or fifteen years, to seek the protection which so simple and harmless an expe-

dient affords. It should be remembered that even the mildest case of varioloid is capable, equally with the most severe one of genuine smallpox, of communicating the worst form of the disease.

Attention is called to the following sanitary rules to be observed during the prevalence of smallpox :

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREADING OF SMALLPOX.

1. *Perfect isolation of the sick.* In cities, or where a suitable hospital has been provided, this is best secured by removal of the sick. In country districts, the end may be attained by allowing only nurses and attendants to visit the sick-room, and these to see no other persons during the continuance of their services as such, without having changed their clothes or subjecting them to thorough disinfection.

2. All persons exposed to the contagion should be *immediately re-vaccinated, even though the experiment may have been unsuccessfully tried only a short time previously.* Possibly, the vaccination may have been imperfect, or the virus inert.

3. After recovery from smallpox, the patient should not be permitted to go out, or to communicate with other persons, until the crusts have fallen off, and his clothing has been renewed or disinfected.

4. After death from smallpox, the beds and bed-clothes, carpets, curtains, and other articles in the room, should be destroyed, or disinfected by the method to be hereafter directed.

Inasmuch as the bodies of those dead by smallpox are still infectious, they should be disinfected, and public funerals should be avoided.

5. *Cleanliness in and about the dwelling,* and ventilation of the latter, afford efficient aids towards the success of other measures to prevent the spread of this and other contagious diseases.

RULES FOR DISINFECTION.*

The distinction between DISINFECTANTS and DEODORIZERS should be borne in mind. The former neutralize the germs of contagious or infectious diseases; the latter remove or destroy smells, or substitute one odor for another, and may or may not *disinfect*. The former are therefore to be preferred.

The DISINFECTANTS proper to be used vary with the object to be attained, or the articles to be disinfected.

DISINFECTION OF THE ARTICLES ABOUT THE PATIENT.

Disinfect the sheets, towels, handkerchiefs, blankets, and other articles used about the patient, as soon as removed, by immersing them in a vessel or tub containing half a pound of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol), or half an ounce of chloride of zinc, or four ounces of the sulphate of zinc combined with two ounces of common salt to each gallon of boiling water. Boil for half an hour. The articles should be placed in the solution before being removed from the room. The discharges from the patient should be received in a vessel containing one of the above solutions, or a solution of half a pound of sulphate of iron (copperas) in one quart of water. The bodies of the

*The rules for disinfection are substantially those recommended by the NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

dead may be disinfected by washing them with the solution of zinc and salt of double strength, and wrapping them in a sheet saturated with the same solution, or the zinc and carbolic acid solution mentioned above. It is advised, also, to sprinkle the floor with a solution of carbolic acid (one ounce) and sulphate of zinc (six ounces) to one gallon of water. Neither the sulphate of zinc solutions nor that of the chloride of zinc will stain or injure ordinary articles of clothing. These, may, therefore, be used for

THE DISINFECTION OF THE CLOTHING.

Clothing which will not admit of being boiled, and which is too valuable to destroy, may be sprinkled with one of the last named solutions, or the latter may be applied by means of a sponge, the articles themselves being subsequently exposed to the open air.

Other clothing, as silks, furs, woolen goods, and the like, to which the above means are not applicable, should be suspended in the room during its disinfection by the method immediately to be explained, and afterwards exposed to the open air. Furniture, pillows, mattresses, window curtains, and carpets, should at the same time be exposed to the process. It is advised that the carpets should be fumigated on the floor, and the mattresses ripped open for more thorough exposure.

DISINFECTION OF THE HOUSE OR INFECTED ROOM.

For this purpose, sulphur is used. The rule is to take roll sulphur broken into small pieces, place it on a metallic dish resting upon bricks set in a tub containing water, or upon other supports laid across the tub, pour a little alcohol upon the sulphur, and ignite it. Then immediately leave the room. Let the door and windows be tightly closed, and kept so for half a day. Then ventilate the apartment for several hours. One pound of sulphur is advised for one thousand feet of cubic air space. The furniture and paint about the room may be subsequently washed and the walls whitened.

Other substances have been advised as disinfectants for the various purposes above alluded to, but those mentioned are cheap, effective, and within reach of all.

H. GIBBONS, SR., M.D.,
President State Board of Health.

F. W. HATCH, M.D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.
SACRAMENTO, CAL., October 24, 1881.

CIRCULAR ON DIPHTHERIA.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC.

By the statute organizing the State Board of Health, it is made its duty to take "cognizance of the interests of health and life among the citizens generally. They must make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, especially epidemics, the source of mortality, and the effects of localities * * * on the public health, and gather such information in respect to these matters as they may deem proper for diffusion among the people."

By virtue of this authority, and in fulfillment of the duty imposed upon it, and in view of the fact of the prevalence of DIPHTHERIA in some localities, the State Board of Health issues this circular.

It is known that erroneous views are entertained by many regarding this fatal and now common disease—its etiology or causation, its contagious or infectious character, its relation to filth and insanitary conditions.

There is no fact in medicine now more generally recognized by sanitarians than that of the contagious and infectious nature of diphtheria. However much observers may differ as to the local or constitutional origin of the disease, the fact of its communicability from the sick to the well, is almost universally admitted by authorities. Yet, in regard of other points in its history—whether necessarily dependent or not upon a specific germ; whether generated by unhealthy and unclean conditions, by sewer gas, by emanations from privies, cesspools, and other deposits of filth undergoing putrefaction, opinions are not so fully accordant. There is an admitted obscurity as to the true relation of some of these circumstances to the disease.

All are agreed, however, that diphtheria, like other zymotic diseases, is not the necessary lot of humanity; that it is *preventable*; that its ravages are due, in very large measure, to neglect; to the violation, in one way or another, of sanitary laws, and that, though it may not be *generated* by filth, it finds there a soil favorable to its development; that it grows and flourishes there, and that the human system is rendered by it especially sensitive to morbid influences of every kind. A susceptibility to disease, and to the contagious principle by which it is propagated, is thus induced, and hence the liability of its dissemination among the members of a family, or others more remotely and indirectly exposed, is greatly increased. It is better, therefore, to avoid whatever may tend to depress the energies and lower the vital resistance to disease. This, it is certain, filth, uncleanness in and around the dwelling, does.

Though there is much in common among the contagious diseases as to the method of their propagation by contagion, there are differences peculiar to each which it is important to bear in mind.

In smallpox, the special seat of activity of the CONTAGIUM—"its breeding-places," to use a common term—is in the skin and its erup-

tion and the contents of the vesicles, and in the secretions from the mouth and throat; in scarlet fever, in the skin, even to the termination of the desquamative or *peeling* process, and in the secretions; in measles, in the skin, and the discharges from the mouth, nose, and air passages, and probably in the tears; in diphtheria, in the throat, nose, or other seat of the exudation or membranous deposit.

These may be considered the special seats or *vehicles* of contagion, while in all these diseases, with varying degrees of certainty, communication may be established through the breath, the perspiration, the discharges from the mouth and throat, by articles of clothing, or other substances with which the various secretions and exhalations of the body may, either through the atmosphere, or more directly, have come in contact. There is also reason to believe that the contagium of diphtheria is conveyed by the evacuations from the bowels of those sick with the disease, and by *water* or *milk* contaminated therewith. The disease seems also to be capable of being conveyed by means of the domestic animals, as dogs and cats, which have frequented the apartments of the sick.

From a consideration of these general facts pertaining to the causation of diphtheria, may be deducted rules for its *hygienic management*, and its *prevention*.

ITS HYGIENIC MANAGEMENT.

The disease having been introduced into a family, the fact of its CONTAGIOUSNESS should be promptly recognized, and suitable precautions taken.

(a) By strict *isolation* of the sick. Shut off all communication with the house, especially by children, and admit to the apartment only those absolutely required as nurses. Though children are very much more liable to the disease than adults, and commonly have it in a more severe form, the latter do have it, and, besides, by visiting the sick, expose themselves to the risk of conveying the contagion to others. Visits of sympathy, therefore, however benevolent and commendable their motives, should be avoided.

(b) Other members of the family—children under fifteen years of age more urgently, for reasons just stated—should be removed, if possible, to a part of the house having no direct communication with the apartment occupied by the sick person. If the latter is in the upper stories of the house, probably the rooms on lower floors may be safely used.

(c) The room occupied by the sick should be large, exposed where practicable to the sunlight, and capable of being well ventilated. It should be remembered in this connection that by *good ventilation* is understood an *abundance of fresh air without a draught*. All useless furniture—curtains, carpets, and the like—should be removed. A disinfectant solution should be kept in the room in an uncovered vessel, in which infected clothing suitable for washing, soiled shirts, pillow-cases, blankets, etc., should be soaked before removal from the apartment. They should then be boiled. The same disinfectant solution, being stainless, may be sprinkled over the bedding and carpets, when the latter have not been removed, or it may be occasionally diffused through the room by an ordinary spray instrument, thus reaching and destroying infectious particles in the atmosphere.

A solution recommended for the above purposes may be cheaply made by dissolving eight ounces of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) and four ounces of common salt in a gallon of water. It is better than carbolic acid, and has the additional advantage of being odorless. For convenience the ingredients may be mixed by using *four* tablespoonfuls of the zinc, *two* of salt, and one gallon of water.

(d) All discharges from the bowels and kidneys of the patient should be immediately disinfected by pouring over them, liberally, the disinfectant just mentioned, or by a solution of sulphate of iron (copperas, or green vitriol), made by dissolving about one and one half pounds of the salt in a gallon of water. They should then be removed and, preferably, buried.

The secretions of the nose and throat should be received upon rags, and these burned.

(e) The attendants upon the sick should not communicate nor associate with other members of the family, or with the public, without having first changed their clothes, and washed and disinfected themselves. The zinc solution may be advantageously used for this purpose; or thymol (a substance obtained from the common thyme and some other plants), prepared by dissolving one half ounce (four teaspoonfuls approximately) of thymol in two ounces of alcohol, and adding a tablespoonful of this to one half gallon of water. It is believed to be a valuable disinfectant, equal to and less disagreeable than carbolic acid. This solution may also be used as a spray about the room.

(f) Death occurring, the body should be thoroughly washed with the zinc solution, and then wrapped in a sheet wet by soaking in the same. It should then be placed in a tight coffin. The funeral should be private. The body clothes worn by the deceased should be burned, or effectually treated with the zinc solution as above advised.

(g) In case of recovery of the patient, he should still be kept apart from others—especially children—until all his clothing has been completely disinfected with the boiling zinc solution. He should be provided with uninfected clothing, and should not be allowed to attend school, or other assemblages, until in the judgment of a competent medical authority it is safe so to do. The tenacity of the contagious principle in diphtheria is admitted to be very great, and the period of time after recovery from the disease when the danger of its communication to others may be considered past is as yet uncertain. There is good evidence that the disease has been conveyed by infected clothing several weeks, and even months, after having been worn.

(h) The room occupied by the sick should, after the recovery of the latter, be vacated and completely disinfected. This is best done by the fumes of sulphur. As already mentioned, articles too valuable to be burned, such as linens, flannels, blankets, etc., may be treated with the boiling zinc solution.

Other heavy articles, as woolen clothing, pillows, furs, and the like, which cannot be boiled, should be suspended and exposed in the room to be disinfected, and, after the completion of this process, hung in the open air. Mattresses and upholstered articles should be ripped open, for better exposure to the fumes of the disinfecting agent. Carpets may be left on the floor, but afterwards taken to the open air and beaten.

In using sulphur, the rooms to be fumigated must be vacated. Place the sulphur in iron pans, supported upon bricks set in a tub containing a little water, and ignite it by the aid of a spoonful or two of

alcohol; or place the pan containing the sulphur over hot coals in a basin of hot ashes resting upon bricks. By the adoption of either of these plans danger from fire will be avoided. During fumigation the windows, doors, and all flues and crevices by which the fumes might escape, should be closed, and so remain for twenty-four hours. The rooms may then be opened and ventilated for some hours, the wood-work washed, and the walls whitened or repapered. Two pounds of sulphur will be required for a room ten square feet.

Dry heat, at 230° F. or 250° F., where it can be applied, is likewise a valuable disinfectant.

THE PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

1. Under this clause are included many of the precepts inculcated in the preceding pages, especially such as relate to *cleanliness*. The cardinal principle to be observed, applicable to all zymotic diseases, is **CLEANLINESS**. This term not only applies to the person—to individual freedom from filthiness—but to the surroundings of the dwelling, to accumulations of refuse or decaying animal or vegetable materials in the cellar or about the premises, to the privy, cesspool, drains, and sewer, and to the water supply that it is not contaminated through these sources.

See that the house drains are properly laid, trapped, and ventilated, and disconnected, by ventilation, from the sewer, that disinfectants are properly used therein, and that there is no leakage therefrom. For such disinfecting purposes the solution of copperas is the best and cheapest—five pounds to a bucketful of water.

2. Look to the cellar, that it is dry and clean, containing no filthy water, concealed filthy wells, or cesspools—no heaps of decaying vegetables.

3. Whenever shallow wells are used for drinking water, their surroundings should be perfectly clean; they should be protected against the slop-water and other filthy liquids thrown in the vicinity; and they should be at a *safe* distance from uncemented privies and cesspools.

The precise definition of the word “safe,” in this connection, is, perhaps, somewhat indefinite. Much will depend upon the geological character of the soil, and the topography. It is considered that the distance from the well to the cesspool should not, under ordinary circumstances, be less than one hundred feet.

In some of our valley towns, not easily drained, in which leaky privy-vaults and cesspools have been used since their early settlement—never emptied, but covered over when full and others dug near by—the soil must be saturated, and well water, under any circumstances, unsafe.

4. Avoid the sources of contagion. When diphtheria occurs in a family, other children connected therewith should be withdrawn from school until danger of infection is past. There is probably more danger of the communication of diphtheria in the school-room than is the case with any other disease, from the fact that it often occurs in so mild a form as to be unrecognized; yet from the mildest case the most malignant may result.

5. Sore throat, when occurring in a child, particularly during the prevalence of diphtheria, should be looked upon with suspicion, the more so when there is fever and bad breath. The disease has often

been conveyed by such an one by kissing, or by drinking from the same cup. As scarlet fever may occur without the *rash*, so may there be diphtheria without the characteristic membrane upon the throat.

6. Avoid the *ordinary* causes of disease—imprudence in living, exposure, unsuitable or insufficient clothing, and whatever can tend to lower the vital resistance to epidemic influence. Sound health is one of the best preservatives against infectious diseases.

By the State Board of Health.

F. W. HATCH, M.D.,
Permanent Secretary.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., May 29, 1883.

CIRCULAR FROM THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

To the Boards of Trustees and Local Boards of Health of Incorporated Cities and Towns, with Extracts from the Political Code.

To the honorable Board of Trustees or Council of —:

GENTLEMEN: On a previous occasion a communication was addressed to your honorable Board from the State Board of Health, calling attention to the provisions of Section 3061, of Article V, Chapter II, of the Political Code of the State of California, requiring the establishment of a Board of Health in "every incorporated town and city in the State." To what extent this law has been observed is not clearly known by the State Board of Health, inasmuch as, except in a few instances, no information has been received by the latter of the action taken by the Board of Trustees of the several cities and towns. The State Board of Health desire to obtain this information, and at the same time to direct your attention to certain reasons why the observance of the law is considered urgently important.

The statute providing for the organization of the State Board of Health makes it one of their duties to "place themselves in communication with the local Boards of Health throughout the State." This the State Board are desirous of doing, to the end that, as an "Advisory Board," they may be able to render any assistance or give advice in emergencies liable to arise in any locality, and at the same time may themselves be kept regularly informed of matters relating to the sanitary condition of different sections of the State. The relation thus established between the State Board of Health and the local Boards is an important one, involving mutual responsibilities, and imposing reciprocal duties. To the discharge of the obligations resting upon the former, the failure of the latter to convey the necessary information of their organization in so many instances, and the neglect of the Boards of Trustees of some of the cities and towns to establish any local Health Board, have proved serious obstacles. Wherever the fact of the creation of a local Board has been made known, the State Board have endeavored to "place themselves in communication" therewith, by the distribution of tracts and circulars upon sanitary subjects, and by personally, through one or more of its members, visiting localities threatened or invaded by epidemic disease. These are regarded by them as among their most important duties, and only by their faithful discharge can their organization be made effective for the greatest good. Yet, in the absence of any information touching the sanitary condition of localities, how can the full measure of their responsibilities be fulfilled?

The necessity of maintaining a Board of Health in every city and town is often too lightly regarded by the public. At a time when general health prevails in a community, the thoughts of men are not commonly turned towards preparation for disease. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"—a doctrine which, however wise it may

be in some of the affairs of life, has often been productive of the most lamentable consequences. When the enemy is at the gate there is little time for measures of defense; when epidemic disease appears snatching our loved ones from the family circle, and spreading dismay over hearts unused to fear, is an inauspicious time for preparation to expel the destroyer. What is done in a hurry is seldom well done. Better far to maintain the proper organization at all times, and to seek to remove, in anticipation, the causes more or less prevalent in every community, which invite disease. This it is made the duty of a local Board of Health to do: To "supervise all matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of their town or city, and to make such rules and regulations relative thereto as are necessary and proper, and not contrary to law."

The clause of the law just above quoted is comprehensive, and was designed to cover every possible emergency which might arise in any locality. It embraces measures of general sanitation, the cleaning of foul places, the removal of nuisances, the regulation of sewers, drains, vaults, and cesspools, and the adoption of means to prevent the spread of contagious disease by isolation, disinfection, or otherwise, as the wisdom of the Board may determine. And to provide for extreme necessity, it further empowers the Trustees to adopt any portion of Articles III and IV of the same chapter, embracing the more comprehensive health laws of San Francisco and Sacramento. Among these may be found the following provisions:

SEC. 3025. No person shall deposit in any cemetery, or inter in this city * * * any human body without first having obtained, and filed with the Health Officer, a certificate signed by a physician or midwife, or a Coroner, setting forth as near as possible, the name, age, color, sex, place of birth, occupation, date, locality, and the cause of death of deceased, and obtain from such Health Officer a permit. * * * Physicians, when deaths occur in their practice, must give the certificate herein mentioned.

Again:

SEC. 3034. Every physician in the city * * * shall report to the Health Officer, in writing, every patient he shall have laboring under Asiatic cholera, varioloid, diphtheria, or scarlatina, immediately thereafter, and report to the same officer every case of death from such diseases, immediately after it shall have occurred.

SEC. 3045. The Board of Health may locate and establish pest houses, and cause to be removed thereto, and kept, any person having a contagious or infectious disease; may discontinue the same, and make such rules and regulations regarding the conduct of the same as are needful.

These are a few of the rules which may be adopted by Boards of Trustees for the guidance of Boards of Health. Their importance in the interest of the public health will be self-evident.

The statute requiring the formation of Boards of Health in incorporated cities and towns, makes it the further duty of each Board to "report to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, at Sacramento, at such times as the State Board of Health may require:

"a. The sanitary condition of their locality.

"b. The number of deaths, with the causes of each, as near as can be ascertained, within their jurisdiction, during the preceding month.

"c. The presence of epidemic or other dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease, and such other matters within their knowledge or jurisdiction as the State Board may require."

Whenever the State Board of Health has been informed of the organization of a local Health Board in any town or city, the Secretary has invited and solicited reports covering the subjects just cited,

blank forms for returns of deaths, and for reports of prevalent diseases, embracing mainly such as are liable to assume an epidemic form, and are commonly considered preventable, have been offered and sent. The responses to these invitations have been few; so few that the State Board of Health have been compelled, in order to obtain the information required, to rely upon the kindness of members of the medical profession in a number of towns, who have generously volunteered their services for the purpose. The reports thus received are valuable monthly contributions to the sanitary history of the State, but embrace only a comparatively few localities. They should be greatly multiplied, and this can in no way be so effectually accomplished as through local Health Boards, organized and maintained upon an active working basis, in every incorporated town or city in the State. Without the aid of the latter, full and early information can seldom be obtained by the State Board of the prevalence of "epidemics or other dangerous, contagious, or infectious diseases," as called for by subdivision "c" of the law as above quoted. Monthly reports upon this subject may, under ordinary circumstances, prove sufficient, but the diseases embraced under this title are often sudden in their localization in a community; they are liable to be introduced when least expected, and may call for prompt and energetic measures of protection.

In all such cases, not only should the local Health Board be provided with the facilities for an early knowledge of the fact, but the State Board should be at once informed, in order that it may render such assistance and advice as the occasion may require.

That epidemics may be averted by the adoption and enforcement of timely and judicious measures of prevention, it would not be difficult to demonstrate. Their germs cannot live and bear fruit in an inhospitable soil. As wheat perishes from drought, so the living principle by which epidemic disease is propagated often dies out when deprived of the nourishment afforded by insanitary conditions. But the latter are essentially under the control of human agency. A single case of smallpox introduced into a community, left to itself, will multiply indefinitely among the unprotected, but the timely application of vaccination will confine it to its original limits—strangle it in the home of its birth. The same may be assumed, and abundant evidence has demonstrated the fact, of other similar diseases, as scarlatina and diphtheria, by isolation and disinfection. Hence the importance of an active Board of Health, to which the occurrence of the first case may be communicated, and under whose authority vigorous measures of prevention may be pursued. Such measures should never be left to irresponsible individual application. They should be systematically and intelligently conducted by the Board of Health, or, by their authority, through their executive (the Health Officer), responsible to the appointing power for faithful service. It cannot be too strongly or too frequently repeated that success in any effort to repress epidemics of contagious or infectious disease will depend upon the promptness with which the first cases are reported and restrictive action commenced, and the intelligence and efficiency with which preventive measures are applied.

To this end the Health Officer should be an educated physician, interested in sanitary matters, and well informed in sanitary methods. There is work enough in any community to occupy a wide-awake and appreciative Health Officer for a considerable portion of his time.

The great mass of the public are negligent of sanitary concerns. Filth accumulates in public and private places, privies and cesspools become foul and offensive, drains choked up, leaking, or otherwise defective; wells are thoughtlessly located so as to receive by percolation the contents of privy pits and vaults; the soil itself becomes polluted by steady and uninterrupted accessions from these and other sources, and, in turn, pollutes the air which rises therefrom into the dwellings of the people; all these are recognized causes of disease, and constitute subjects to which the attention of the sanitarian may be profitably directed. Thus, to a great extent, the amount of preventable sickness prevailing in a community becomes, under ordinary circumstances, the measure of the interest taken in local sanitation.

But, in addition to these general duties, the law requires the Health Officer, or the Board of Health represented by him, to make reports to the State Board of Health, as already explained, at such times as the latter may direct, of deaths and of contagious or infectious diseases occurring within his jurisdiction.

For these services the Health Officer should be paid. For their efficient performance a certain amount of preparation is needed—a certain fitness usually represented by the educated and experienced physician; nor can they be suitably done without the expenditure of a certain amount of time, which, to the medical man, is more or less valuable. The public have no right to accept these services without at least a reasonable compensation, and, according to this, they should expect faithful and punctual discharge of the duties required. It is quite possible that the failure on the part of the local authorities to appreciate the extent and importance of the work, and to designate a small but fair compensation therefor—a compensation commensurate with the population and resources of the town—has been the main cause of the frequency with which the provisions of the statute have been disregarded.

Money thus expended is not lost. Even, as an investment, it cannot be regarded unprofitable, for if, as it has been estimated, for every death there are at least twenty-five cases of sickness, and if to the money value of a human adult life there be added the cost of sickness, it requires no extraordinary degree of sagacity to estimate the saving capable of being effected by the reduction of the death and sickness rates by judicious sanitary observances. That such is the result to be reasonably expected from a strict compliance with hygienic rules, the history of the world, and especially of recent times, conclusively shows.

The law under consideration was not designed to apply to cities and towns whose health ordinances had been already established by law. Such is the case with several incorporations by whose charter the Board of Trustees themselves were constituted a Board of Health. Yet, even in such cases, the importance of a Health Officer to give special attention to matters affecting the public health is equally urgent. There need, therefore, be no conflict between the chartered authority of cities and the statute. Both aim at the same general result, and this result will depend upon the interest and zeal manifested in the work, and upon the liberality by which it is sustained and encouraged.

In thus presenting the subject to your consideration, the State Board of Health are actuated by a desire to awaken such an interest in the sanitation of the State as may lead to practical benefit, and to

enlist the coöperation of the Boards of Health of every incorporated city or town in what it believes to be one of the most important duties imposed upon them in their official capacity.

In promoting an object so essential to the general welfare, the State Board will hold themselves in readiness to render any assistance in their power. In this respect California is far behind her sister States. Shall it longer be said of her that she remains inappreciative of what, in the judgment of the most enlightened people, affects the highest interests of States?

With this circular a series of questions will be received, which the State Board of Health will feel under obligations to the clerk of the Board, or the Health Officer, if there be one, to answer and forward to the Secretary, at Sacramento, as soon as convenient. It is important that the facts embraced therein should be fully known in order that the State Board of Health may:

First—Place themselves in communication with all established health organizations, as they are required to do by law;

Second—That they may be able the better to appreciate the conditions locally existing throughout the State having any bearing upon health; and

Third—That, by the mutual interchange of thought and effort between the State and local Boards, a greater interest may be awakened, and a more cordial coöperation secured.

Respectfully submitted for the State Board of Health.

F. W. HATCH, M.D.,
Permanent Secretary.

SACRAMENTO, January 21, 1884.

EXTRACTS FROM THE POLITICAL CODE OF CALIFORNIA, RELATING TO BOARDS OF HEALTH.

[Amendment to Section 3061, approved March 19, 1878.]

Board of Health to be established in incorporated towns and cities.—Duty of Board.—Trustees may adopt Articles III and IV.

SEC. 3061. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees, Council, or other corresponding Board, of every incorporated town and city of this State, to establish, by ordinance, a Board of Health for such town or city, to consist of five persons, one at least of whom shall be a practicing physician and a graduate of some reputable school of medicine, and one, if practicable, a civil engineer. The members of the Board shall hold their offices at the pleasure of the appointing power. Every local Board of Health established in this State must:

First—Supervise all matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of their town or city, and make such rules and regulations relative thereto as are necessary and proper, and not contrary to law.

Second—Report to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, at Sacramento, at such times as the State Board of Health may require:

a. The sanitary condition of their locality.

b. The number of deaths, with the cause of each, as near as can be ascertained, within their jurisdiction, during the preceding month.

c. The presence of epidemic or other dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease, and such other matters, within their knowledge or jurisdiction, as the State Board may require.

The Trustees, Council, or other legislative Board, by whatever name known, of any incorporated city or town of this State may, by ordinance, adopt any portion of Articles III and IV of this chapter, or either of them, for some definite period of time, as may seem proper for the regulation of sanitary matters within their town or city.

SEC. 2. This Act shall not extend to any incorporated city or town, or city and county, for which health regulations are provided by special statutes.

May appoint Health Officer in lieu of Board.

SEC. 3062. In the place of appointing a Board of Health, the Board of Supervisors, or the city or town authorities, may appoint a Health Officer, with all the duties and powers of the Board of Health and Health Officer, as specified in the two preceding articles.

Per capita or property tax, how levied.

SEC. 3063. All necessary expenses of enforcing this article are charges against the counties, cities, or towns respectively, for the payment of which the county, city, or town may levy a per capita tax of not exceeding three dollars, or a property tax of not exceeding one fourth of one per cent yearly, until the same is paid.

REPORT OF H. Y. BALDWIN,

QUARANTINE OFFICER AT YUMA.

The following report from Dr. H. Y. Baldwin was received too late for insertion in its proper place, and is therefore given here :

YUMA, ARIZONA TERRITORY, October 31, 1884.

The Secretary of the California State Board of Health, Sacramento, California:

DEAR SIR: In forwarding my last account for the season to the State Board of Health at Sacramento, I am desirous of making a few remarks. In the first place, I believe the reason of the dispute as to whether there is yellow fever or not in Sonora, arises from the fact that there is a malarial fever there, called, by the Mexicans, "tonto fever," and which prevails wherever yellow fever presents itself. Tonto fever is not contagious, nor so fatal as yellow fever, but in other respects is very similar, and I expect that many medical men often do not recognize the distinction between a mild case of genuine yellow fever and a case of tonto fever. I have seen, since I came here, several convalescents from both yellow fever and tonto fever. The recovery from tonto fever is more rapid as compared to the recovery from yellow fever; and I have no doubt, in my own mind, that the two diseases exist in Mexico.

Secondly, I would again draw the attention of the Board to the fact that Yuma is no place for a quarantine station during the Summer; the temperature is too high, and also, I believe there would be great trouble with the citizens of Yuma if any yellow fever cases were detained on this side of the Colorado River.

I would *strongly* recommend the Board, if they should see fit to appoint a quarantine next season, to remove the station to San Geronia. There is no population there to speak of; it is the highest available point on the road between here and Los Angeles, and within easy reach of supplies, were any needed.

In my opinion, the quarantine here during the past Summer did great good, indirectly, by preventing people leaving Sonora. I know of several cases, or rather have heard of them through the railroad men, of people who, had there been no quarantine here, would have immediately started for California on the outbreak of yellow fever at Hermosillo, but did not do so on account of the fear of being detained on their way if they were taken ill. As regards the actual number of people who have passed through from Sonora to California, I unfortunately kept no record, but every train for about two months had one or more Sonora passengers, and sometimes as many as fifteen and twenty. I have to thank the railroad officials for their kindness to me in making my work as light as possible. Mr. Muir, the manager of the road at Tucson, was particularly kind in always telegraphing the number of Mexican passengers I had to look out for at

night, and keeping me posted as to the result of the examination at Nogales.

Lastly, with all due respect to the Board, I would draw their attention to the fact that the salary they have been paying the last Quarantine Officer is inadequate to supply even the common necessities of modern civilized life in this place, and the inspection of trains (if this last Summer is to be taken as a criterion) leaves the unfortunate Quarantine Officer no time for private practice of any kind, without speaking of sleeping.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. Y. BALDWIN, M.D.,
Quarantine Officer at Yuma.

LIST OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

To these gentlemen the Board of Health take pleasure in expressing their obligation for many favors and courtesies :

DR. R. M. HUNT	Nevada City, Nevada County, California
DR. W. C. JONES	Grass Valley, Nevada County, California
DR. H. P. MILLER	Davisville, Yolo County, California
DR. C. W. BREYFOGLE	San José, Santa Clara County, California
DR. W. D. RODGERS	Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California
DR. R. S. ROONEY	Auburn, Placer County, California
DR. C. C. MASON	Chico, Butte County, California
DR. T. C. GALE	Los Angeles, California
DR. C. B. BATES	Santa Barbara, California
DR. H. S. ORME	Los Angeles, California
DR. H. C. CROWDER	Williams, Colusa County, California
DR. M. C. PARKISON	Antioch, Contra Costa County, California
DR. J. M. BRICELAND	Shasta, California
DR. DAVID POWELL	Marysville, Yuba County, California
DR. ALEMBY JUMP	Downieville, Sierra County, California
DR. H. J. CRUMPTON	Lakeport, Lake County, California
DR. W. R. FOX	San Bernardino, California
DR. F. C. DURANT	Folsom, Sacramento County, California
DR. JAMES FROST	Vallejo, Solano County, California
DR. H. N. RUCKER	Merced, California
DR. W. J. G. DAWSON	St. Helena, Napa County, California
DR. C. W. EVANS	Modesto, Stanislaus County, California
DR. A. O. HOLMES	San Bernardino, California
DR. S. P. CRAWFORD	Stockton, San Joaquin County, California
DR. ALBERT FOUCH	College City, Colusa County, California
DR. G. W. WESTLAKE	Red Bluff, Tehama County, California
DR. M. B. POND	Napa City, California
DR. S. P. GIBBONS	Arbuckle, Colusa County, California
DR. B. S. YOUNG	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California
DR. F. N. SPONOGLE	Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California
DR. F. C. SHELDON	Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California
DR. J. H. CRANE	Petaluma, Sonoma County, California
DR. L. H. PATTY	Petaluma, Sonoma County, California
DR. M. J. JACKSON	San Buenaventura, California
DR. A. TRAFTON	Dixon, Solano County, California
DR. S. C. GIBSON	Anderson, Shasta County, California
DR. J. H. MILLER	Redding, Shasta County, California
DR. J. A. McKEE	Elk Grove, Sacramento County, California
DR. W. H. MEARES, Health Officer	San Francisco, California

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IN MEMORIAM.

Owing to the absence in the East of Dr. Gibbons, President of the Board, and the difficulty experienced in securing a meeting of the Board because of the near approach of our general election, and the inaccessibility of the different members, it has been deemed best, under the circumstances, to give the following resolutions and memorial address a place in this report. They were prepared, as will be observed, by Dr. Cluness, a member of this Board, for the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement, of which the late Dr. Hatch was also a member:

At a meeting of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement, held in this city on Tuesday evening, the following memorial was read by Dr. W. R. Cluness, Chairman of a Committee of Resolutions:

Gentlemen and Members of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement:

Our ranks are again broken. One of our oldest, and, I can truthfully say, our most beloved member, has been called hence. It is therefore fitting that, as a society, we should give expression, however feebly, to the promptings of our hearts, and record in tangible form our appreciation of the loss we have sustained. Would that my pen could indite the sentiments of my heart. Would that there were one amongst us who could paint in words a eulogy befitting the occasion, for then would the memory of our co-laborer and friend be written in lines imperishable, and then would a just conception of the true character and real worth be recorded of Frederick Winslow Hatch.

But "it is appointed for all men once to die;" yet when a good man is called from his earthly labors it is but just to his memory that those traits in his character which command our admiration and respect should be placed before those who are so soon to follow, for thereby they also may be stimulated to good deeds, and the world and all therein be benefited thereby. Each, in his sphere, has his own peculiar work to accomplish, and in accordance with the manner in

which he has performed his stewardship, so shall his reward be in this life as well as in that which is to come. The ambitious tell us how their fathers have died upon the tented battlefields; they paint how they sank beneath the tide of victory, and the billows of honor and glory which encircle the brow of the hero of war are written in poesy and song. But what, to us, are the tints of mourning renown which are so soon mellowed by the pencil of time, when compared with the loss of our friend and our brother? Ours is the profession of humanity; the profession which in all ages and in all climes makes countless thousands daily rejoice; and surely, when he who was the exemplification of this humanity has been gathered in, ripe in years and in honors, it is for us to cherish his memory and to briefly record the richness of the harvest of his days.

He was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, March 2, 1822. His boyhood days were passed in Washington, D. C., where his father, an Episcopal clergyman, was Chaplain of the United States Senate for twelve years. But little is known of this period of his life other than that he was of genial disposition, quiet and retiring in his habits, and very studious.

His literary and classical education were obtained at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Here, we learn, he evinced such an aptitude for the acquisition of his education, and applied himself with such assiduity, especially in his classical studies, that he ranked amongst the first in a large class, and was graduated M.A., with honors, at the early age of nineteen.

Having determined to study medicine, he at once repaired to the metropolis of the nation, where the largest opportunities were presented for the furtherance of his purpose, and entered the medical department of the New York University. Here his youthful mind fed upon the teachings of a Mott, a Draper, a Revere, a Post, a Payne, and a Bedford, fit educators of a noble and worthy pupil, and he was graduated M.D. March 10, 1844. While acquiring this part of his education, he has often told me with pride and in reverence that the hopes which had been already warmed in his youthful heart first budded and blossomed, and here did the honey form in the fair expanding bud, whose fragrance this society has had the good fortune to inhale.

He was married to Sarah R. Bloom, in Charleston, South Carolina, June 12, 1844, and located almost immediately afterwards for the practice of medicine in Beloit, Wisconsin. He afterwards moved to Southport (now known as Kenosha), Wisconsin, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and was regarded as being one of the most competent and reliable physicians. But his great humanity, which was one of his distinguishing characteristics, prevented his accumulating much of this world's goods. Besides, being

desirous of fulfilling his mission according to the promptings of his heart, he sought a still wider field of usefulness, and accordingly came to California, landing in Sacramento in the latter part of 1851, where he resided until the time of his death. Here he at once engaged actively in the duties appertaining to his profession, being, in early days, associated with the late Dr. J. F. Morse. But because of his attainments as a scholar, and his love of education, he was soon singled out as a representative, and was elected for several successive terms both City and County Superintendent of Schools and member of the Board of Education. Those who are still living, and remember him in this capacity, bear willing testimony to his faithfulness to duty and his untiring efforts to promote education and to have its importance thoroughly instilled into the hearts of the people.

He was elected Secretary of the State Board of Health March 3, 1876, and held the position at the time of his death. His labors in this capacity, and his reports to the Legislature, are the best evidences of the wisdom of the Board in their selection. They are familiar to all of us, and are monuments of his untiring zeal and energy, especially when considered in connection with the fact that they were written and compiled during the leisure intervals of a large and arduous practice. His ability in the collection of statistics, his choice of words for the recording of his ideas, and the perspicuous arrangement of his sentences, are models such as all may strive to imitate, but few, if any, possess or may even hope to acquire. To him this faculty was inherent, yet cultivated to a degree of perfection which can rarely be attained. In illustration let us revert to his address upon the reciprocal relations existing between our profession and the public, or to his "In Memoriam" when the lamented Curtis left us and was laid in his silent tomb. Who will ever forget the beauty of diction, the chasteness of language, and the soul-stirring earnestness in which the lessons of truth and wisdom therein fell from his hallowed lips; and who that has ever read them but feels in his heart that this beautiful world of ours was rendered still more lovely because Dr. Hatch had lived.

But it was not alone in the capacities enumerated that his qualifications were exemplified, for his abilities were as varied as the occasion, and a halo of adornment surrounded his every vocation. He was an active member of our City Board of Health for more than twenty years; was its President for several years, and its efficient Secretary ever since the death of Dr. Logan, eight years ago.

For several years he was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of California, and for the past four years was Professor of Hygiene in the same institution. He was likewise a

member of the American Medical Association, and contributed many valuable papers, mainly upon hygiene and kindred subjects, which are liberally interspersed throughout its published transactions for the past twenty-five years.

He was also an active member of the American Public Health Association, and regretted exceedingly that his feeble health prevented his attending its late meeting in St. Louis, at which, it is observed, he was appointed a member of the Advisory Council on the seventeenth instant.

To all who knew Dr. Hatch intimately, it is mere superfluity to proclaim his virtues, for his whole life was one of goodness and active benevolence; but to those who were less fortunate in the enjoyment of a familiar acquaintance, and who, because of his retiring disposition, might regard him as being cold and unsympathetic, it may be said no more unjust estimate could be formed of any man, for he was naturally quiet and unostentatious, but was warm-hearted, kind, generous, sympathetic, hospitable, and entertaining to a degree seldom met with. In his relations with his professional brethren he was always kind, courteous, and dignified, recognizing all regular physicians as his peers, and never at any time or under any circumstances taking advantage of his own attainments to their detriment. In this respect his utter unselfishness was truly phenomenal. Therefore it was that all of us, however young or however old, however limited our opportunities and acquirements, or however proficient, ever delighted to solicit his assistance in intricate cases, or have him share responsibility with us in consultation. It can be truthfully said of him that no medical man ever felt that any undue advantage had ever been taken of him by Dr. Hatch, for he knew not how, because he was so naturally honorable that no one ever thought it was possible for him to be otherwise. In his afflictions he never murmured, but submitted with Christian faith to the approach of death, for "he wore the white flowers of a blameless life."

But while he filled honorably and with marked distinction his every position in life, it was in the family circle that he always appeared in the full measure of his greatness and worth, and it was there, too, that he found true happiness and comfort. As a man and friend, he was honest and true; as a citizen and member of our profession, he was useful and valuable; but as a husband and father, he rose to the full stature of human perfection. He was at all times a hard worker and diligent student, and, being of but medium physical development, he was less capable of enduring bodily ailments when thus afflicted than many others of even less strength.

About eight years before the onset of his last illness he was attacked with double pneumonia, which came well nigh taking his life, but from which he slowly and gradually recovered. It was not, however, until about two years ago

that his friends regarded him as being fully recovered, and even then it was observed by those who were the most conversant with his real condition that he had never regained his normal health. The infirmities of age were becoming prematurely developed; his step was less elastic; his ability to attend to his professional duties was becoming gradually abridged, and regretful whispers were not infrequently heard that ere long his familiar form would be missed from our streets. The cough which persisted ever since his attack of pneumonia, it was feared, betokened pulmonary trouble of a serious nature. It was not, however, until his return from Washington, whither he had gone to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association, as well as that of the Public Health Association, in May last, that serious apprehensions were entertained that his days of usefulness were nearly over. A severe cold which he had contracted on his journey to Washington was much aggravated by cold and inclement weather in New York and subsequently in Wisconsin. On his return, late in May, it was observed that he was much fatigued, in fact, exhausted, and although he visited his office once or twice after his return, it was evident to all that he was seriously ill. Hopes were nevertheless entertained that rest and entire freedom from labor would restore his health for a season at least. Examination of his lungs disclosed the existence of considerable solidification in the upper portion of each, and it became evident that he was slowly succumbing to fibroid phthisis.

Yet, in this enfeebled condition, he prepared and sent to the hands of the State Printer his biennial report as Secretary of the State Board of Health, which, although plainly manifesting the imperfections incident to his illness, will, nevertheless, be read with much interest, for it is his posthumous contribution to sanitary science, and bears evidence of his great usefulness and wonderful capacity for the work intrusted to his hands.

On the thirteenth instant, when it was believed that his condition had slightly improved, his kidneys, which had previously performed their function normally, ceased to secrete, and symptoms of uræmia soon developed, which gradually increased until he died on the sixteenth, at seven o'clock in the evening.

But it was as a member of this society that his great loss will be most keenly and deeply felt by us, his fellows and co-laborers. He was our first President, a position to which he was unanimously reëlected for five successive terms, and until he unqualifiedly declined to longer serve, because, as stated by himself, "the mantle of our choice should now surely be placed upon another." Those of us who are here to-night, and were then present, recollect the reluctance with which we yielded to his earnest but pronounced desires. Of the regularity of his attendance at our meetings, his readiness

to entertain the society when it came his turn, the interest manifested by him at our meetings, his ability in the discussion of all subjects introduced, the wrapt attention bestowed upon his every remark, the completeness and beauty of his diction, and, above all, the grand success which attended our efforts during his incumbency of office, I forbear to speak at length—it was truly phenomenal, for then membership in the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement was regarded, not only by ourselves but throughout the whole State, as a synonym of professional standing nowhere else to be obtained in California. His contributions were at all times of a high order, and would reflect credit upon any like organization, wherever situated; indeed, if collected and published in conjunction with a few of his other papers that are scattered promiscuously throughout the journals, they would form “an enduring monument to a splendid career,” for they are the golden fruitage of a well-spent life.

His earthly labors are ended; the places which once knew him will know him no more forever; yet “he is not dead, but liveth;” a radiant light, the white-winged messenger of hope, now crowns his brow, and a sheen of gold is reflected from his path. Then:

As in life he was calm, let his grave be apart
From the din of disturbance and riot,
In his brightest days still dear to his heart,
'Twas to live in calmness and quiet.

The following resolutions were then adopted and ordered on the minutes:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased an all-wise and inscrutable Providence to remove from this life our friend and fellow-laborer, Dr. F. W. Hatch, who for thirty-three years had been one of the most zealous, skillful, and conscientious practitioners of medicine known to us, and an active and prominent charter member of this society; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Hatch this society recognizes the loss of one who at all times exercised his great influence with marked effect for its good and the promotion of its usefulness.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish in grateful remembrance his forbearance towards his fellow-members, his earnestness in promoting and maintaining harmony, and his earnest appeals for the strictest justice, tempered with charity.

Resolved, That in commemoration of his memory this preamble and these resolutions be spread upon the records of the society, and published in the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal and Western Lancet, and an engrossed copy be transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

W. R. CLUNESS,
IRA E. OATMAN,
G. L. SIMMONS.

IN MEMORIAM.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the California State Board of Health, held November 22, 1884, and in conscious acknowledgment of their inability to do justice to their subject, your committee, appointed for the purpose, have prepared and beg to submit the following brief and inadequate memorial of the life and some of the services of our late venerable and esteemed President, Henry Gibbons, Sr.:

Dr. Henry Gibbons, Sr., was born in Wilmington, Delaware, September 20, 1808. His father, Dr. William Gibbons, was a physician in Wilmington, distinguished in his profession and an earnest laborer in the field of science. Dr. Henry Gibbons graduated in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1829, and immediately thereafter opened an office for the practice of his profession in his native town. His great attainments and the remarkable suavity of his manners were soon appreciated by a discerning public and speedily brought him into a large and lucrative practice.

His broad and inquiring mind was not to be satisfied by eminence in the profession which he had chosen, but in the collateral sciences sought scope for the development of further usefulness; in the furtherance of this design, he originated and published, with distinguished success, a scientific journal devoted to the interest and welfare of the community in which he lived. At this time he became a most ardent and consistent advocate of the cause of temperance, a course which he pursued with unabated vigor to the last moment of his life. His fearless and uncompromising hostility to the use of alcoholic stimulants, except under the permission and direct supervision of a medical adviser, caused him to be considered by many as extreme in his views, and engendered in less able minds a feeling of animosity which could only be allayed by a more intimate knowledge of the man. But to any one who knew Dr. Henry Gibbons, and felt the earnest sincerity, and were conversant with the high philanthropic design which actuated his motives in advancing the great cause which he advocated, knew that love for the wel-

fare of his fellow-man was alone the mainspring of his action in this as in the many other benevolent enterprises in which he passed his life.

About the year 1844, Dr. Gibbons left Wilmington and settled in Philadelphia, where he remained for six years in successful practice; at the end of this period, influenced by the wider field and golden promises offered by the new El Dorado, California, he turned his steps westward, and reached San Francisco in 1850, where he resided during a long and useful life. In that young city his distinguished attainments had already preceded him, and at once he took a commanding position both professionally and socially. He became one of the founders of the Medical College of the Pacific, in which he filled, with great success, the Chair of Practical and Clinical Medicine, and so continued during his life. He also established and conducted with marked ability the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, through the pages of which he was not only able to disseminate his own views in his own original and inimitable manner, but also afforded a medium through which the medical men of the Pacific Coast were enabled to demonstrate to our Eastern brethren the progress of medicine, and the many peculiarities of this climate in its effects upon diseased conditions. Dr. Gibbons was a member of the American Medical Association, an ex-President of the Medical Society of the State of California, of the San Francisco County Medical Society, California Academy of Sciences, and other kindred and scientific societies. He was also one of the most earnest advocates for the establishment of State Boards of Health, and in conjunction with the late Dr. T. M. Logan, had a bill passed by the Legislature in 1870 establishing the California Board of Health, was unanimously elected its President, and remained in that honored position until the day of his death. It is in his relation with this Board that your committee desire to express their sense of the calamity that has befallen the cause of sanitary science in the demise of Dr. Henry Gibbons. Possessed of a most retentive memory, a clear analytical mind, a discriminating judgment, a fluent and impressive address, and a most facile and attractive writer, he brought all of his great mental powers to bear upon the subject of sanitary science.

The successive biennial reports of the proceedings of the Board which have from time to time been published bear evidence of the untiring industry of the man. No service was too onerous for him if by it he could lighten the burdens of suffering humanity; no subject was deemed by him too trivial if in it he saw a possible benefit for his fellow-man. His life was one grand exposition of love and tenderness toward mankind; his very bitterness, when moved by anger unjustly excited, was turned to sweetest joy when the offending object tendered the olive-branch of peace; he

could not harbor resentment, and his kindly, generous nature was never more strongly shown than when he had to reprove an erring brother.

It is no disparagement to the profession of this State to say that it had no more ardent student, no more loyal devotee, or zealous defender, no more conscientious practitioner or faithful counselor; none more ready to make sacrifices to convictions of right and duty in aid of honest, legitimate, and scientific medicine, than Dr. Henry Gibbons. He was a true friend, a generous enemy, an honest man, and when the Recording Angel places his name in the Book of Life he will not fail to add :

He did unto others as he would that they should do unto him.

GERRARD G. TYRRELL, Chairman.
W. R. CLUNESS,
H. C. CROWDER.

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